

# Converting Colors

Android(4289249399)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289249399) contains.

<b>Android(4289249399)</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(4289249399)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A8C077
RGB	168, 192, 119
RGB Percent	66%, 75%, 47%
CMY	0.3412, 0.2471, 0.5333
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.38, 0.25
HSL	80°, 37%, 61%
HSV	80°, 38%, 75%
XYZ	38.3279, 47.3560, 24.5733
YIQ	176.5020, 9.1290, -27.7910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

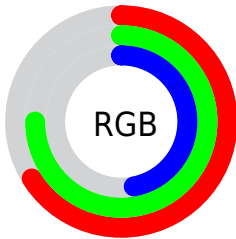
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	119, 192, 143
Decimal	11059319
CIELab	74.42, -20.33, 34.12
CIELCh	74, 39.721, 120.785
Yxy	47.3560, 0.3476, 0.4295
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289249399 (0xFFA8C077)
YUV	176.5020, -28.3485, -7.4563
Hunter-Lab	68.8157, -21.0094, 26.9992

# Details

The Android color `4289249399` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CC99`. A complement of this color would be `4287592384`, and the grayscale version is `4289835441`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292933804`, and `4285762117` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288856164`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289642634`.

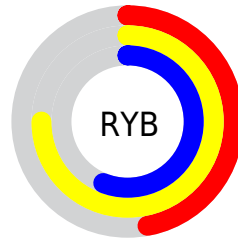
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (75%)

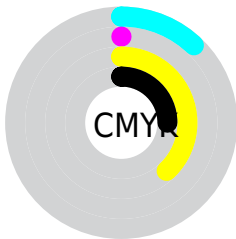
Blue (47%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (56%)

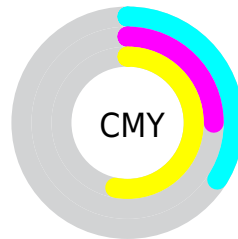


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289249399 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 4289249399 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289249399

 4289249399

4294967295

 4287472990

 4292933804

 4285762117

 4294836168

 4284051757

 4294967268

 4282472469

 4280893696

 4279315200

 4278196224

 4278190080

 4289249399

 4289249399

■ 4288856164

■ 4289642634

■ 4288397393

■ 4290101405

■ 4288004157

■ 4290494641

■ 4287610922

■ 4290887876

■ 4287152151

■ 4291346647

■ 4286758916

■ 4291739882

■ 4286693376

■ 4292133117

■ 4292526335

■ 4292985087

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4291736941



4289249399



4286367634

# Triad

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



4289249399



4282565878



4294745015

# Complementary

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



4289249399



4287592384

# Split Complementary

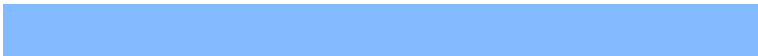
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



4293304795



4289249399



4286888703

# Square

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



4289249399



4279749339



4290555382



4294811284

# Rectangle

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



4289249399



4284271274



4290555382



4294417604



# Sweetspot

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



4289249399



4294048478



4290809463



4286086509



4294769916



4286414205

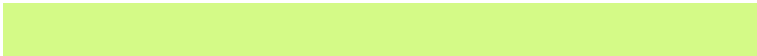


# Same Dimension

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



4289249399



4292147847



4286890103



4284375383



4285309184



4279640320



# Inverse Universe

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



4287592384



4289562618



4289951680



4284110689



4281663649



4278911009



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289249399 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

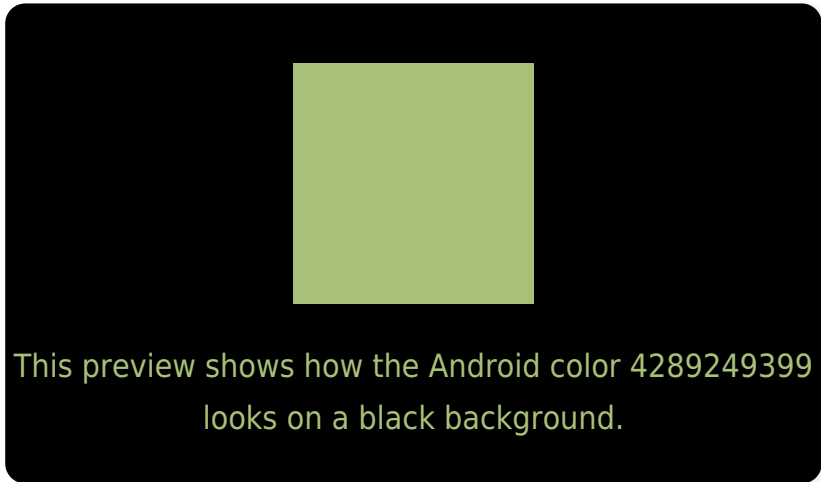
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

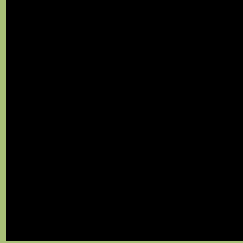
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4289249399 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289249399.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289249399.

# 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**  
4289249399

**Protanomaly**  
4290558580

**Deuteranomaly**  
4291343738

**Tritanomaly**  
4289641129

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289249399

**Achromatopsia**  
4289835441

**Achromatomaly**  
4289640092

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289249399 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(168, 192, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 192, 119)  
}
```

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(168, 192, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 192, 119) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289249399 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(168, 192, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 192, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 192, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 192, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 192, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 192,  
119) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289249399 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 192, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
192, 119) }
```

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