

# Converting Colors

Android(4289126030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289126030) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4289126030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6DE8E
RGB	166, 222, 142
RGB Percent	65%, 87%, 56%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1294, 0.4431
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.36, 0.13
HSL	102°, 55%, 71%
HSV	102°, 36%, 87%
XYZ	46.7296, 62.3025, 35.1539
YIQ	196.1360, -7.6960, -36.7520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

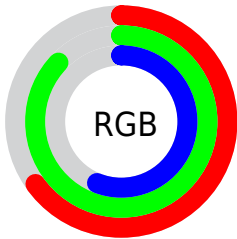
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">142, 222, 198</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10935950</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">83.07, -32.42, 33.61</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">83, 46.697, 133.961</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">62.3025, 0.3241, 0.4321</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289126030 (0xFFA6DE8E)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">196.1360, -26.6890, -26.4293</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">78.9320, -32.4546, 28.8464</a>

# Details

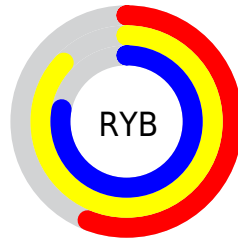
The Android color `4289126030` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CC66`. A complement of this color would be `4291202782`, and the grayscale version is `4291085508`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292804548`, and `4285572955` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288077432`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4290174628`.

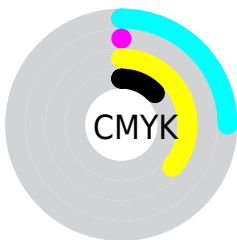
# Distribution



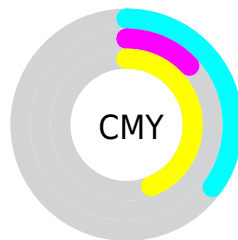
- Red (65%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289126030 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 4289126030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289126030

 4289126030

4294967295

 4287349364

 4292804548

 4285572955

 4294705121

 4283862082

4294967293

 4282151466

 4280441106

 4278468864

 4278201088

 4278194944

 4278190080


 4289126030

 4289126030

 4288077432

 4290174628

 4287094370

 4291157690

 4286045771

 4292206289

 4285062709

 4293189351

 4284014111

 4294237949

 4283031049

 4294958847

 4282637824

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4292334456



4289126030



4285326773

# Triad

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



4289126030



4284406527



4294945980

# Complementary

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



4289126030



4291202782

# 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.



4294946792



4289126030



4289776895

# Square

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



4289126030



4278248447



4293836031



4294948244

# Rectangle

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



4289126030



4281984723



4293836031



4294945995

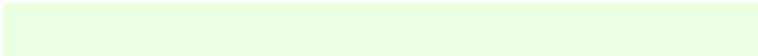


# Sweetspot

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



4289126030



4293656547



4292789902



4285825135



4278190080



4286611584

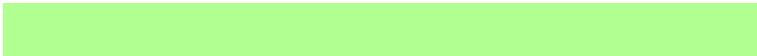


# Same Dimension

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



4289126030



4289920913



4287553182



4285034597



4281708544



4279185408



# Inverse Universe

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



4291202782



4292776447



4292775630



4285359472



4286251184



4280418352



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289126030 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

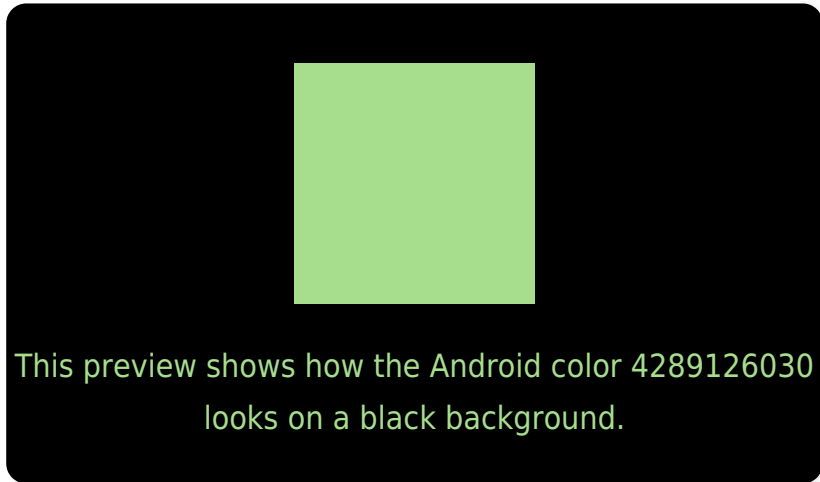
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4289126030 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289126030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289126030.

# 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

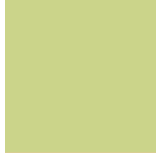




# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4289126030



**Protanomaly**  
4291548298



**Deuteranomaly**  
4292398737

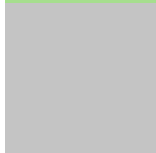


**Tritanomaly**  
4289714117

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289126030



**Achromatopsia**  
4291085508



**Achromatomaly**  
4290366896

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289126030 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, 222, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 222, 142)  
}
```

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, 222, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 222, 142) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289126030 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, 222, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 222, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 222, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 222, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 222, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 222,  
142) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289126030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 222, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
222, 142) }
```

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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