

# Converting Colors

Android(4288986945)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288986945) contains.

<b>Android(4288986945)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Android(4288986945)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4BF41
RGB	164, 191, 65
RGB Percent	64%, 75%, 25%
CMY	0.3569, 0.2510, 0.7451
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.66, 0.25
HSL	73°, 50%, 50%
HSV	73°, 66%, 75%
XYZ	34.8948, 45.5358, 11.9512
YIQ	168.5630, 24.3540, -44.9100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

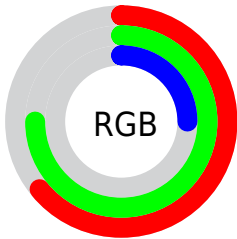
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	65, 191, 92
Decimal	10796865
CIELab	73.24, -26.65, 58.11
CIELCh	73, 63.927, 114.634
Yxy	45.5358, 0.3777, 0.4929
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288986945 (0xFFA4BF41)
YUV	168.5630, -51.0566, -4.0018
Hunter-Lab	67.4802, -25.7860, 36.7355

# Details

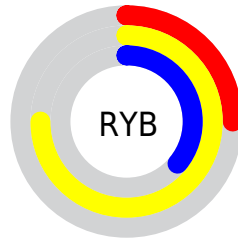
The Android color `4288986945` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `99CC33`. A complement of this color would be `4284236223`, and the grayscale version is `4289309097`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292736887`, and `4285368832` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288724782`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289249108`.

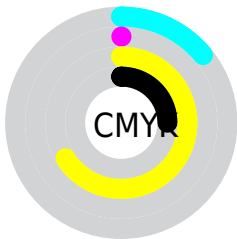
# Distribution



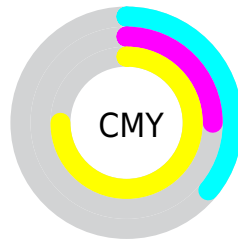
- Red (64%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288986945 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 4288986945 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4288986945



4288986945

4294967295



4287144996



4292736887



4285368832



4294705042



4283592704



4294967214



4281882368



4294967242



4280041472



4294967271



4278200832



4278194944



4278190080



4288986945



4288986945

■ 4288724782

■ 4289249108

■ 4288462619

■ 4289511271

■ 4288200456

■ 4289773434

■ 4288069376

■ 4290035597

■ 4290297761

■ 4290625460

■ 4290887623

■ 4291149786

■ 4291411949

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4292652343



4288986945



4284009069

# Triad

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



4288986945



4278242303



4294934465

# Complementary

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



4288986945



4284236223

# 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.



4294021368



4288986945



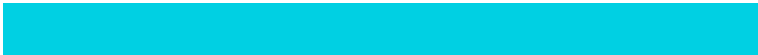
4278238975

# Square

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



4288986945



4278243555



4288915967



4294935430

# Rectangle

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



4288986945



4278242963



4288915967



4294935508



# Sweetspot

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



4288986945



4293785542



4290730561



4286020959



4294769916



4286414205



# Same Dimension

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



4288986945



4291688244



4284989249



4284243541



4286356992



4279770880



# Inverse Universe

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



4284236223



4284364023



4288233919



4283913566



4280418462



4278648863



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288986945 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

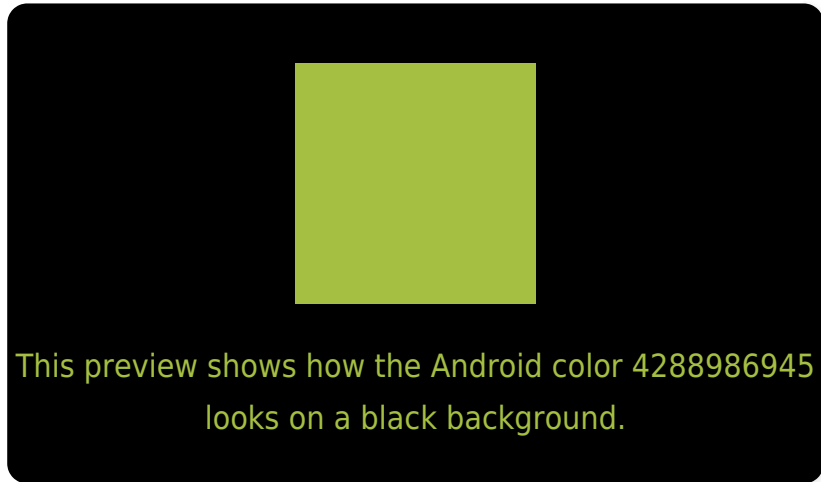
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4288986945 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288986945.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288986945.

# 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





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4288986945

**Protanomaly**  
4290558015

**Deuteranomaly**  
4291473989

**Tritanomaly**  
4289574802

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4288986945

**Achromatopsia**  
4289309097

**Achromatomaly**  
4289180035

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288986945 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(164, 191, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 191, 65)  
}
```

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(164, 191, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 191, 65) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288986945 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(164, 191, 65) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 191, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(164, 191, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 191, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 191, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 191,  
65) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288986945 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 191, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
191, 65) }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor