

# Converting Colors

Android(4289263495)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289263495) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4289263495)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8F787
RGB	168, 247, 135
RGB Percent	66%, 97%, 53%
CMY	0.3412, 0.0314, 0.4706
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.45, 0.03
HSL	102°, 88%, 75%
HSV	102°, 45%, 97%
XYZ	53.7824, 76.5956, 34.8715
YIQ	210.6110, -11.1320, -51.5800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

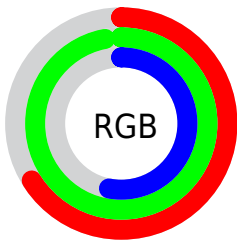
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">135, 247, 214</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11073415</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">90.14, -43.92, 46.16</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">90, 63.713, 133.578</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">76.5956, 0.3255, 0.4635</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289263495 (0xFFA8F787)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">210.6110, -37.2762, -37.3698</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">87.5189, -43.4658, 37.6394</a>

# Details

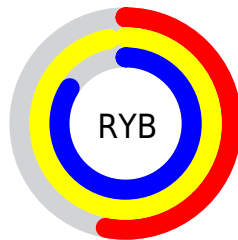
The Android color `4289263495` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99FF99`. A complement of this color would be `4292249591`, and the grayscale version is `4292072403`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4293066686`, and `4285578835` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288149358`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4290377632`.

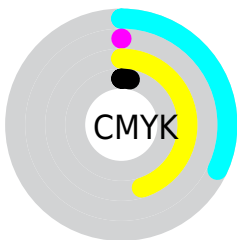
# Distribution



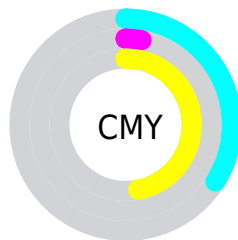
- Red (66%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289263495 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 4289263495 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4289263495



4289263495

4294967295



4287421037



4293066686



4285578835



4294967258



4283736889



4294967287



4281894942



4279725568



4278211840



4278205696



4278200320



4278190336


 4289263495

 4289263495

 4288149358

 4290377632

 4286969686

 4291557304

 4285855549

 4292671441

 4284675876

 4293851114

 4283561740

 4294965247

 4283037440

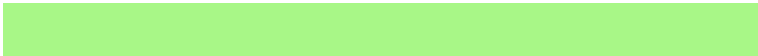
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4293716071



4289263495



4282515390

# Triad

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



4289263495



4278252543



4294946761

# Complementary

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



4289263495



4292249591

# Split Complementary

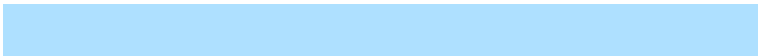
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



4294948095



4289263495



4289650943

# Square

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



4289263495



4278255359



4294953215



4294950289

# Rectangle

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



4289263495



4278255592



4294953215



4294946782

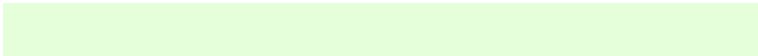


# Sweetspot

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



4289263495



4293328859



4294432135



4285562986



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4289263495



4288610165



4287100829



4285692526



4281842176



4279319296



# Inverse Universe

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



4292249591



4292244991



4294412257



4286017146



4286775482

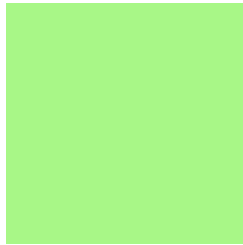


4280877115



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289263495 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

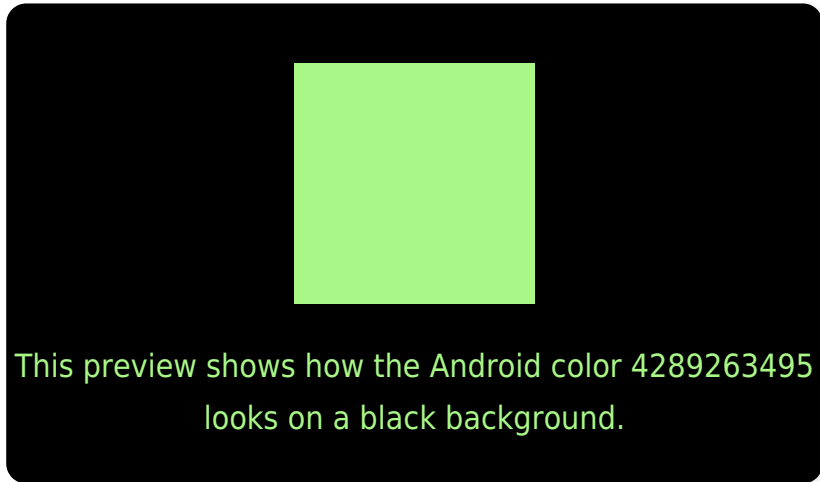
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4289263495 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289263495.

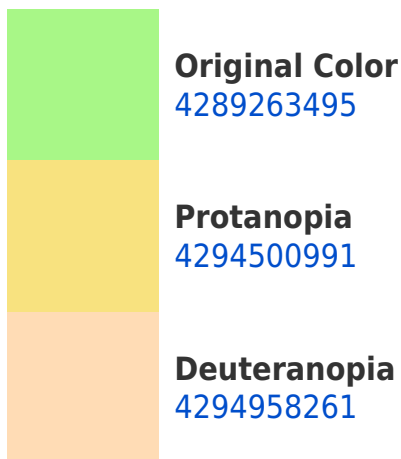


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289263495.

# 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



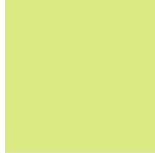


# Trichromacy



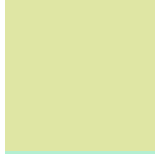
**Original Color**

4289263495



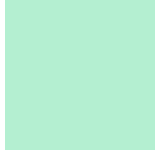
**Protanomaly**

4292602498



**Deuteranomaly**

4292863652



**Tritanomaly**

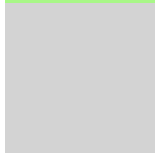
4290047953

# Monochromacy



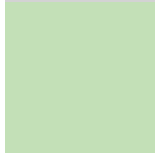
**Original Color**

4289263495



**Achromatopsia**

4292072403



**Achromatomaly**

4291027127

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289263495 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, 247, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 247, 135)  
}
```

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, 247, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 247, 135) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289263495 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, 247, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 247, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 247, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 247, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 247, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 247,  
135) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289263495 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 247, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
247, 135) }
```

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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