

# Converting Colors

Android(4280117311)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4280117311) contains.

<b>Android(4280117311)</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(4280117311)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1D683F
RGB	29, 104, 63
RGB Percent	11%, 41%, 25%
CMY	0.8863, 0.5922, 0.7529
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 0.39, 0.59
HSL	147°, 56%, 26%
HSV	147°, 72%, 41%
XYZ	6.3542, 10.5207, 6.3984
YIQ	76.9010, -31.5390, -28.6510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

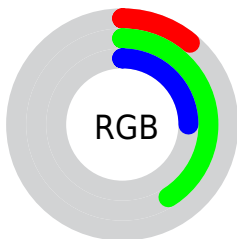
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	29, 81, 104
Decimal	1927231
CIELab	38.76, -33.11, 16.66
CIElCh	39, 37.066, 153.290
Yxy	10.5207, 0.2730, 0.4520
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280117311 (0xFF1D683F)
YUV	76.9010, -6.8532, -42.0092
Hunter-Lab	32.4357, -21.7939, 11.0091

# Details

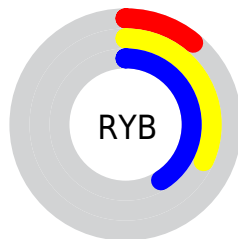
The Android color **4280117311** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **4285013318**, and the grayscale version is **4283256141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4283735151**, and **4278204436** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4279461945**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4280772677**.

# Distribution



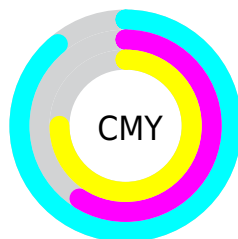
- Red (11%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4280117311 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 4280117311 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4280117311



4280117311

4294967295



4278210345



4283735151



4278204436



4285446025



4278199040



4287222691



4278190080



4289064894



4290904026



4292739062



4294639615



4280117311



4280117311

■ 4279461945

■ 4280772677

■ 4278741044

■ 4281493578

■ 4278216751

■ 4282148944

■ 4282869846

■ 4283525211

■ 4284180577

■ 4284901479

■ 4285556844

■ 4286277746

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283065126



4280117311



4278217310

# Triad

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



4280117311



4280507799



4287644988

# Complementary

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



4280117311



4285013318

# 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.



4287774809



4280117311



4284568206

# Square

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



4280117311



4278216081



4286793335



4286664741

# Rectangle

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



4280117311



4278217330



4286793335



4287775301



# Sweetspot

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



4280117311



4285106039



4282804253



4281550139



4291085508



4282729797



# Same Dimension

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



4280117311



4279404359



4280117348



4281217840



4278219572



4278252142



# Inverse Universe

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



4285013318



4287042130



4285013281



4281544241



4285726783



4294049924



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4280117311 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

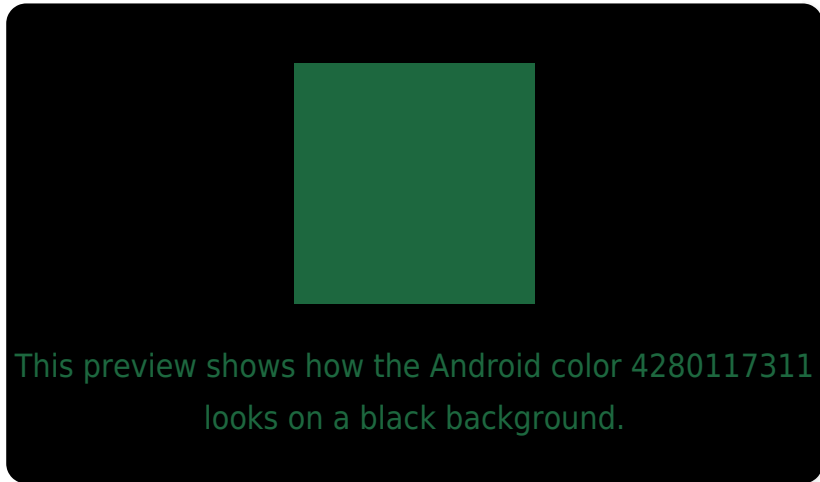
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4280117311 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4280117311.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4280117311.

# 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



**Original Color**  
4280117311

**Protanopia**  
4284701498

**Deuteranopia**  
4285224771



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4280117311

**Protanomaly**  
4283064380

**Deuteranomaly**  
4283391298

**Tritanomaly**  
4280837467

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4280117311

**Achromatopsia**  
4283256141

**Achromatomaly**  
4282144584

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4280117311 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(29, 104, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 104, 63)  
}
```

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(29, 104, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 104, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4280117311 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(29, 104, 63) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 104, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(29, 104, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 104, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 104, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 104,  
63) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4280117311 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 104, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 104,  
63) }
```

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