

# Converting Colors

Android(4281379700)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281379700) contains.

<b>Android(4281379700)</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(4281379700)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	30AB74
RGB	48, 171, 116
RGB Percent	19%, 67%, 45%
CMY	0.8118, 0.3294, 0.5451
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 0.32, 0.33
HSL	153°, 56%, 43%
HSV	153°, 72%, 67%
XYZ	18.9342, 31.0152, 21.5116
YIQ	127.9530, -55.6530, -43.1810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

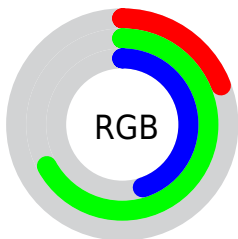
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	48, 127, 171
Decimal	3189620
CIELab	62.52, -46.43, 18.90
CIElCh	63, 50.132, 157.857
Yxy	31.0152, 0.2650, 0.4340
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281379700 (0xFF30AB74)
YUV	127.9530, -5.8928, -70.1188
Hunter-Lab	55.6912, -36.7723, 16.0822

# Details

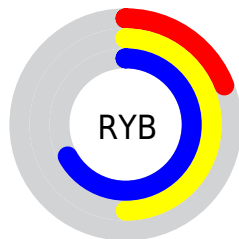
The Android color `4281379700` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `009966`. A complement of this color would be `4289409127`, and the grayscale version is `4286611584`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4285522856`, and `4278220355` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4280265580`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4282493820`.

# Distribution



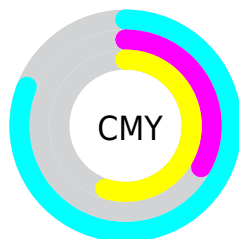
- Red (19%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281379700 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 4281379700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4281379700

 4281379700

4294967295

 4278227035

 4285522856

 4278220355

 4287430596

 4278213677

 4289331168

 4278207255

 4291231740

 4278201600

 4293197823

 4278194176

 4278190080

 4281379700

 4281379700

 4280265580

 4282493820

■ 4279151461

■ 4283607939

■ 4278233951

■ 4284722059

■ 4285836179

■ 4286950298

■ 4288129954

■ 4289244074

■ 4290358193

■ 4291472313

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285965390



4281379700



4278234786

# Triad

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



4281379700



4284258543



4293163363

# Complementary

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



4281379700



4289409127

# 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.



4293554317



4281379700



4289365982

# Square

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



4281379700



4278232553



4292310714



4291529028

# Rectangle

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



4281379700



4278234559



4292310714



4293424496



# Sweetspot

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



4281379700



4289584840



4284984112



4283658339



4293980400



4285558896



# Same Dimension

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



4281379700



4280278665



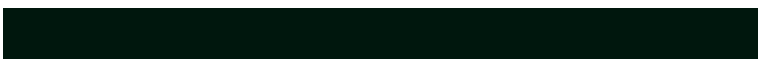
4281378219



4283324243



4278228563



4278195981



# Inverse Universe

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



4289409127



4292747124



4289410608



4283911762



4288020547



4279697418



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281379700 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

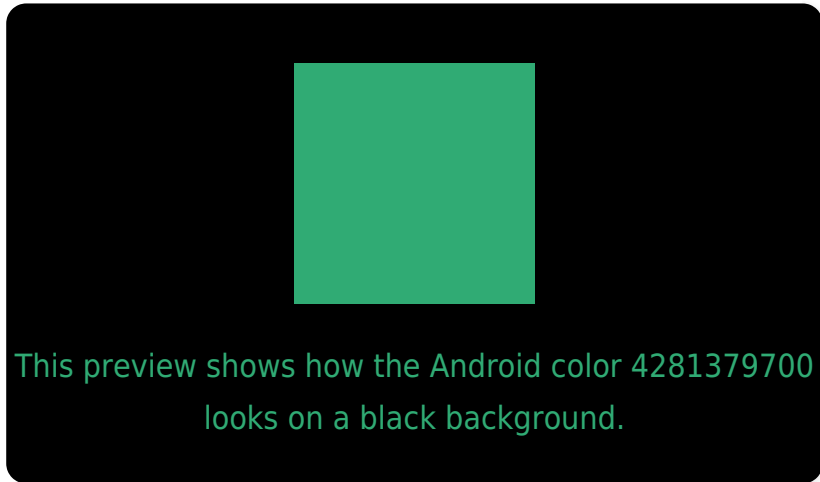
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4281379700 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281379700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281379700.

# 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**

4281379700



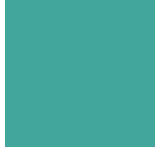
**Protanomaly**

4286160494



**Deuteranomaly**

4286618232



**Tritanomaly**

4282492571

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4281379700



**Achromatopsia**

4286611584



**Achromatomaly**

4284715132

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281379700 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(48, 171, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 171, 116)  
}
```

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(48, 171, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 171, 116) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281379700 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(48, 171, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 171, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(48, 171, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 171, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 171, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 171,  
116) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281379700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 171, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 171,  
116) }
```

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