

# Converting Colors

Android(4291220380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4291220380) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4291220380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C6D39C
RGB	198, 211, 156
RGB Percent	78%, 83%, 61%
CMY	0.2235, 0.1725, 0.3882
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.26, 0.17
HSL	74°, 38%, 72%
HSV	74°, 26%, 83%
XYZ	52.5837, 60.9946, 40.4542
YIQ	200.8430, 9.9070, -19.8610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

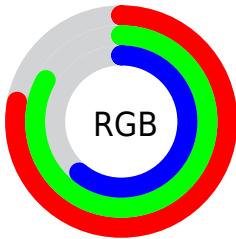
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">156, 211, 169</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13030300</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">82.38, -13.57, 25.83</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">82, 29.181, 117.713</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">60.9946, 0.3414, 0.3960</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291220380</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFC6D39C</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">200.8430, -22.1076, -2.4933</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">78.0990, -16.4901, 23.9580</a>

# Details

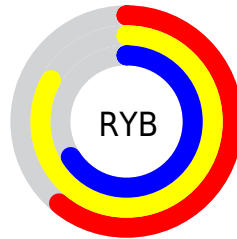
The Android color `4291220380` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCC99`. A complement of this color would be `4289305811`, and the grayscale version is `4291414473`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4294967251`, and `4287667304` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4290892679`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4291548081`.

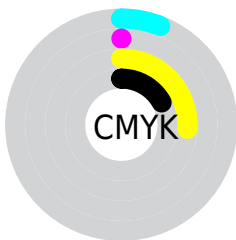
# Distribution



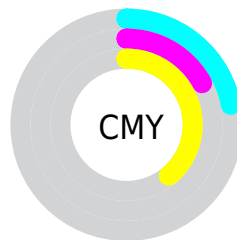
- Red (78%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (39%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4291220380 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 4291220380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4291220380

 4291220380

4294967295

 4289378178

 4294967251

 4287667304

 4294967279

 4285956688

 4284246328

 4282667298

 4281154060

 4279772160

 4278193920

 4278190080

 4291220380

 4291220380

 4290892679

 4291548081

 4290564978

 4291875782

 4290237277

 4292203483

 4289909576

 4292531184

 4289581875

 4292858879

 4289254173

 4293186559

 4288926472

 4293514239

 4288795392

 4293841919

 4294169599

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4293118614



4291220380



4289190319

# Triad

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



4291220380



4287092986



4294949328

# Complementary

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



4291220380



4289305811

# 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.



4293836523



4291220380



4289253631

# Square

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



4291220380



4286373093



4291807229



4294949813

# Rectangle

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



4291220380



4287880384



4291807229



4294752985

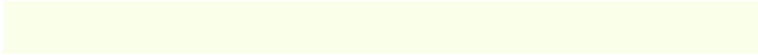


# Sweetspot

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



4291220380



4294639595



4292061596



4286349427



4278190080



4286611584

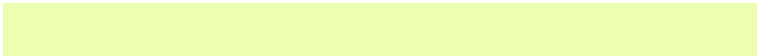


# Same Dimension

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



4291220380



4293722032



4289450908



4284901726



4286687232



4280232192



# Inverse Universe

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



4289305811



4291014911



4291075283



4284571241



4280811688



4278845481



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4291220380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

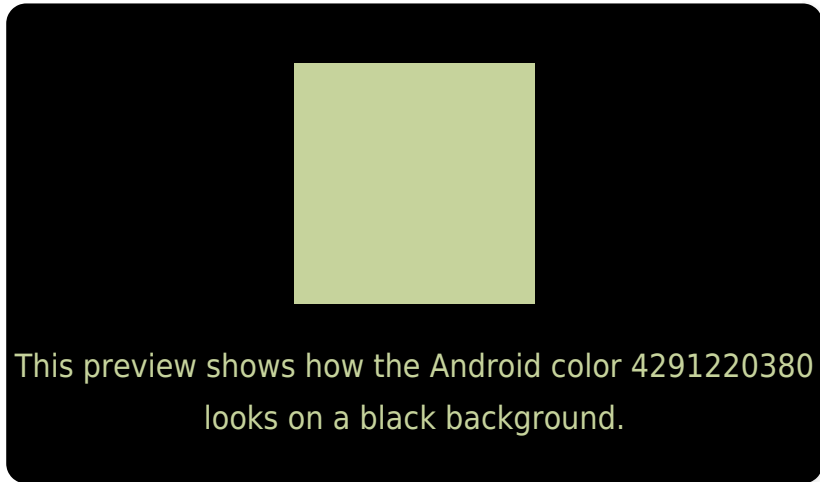
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4291220380 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4291220380.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4291220380.

# 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](#).

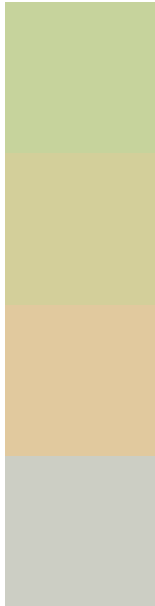
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
4291808219

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4291220380

**Protanomaly**  
4292071322

**Deuteranomaly**  
4292987294

**Tritanomaly**  
4291612356

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4291220380

**Achromatopsia**  
4291414473

**Achromatomaly**  
4291349945

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4291220380 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(198, 211, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 211, 156)  
}
```

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(198, 211, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 211, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4291220380 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(198, 211, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 211, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 211, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 211, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 211, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 211,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4291220380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 211, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
211, 156) }
```

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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