

# Converting Colors

Android(4280452206)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4280452206) contains.

<b>Android(4280452206)</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(4280452206)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	22846E
RGB	34, 132, 110
RGB Percent	13%, 52%, 43%
CMY	0.8667, 0.4824, 0.5686
CMYK	0.74, 0.00, 0.17, 0.48
HSL	167°, 59%, 33%
HSV	167°, 74%, 52%
XYZ	11.7254, 17.9684, 17.6021
YIQ	100.1900, -51.3460, -27.6180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

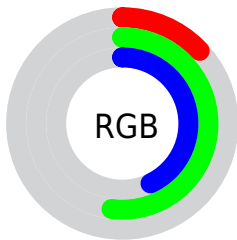
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	34, 89, 132
Decimal	2262126
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.46, -33.24, 3.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	49, 33.469, 173.296
Yxy	17.9684, 0.2479, 0.3799
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280452206 (0xFF22846E)
<b>YUV</b>	100.1900, 4.8363, -58.0486
Hunter-Lab	42.3891, -24.8054, 5.0522

# Details

The Android color `4280452206` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `009999`. A complement of this color would be `4286849592`, and the grayscale version is `4284769380`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4284398242`, and `4278211135` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4279600235`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4281304177`.

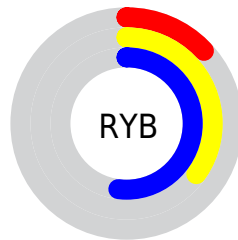
# Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (52%)

Blue (43%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (52%)

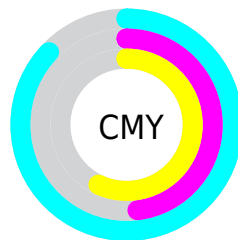


Cyan (74%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4280452206 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 4280452206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4280452206



4280452206

4294967295



4278217302



4284398242



4278211135



4286240445



4278204969



4288082648



4278199572



4289986549



4278190080



4291821567



4293787647



4280452206



4280452206



4279600235



4281304177

■ 4278748264

■ 4282156148

■ 4278223974

■ 4283073655

■ 4283925626

■ 4284777597

■ 4285629568

■ 4286481539

■ 4287399046

■ 4288251017

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283466067



4280452206



4278224011

# Triad

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



4280452206



4285493674



4288833609

# Complementary

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



4280452206



4286849592

# 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.



4289486945



4280452206



4287850136

# Square

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



4280452206



4282022574



4289159037



4287459900

# Rectangle

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



4280452206



4278223516



4289159037



4289160528



# Sweetspot

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



4280452206



4286950306



4281959458



4282406738



4292269782



4283914071



# Same Dimension

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



4280452206



4279479177



4280445572



4282139201



4278223461



4278190850



# Inverse Universe

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



4286849592



4289401653



4286856226



4282530877



4286709789



4278386689



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4280452206 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

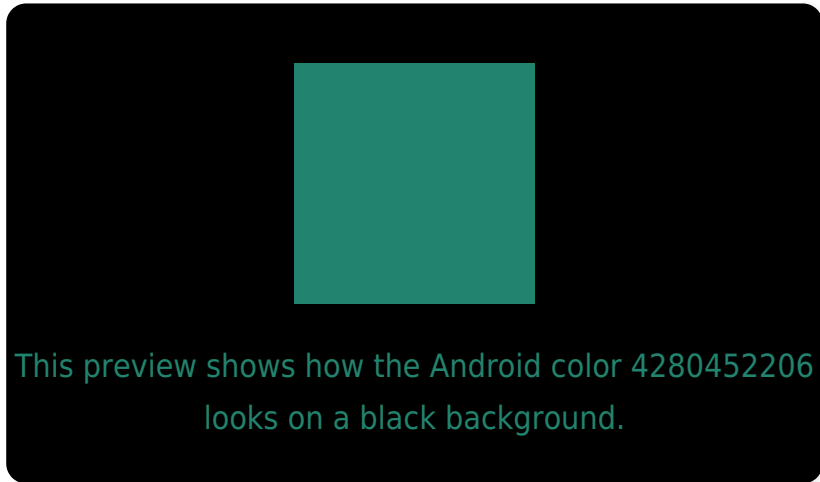
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4280452206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4280452206.

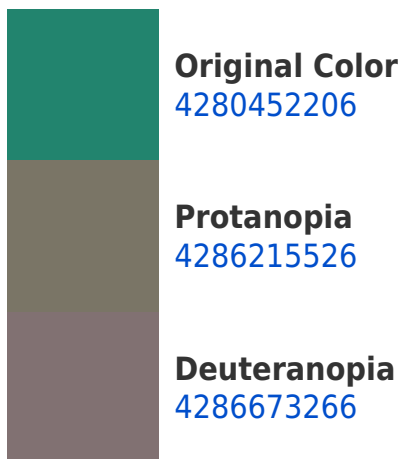


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4280452206.

# 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**  
4280452206

**Protanomaly**  
4284119657

**Deuteranomaly**  
4284381297

**Tritanomaly**  
4281106816

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4280452206

**Achromatopsia**  
4284769380

**Achromatomaly**  
4283199592

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4280452206 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(34, 132, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 132, 110)  
}
```

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(34, 132, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 132, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4280452206 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(34, 132, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 132, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 132, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 132, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 132, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 132,  
110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4280452206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 132, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 132,  
110) }
```

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