

# Converting Colors

Android(4288862832)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288862832) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4288862832)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A2DA70
RGB	162, 218, 112
RGB Percent	64%, 85%, 44%
CMY	0.3647, 0.1451, 0.5608
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.49, 0.15
HSL	92°, 59%, 65%
HSV	92°, 49%, 85%
XYZ	42.8963, 58.9940, 24.4553
YIQ	189.1720, 0.6500, -44.8380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

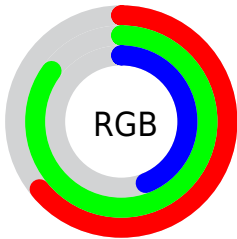
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">112, 218, 168</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10672752</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">81.29, -35.82, 46.17</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">81, 58.432, 127.806</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">58.9940, 0.3395, 0.4669</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288862832 (0xFFA2DA70)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">189.1720, -38.0458, -23.8298</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">76.8076, -34.7227, 34.8875</a>

# Details

The Android color `4288862832` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CC66`. A complement of this color would be `4289229018`, and the grayscale version is `4290690750`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292607910`, and `4285244220` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288076378`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289649286`.

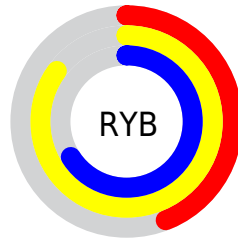
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (85%)

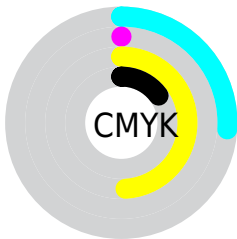
Blue (44%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (66%)

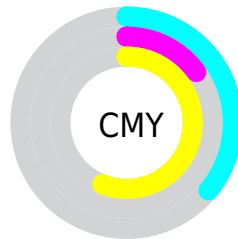


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (49%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288862832 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 4288862832 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4288862832



4288862832

4294967295



4287020630



4292607910



4285244220



4294508481



4283533346



4294967262



4281757441



4294967291



4279850496



4278205952



4278200320



4278192384



4278190080

 4288862832

 4288862832

 4288076378

 4289649286

 4287355460

 4290370204

 4286569007

 4291156657

 4285848089

 4291877575

 4285061635

 4292664029

 4284996096

 4293384947

 4294171391

 4294892287

 4294957823

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4292660313



4288862832



4283622303

# Triad

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



4288862832



4278246399



4294941630

# Complementary

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



4288862832



4289229018

# 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.



4294943476



4288862832



4286958591

# Square

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



4288862832



4278248447



4292982527



4294944138

# Rectangle

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



4288862832



4278248900



4292982527



4294941904

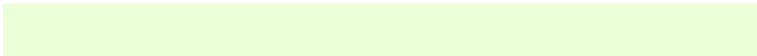


# Sweetspot

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



4288862832



4293656537



4292519792



4285759593



4278190080



4286611584

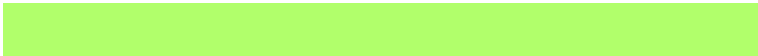


# Same Dimension

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



4288862832



4289855339



4285586034



4285034083



4283608320



4279643648



# Inverse Universe

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



4289229018



4290341887



4292505816



4285031278



4284219565



4279762990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288862832 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

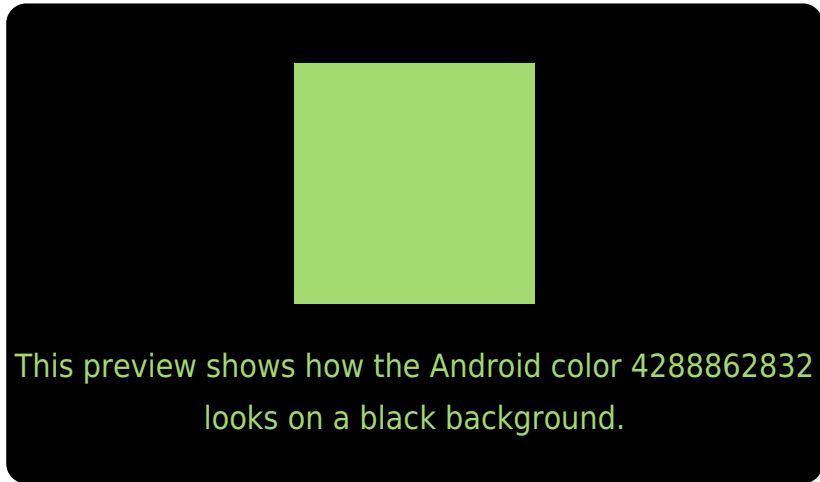
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4288862832 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288862832.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288862832.

# 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**  
4289908446

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4288862832



**Protanomaly**

4291350380



**Deuteranomaly**

4292266356



**Tritanomaly**

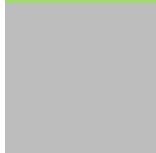
4289516214

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4288862832



**Achromatopsia**

4290624957



**Achromatomaly**

4289972385

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288862832 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(162, 218, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 218, 112)  
}
```

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(162, 218, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 218, 112) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288862832 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(162, 218, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 218, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 218, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 218, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 218, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 218,  
112) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288862832 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 218, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
218, 112) }
```

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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