

# Converting Colors

Android(4289056371)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289056371) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4289056371)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A5CE73
RGB	165, 206, 115
RGB Percent	65%, 81%, 45%
CMY	0.3529, 0.1922, 0.5490
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.44, 0.19
HSL	87°, 48%, 63%
HSV	87°, 44%, 81%
XYZ	40.6829, 53.3798, 24.3788
YIQ	183.3670, 4.7750, -36.9930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

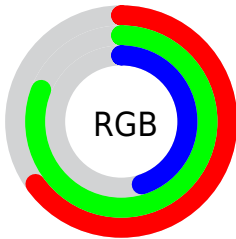
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">115, 206, 156</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10866291</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">78.10, -28.78, 40.79</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">78, 49.926, 125.206</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">53.3798, 0.3435, 0.4507</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289056371 (0xFFA5CE73)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">183.3670, -33.7049, -16.1079</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">73.0614, -28.4632, 31.3594</a>

# Details

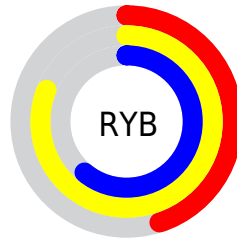
The Android color `4289056371` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CC66`. A complement of this color would be `4288443342`, and the grayscale version is `4290295992`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292738984`, and `4285503552` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288466526`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289646216`.

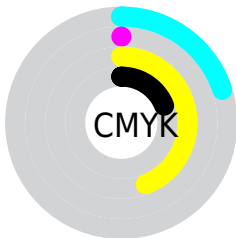
# Distribution



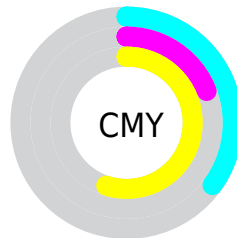
- Red (65%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289056371 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 4289056371 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4289056371



4289056371

4294967295



4287279705



4292738984



4285503552



4294639556



4283792680



4294967264



4282147852

4294967293



4280437760



4278531328



4278198528



4278190080



4289056371



4289056371

■ 4288466526

■ 4289646216

■ 4287811146

■ 4290301596

■ 4287221301

■ 4290891441

■ 4286631457

■ 4291481285

■ 4286041612

■ 4292071130

■ 4285648384

■ 4292726511

■ 4293316351

■ 4293906175

■ 4294561535

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4292264290



4289056371



4285126297

# Triad

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



4289056371



4278243583



4294941627

# Complementary

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



4289056371



4288443342

# 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.



4294943465



4289056371



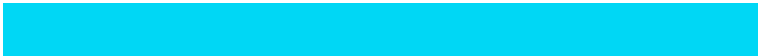
4286956543

# Square

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



4289056371



4278245365



4291867391



4294943374

# Rectangle

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



4289056371



4280932792



4291867391



4294941899



# Sweetspot

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



4289056371



4293984222



4291730547



4285956203



4278190080



4286611584

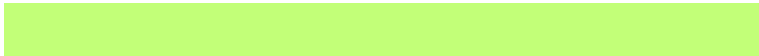


# Same Dimension

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



4289056371



4290969464



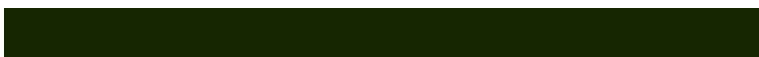
4286107251



4284573276



4284196352



4279576064



# Inverse Universe

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



4288443342



4290083071



4291392462



4284505190



4283105446



4279304230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289056371 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

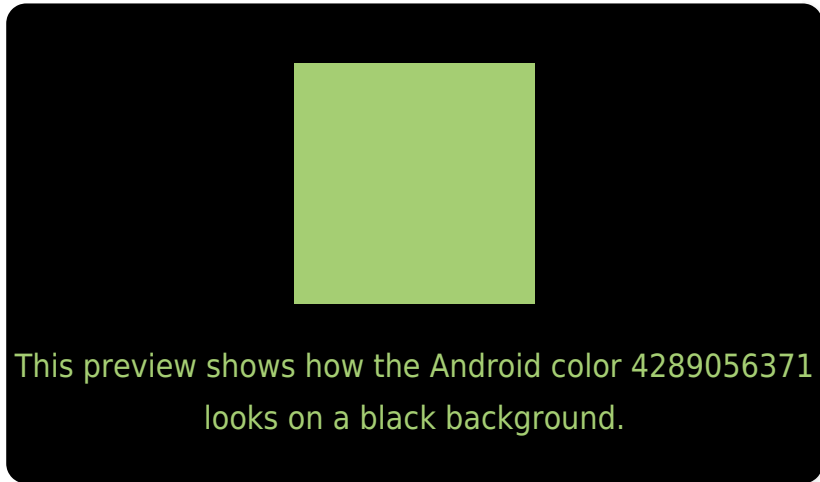
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4289056371 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289056371.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289056371.

# 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**  
4289056371

**Protanopia**  
4292067694

**Deuteranopia**  
4293507192



# Trichromacy



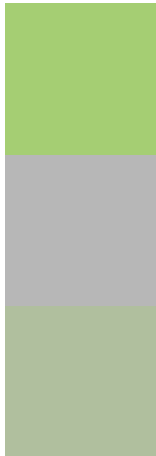
**Original Color**  
4289056371

**Protanomaly**  
4290954864

**Deuteranomaly**  
4291870838

**Tritanomaly**  
4289578927

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289056371

**Achromatopsia**  
4290230199

**Achromatomaly**  
4289773470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289056371 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(165, 206, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 206, 115)  
}
```

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(165, 206, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 206, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289056371 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(165, 206, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 206, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 206, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 206, 115); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 206, 115); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 206, 115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289056371 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 206, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
206, 115) }
```

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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