

# Converting Colors

Android(4288655482)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288655482) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4288655482)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9FB07A
RGB	159, 176, 122
RGB Percent	62%, 69%, 48%
CMY	0.3765, 0.3098, 0.5216
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.31, 0.31
HSL	79°, 25%, 58%
HSV	79°, 31%, 69%
XYZ	33.3363, 39.8267, 24.3427
YIQ	164.7610, 7.2020, -20.3980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

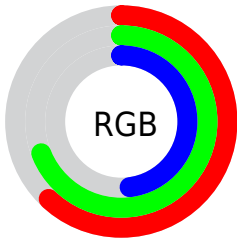
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">122, 176, 139</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10465402</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">69.35, -15.26, 25.76</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">69, 29.943, 120.638</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">39.8267, 0.3419, 0.4085</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288655482 (0xFF9FB07A)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">164.7610, -21.0812, -5.0524</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">63.1084, -16.1493, 21.3061</a>

# Details

The Android color `4288655482` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `999966`. A complement of this color would be `4287330992`, and the grayscale version is `4289045925`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292274351`, and `4285233993` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288262248`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289048716`.

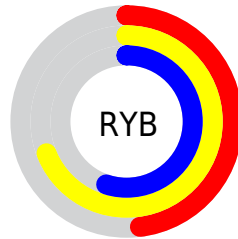
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (69%)

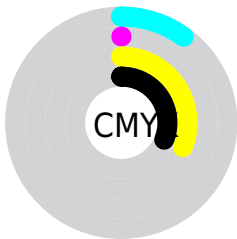
Blue (48%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (55%)

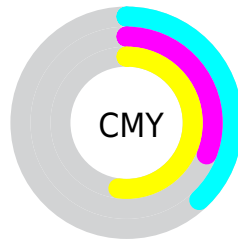


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288655482 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 4288655482 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4288655482



4288655482

4294967295



4286944609



4292274351



4285233993



4294180810



4283589425



4294967271



4282010395



4280562691



4278984448



4278190080



4288655482



4288655482



4288262248



4289048716

■ 4287934551

■ 4289376413

■ 4287541317

■ 4289769647

■ 4287213620

■ 4290097344

■ 4286820386

■ 4290490578

■ 4286492688

■ 4290818276

■ 4286164992

■ 4291211509

■ 4291539199

■ 4291932415

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4290553971



4288655482



4286559886

# Triad

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



4288655482



4284593112



4292711850

# Complementary

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



4288655482



4287330992

# 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.



4291598788



4288655482



4287081695

# Square

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



4288655482



4283611076



4289635032



4292843407

# Rectangle

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



4288655482



4285249696



4289635032



4292449971



# Sweetspot

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



4288655482



4292863697



4289759866



4285494118



4294111986



4285756275



# Same Dimension

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



4288655482



4291552913



4286951546



4283849040



4285110528



4279310848



# Inverse Universe

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



4287330992



4289434086



4289034928



4283650137



4281335961



4278714394



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288655482 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

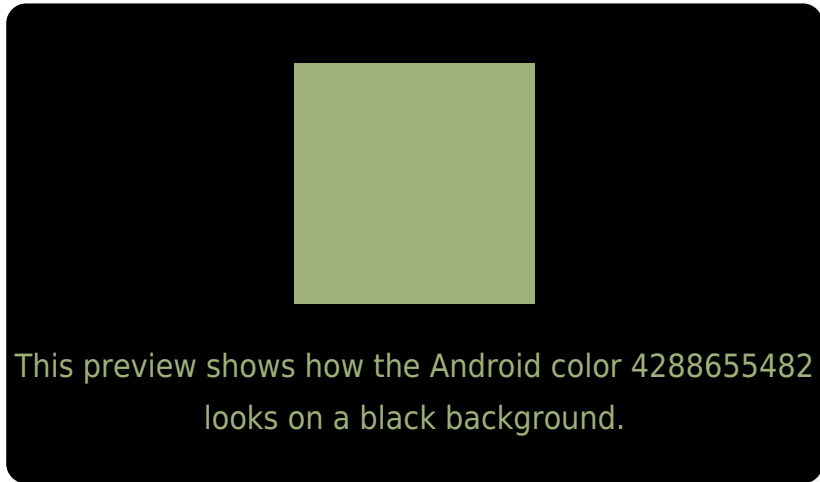
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4288655482 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288655482.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288655482.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
4289177782

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4288655482

**Protanomaly**  
4289637496

**Deuteranomaly**  
4290357116

**Tritanomaly**  
4288981920

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4288655482

**Achromatopsia**  
4289045925

**Achromatomaly**  
4288915861

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288655482 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(159, 176, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 176, 122)  
}
```

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(159, 176, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 176, 122) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288655482 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(159, 176, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 176, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 176, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 176, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 176, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 176,  
122) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288655482 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 176, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
176, 122) }
```

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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