

# Converting Colors

Android(4289119844)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289119844) contains.

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**Color**

**Android(4289119844)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6C664
RGB	166, 198, 100
RGB Percent	65%, 78%, 39%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2235, 0.6078
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.49, 0.22
HSL	80°, 46%, 58%
HSV	80°, 49%, 78%
XYZ	38.2202, 49.4153, 19.5803
YIQ	177.2600, 12.3860, -37.2620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

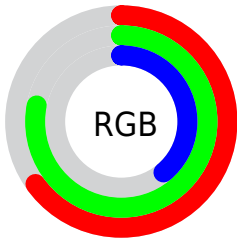
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">100, 198, 132</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10929764</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">75.71, -26.24, 45.23</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">76, 52.293, 120.124</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">49.4153, 0.3565, 0.4609</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289119844 (0xFFA6C664)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">177.2600, -38.0892, -9.8750</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">70.2960, -25.9668, 32.6925</a>

# Details

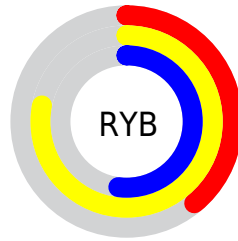
The Android color `4289119844` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CC66`. A complement of this color would be `4286866630`, and the grayscale version is `4289901234`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292870041`, and `4285567025` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288726608`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289513080`.

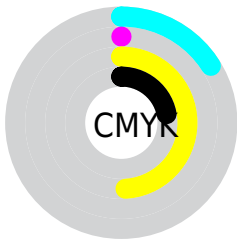
# Distribution



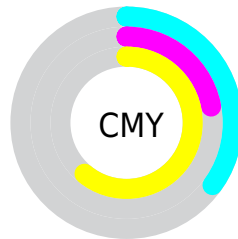
- Red (65%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289119844 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 4289119844 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4289119844



4289119844

4294967295



4287343434



4292870041



4285567025



4294770612



4283856406



4294967248



4282146048



4294967277



4280567296



4278595328



4278197248



4278190080



4289119844



4289119844

4288726608

4289513080

4288267836

4289971852

4287874601

4290365087

4287415829

4290823859

4287022593

4291217095

4286957056

4291675867

4292069103

4292527871

4292921087

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4292327511



4289119844



4285124489

# Triad

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



4289119844



4278242559



4294939324

# Complementary

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



4289119844



4286866630

# 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.



4294352107



4289119844



4284924159

# Square

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



4289119844



4278244074



4290686719



4294940557

# Rectangle

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



4289119844



4280472232



4290686719



4294939853

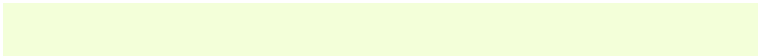


# Sweetspot

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



4289119844



4294180825



4291199844



4286087273



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4289119844



4291755881



4285974116



4284506970



4285440768



4279772160



# Inverse Universe

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



4286866630



4288309759



4290012358



4284308067



4281663651



4278976548



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289119844 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

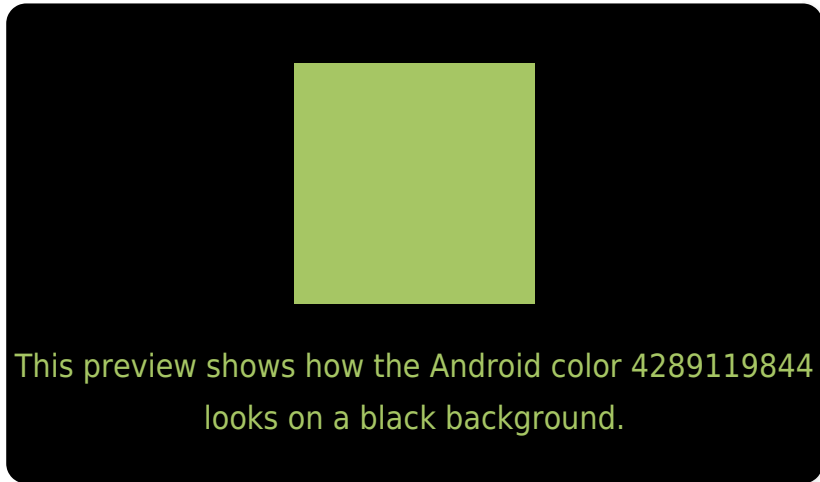
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4289119844 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289119844.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289119844.

# 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**

4289119844

**Protanomaly**

4290756193

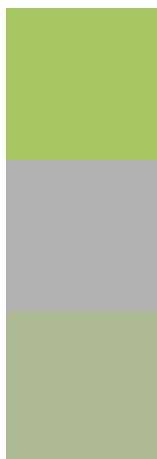
**Deuteranomaly**

4291672423

**Tritanomaly**

4289642405

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4289119844

**Achromatopsia**

4289835441

**Achromatomaly**

4289575317

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289119844 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(166, 198, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 198, 100)  
}
```

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(166, 198, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 198, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289119844 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(166, 198, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 198, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 198, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 198, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 198, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 198,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289119844 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 198, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
198, 100) }
```

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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