

# Converting Colors

Android(4288467847)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288467847) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4288467847)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9CD387
RGB	156, 211, 135
RGB Percent	61%, 83%, 53%
CMY	0.3882, 0.1725, 0.4706
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.36, 0.17
HSL	103°, 46%, 68%
HSV	103°, 36%, 83%
XYZ	41.3777, 55.4057, 31.4352
YIQ	185.8910, -8.3840, -35.2960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

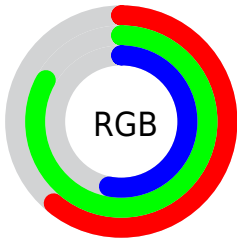
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">135, 211, 190</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10277767</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">79.27, -31.72, 32.08</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">79, 45.113, 134.673</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">55.4057, 0.3227, 0.4321</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288467847 (0xFF9CD387)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">185.8910, -25.0893, -26.2144</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">74.4350, -31.0348, 27.0653</a>

# Details

The Android color `4288467847` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CC99`. A complement of this color would be `4290676691`, and the grayscale version is `4290427578`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292149181`, and `4284980308` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287484786`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289450908`.

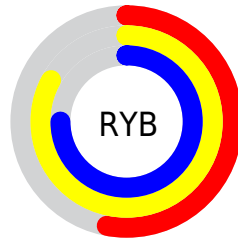
# Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (83%)

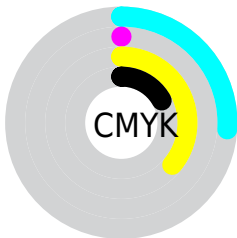
Blue (53%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (75%)

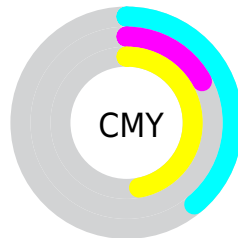


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288467847 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the Android color 4288467847 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4288467847



4288467847

4294967295



4286691181



4292149181



4284980308



4294049753



4283269692



4294967286



4281559076



4279848972



4278204416



4278199296



4278190080



4288467847



4288467847

 4287484786

 4289450908

 4286436189

 4290499505

 4285453128

 4291482566

 4284470067

 4292465627

 4283487006

 4293448689

 4282438408

 4294497279

 4282045184

 4294956031

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



4291545201



4288467847



4284799405

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



4288467847



4284141567



4294943665

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



4288467847



4290676691

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



4294944476



4288467847



4289249791

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



4288467847



4278245374



4293112575



4294945931

# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



4288467847



4281523146



4293112575



4294943679

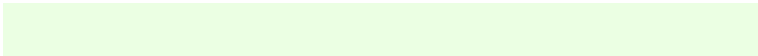


# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



4288467847



4293656547



4292066695



4285825135



4278190080



4286611584

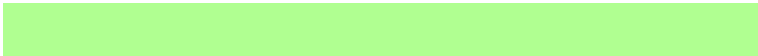


# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



4288467847



4289789841



4287091607



4284574046



4281313280



4278921472



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



4290676691



4292973055



4292052931



4284898921



4286185640



4280156201



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288467847 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

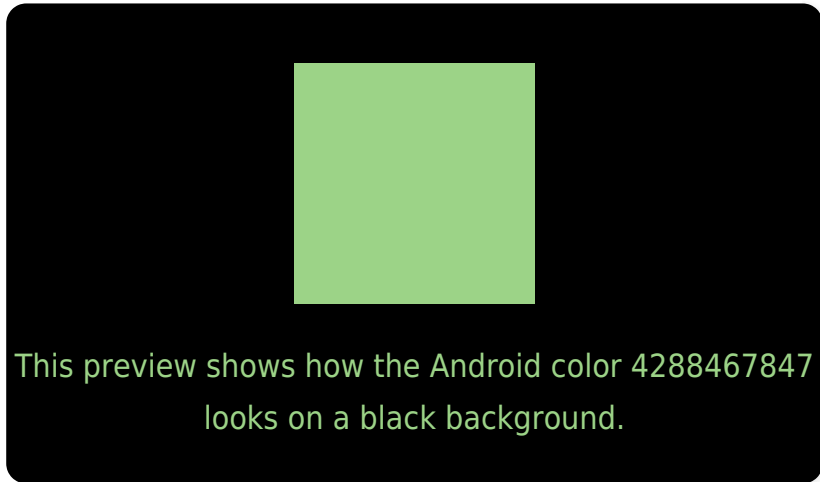
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4288467847 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288467847.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288467847.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
4288467847

**Protanopia**  
4292134017

**Deuteranopia**  
4293442444



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4288467847



**Protanomaly**

4290824579



**Deuteranomaly**

4291609738



**Tritanomaly**

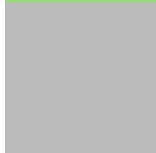
4288990651

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4288467847



**Achromatopsia**

4290427578



**Achromatomaly**

4289708967

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288467847 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(156, 211, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 211, 135)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(156, 211, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 211, 135) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288467847 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(156, 211, 135) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 211, 135) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 211, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 211, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 211, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 211,  
135) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288467847 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 211, 135) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
211, 135) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).



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