

# Converting Colors

Android(4281427768)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281427768) contains.

<b>Android(4281427768)</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(4281427768)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	316738
RGB	49, 103, 56
RGB Percent	19%, 40%, 22%
CMY	0.8078, 0.5961, 0.7804
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.46, 0.60
HSL	128°, 36%, 30%
HSV	128°, 52%, 40%
XYZ	6.8307, 10.6390, 5.4349
YIQ	81.4960, -17.0970, -26.0650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

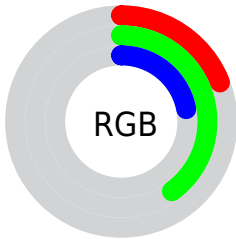
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	49, 97, 103
Decimal	3237688
CIELab	38.97, -29.04, 21.13
CIElCh	39, 35.915, 143.962
Yxy	10.6390, 0.2982, 0.4645
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281427768 (0xFF316738)
YUV	81.4960, -12.5695, -28.4990
Hunter-Lab	32.6175, -19.6995, 12.9530

# Details

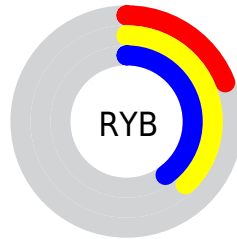
The Android color `4281427768` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `336633`. A complement of this color would be `4284952928`, and the grayscale version is `4283585106`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4284717928`, and `4278204172` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4280772399`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4282083137`.

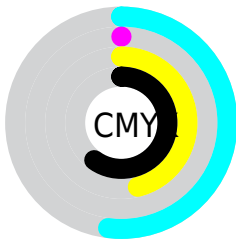
# Distribution



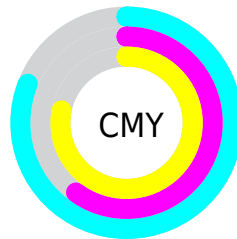
- Red (19%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (60%)




- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281427768 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 4281427768 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4281427768

 4281427768

4294967295

 4279717666

 4284717928

 4278204172


 4286494337

 4278199040


 4288205211

 4278190080

 4290047670

 4291887058

 4293722094

 4281427768

 4281427768

 4280772399

 4282083137

■ 4280051494

■ 4282804042

■ 4279396125

■ 4283459411

■ 4278740756

■ 4284114780

■ 4278216461

■ 4284835685

■ 4285491054

■ 4286146423

■ 4286801792

■ 4287522697

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283785507



4281427768



4278217301

# Triad

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



4281427768



4278215062



4287710278

# Complementary

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



4281427768



4284952928

# 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.



4287513443



4281427768



4283651729

# Square

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



4281427768



4278216586



4286204798



4287057197

# Rectangle

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



4281427768



4278217321



4286204798



4287775311



# Sweetspot

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



4281427768



4285695860



4284573489



4281877817



4291085508



4282729797



# Same Dimension

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



4281427768



4281501501



4281427794



4281217839



4278219535



4278252063



# Inverse Universe

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



4284952928



4287050364



4284952902



4281544242



4285726820

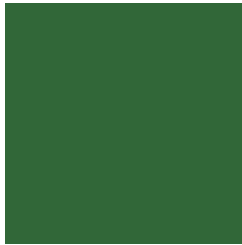


4294050003



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281427768 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

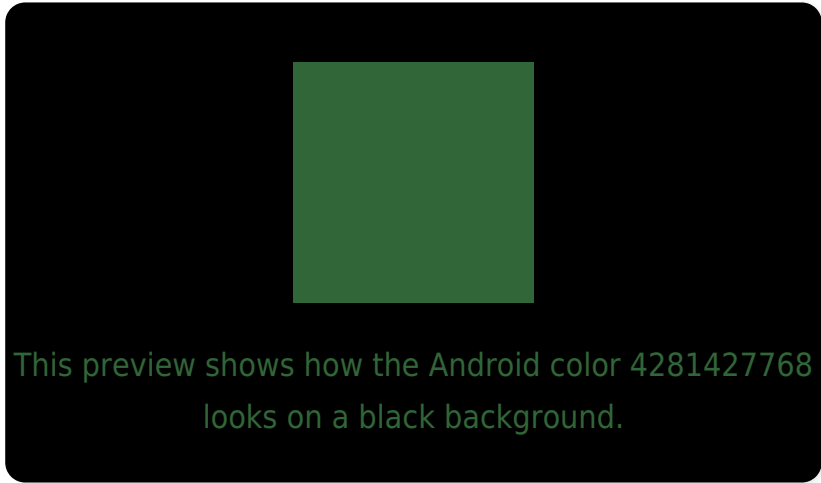
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4281427768 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281427768.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281427768.

# 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**  
4281427768

**Protanopia**  
4284767028

**Deuteranopia**  
4285421372



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4281427768

**Protanomaly**  
4283522869

**Deuteranomaly**  
4283981115

**Tritanomaly**  
4281951063

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4281427768

**Achromatopsia**  
4283519313

**Achromatomaly**  
4282734920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281427768 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(49, 103, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 103, 56)  
}
```

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(49, 103, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 103, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281427768 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(49, 103, 56) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 103, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 103, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 103, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 103, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 103,  
56) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281427768 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 103, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 103,  
56) }
```

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