

# Converting Colors

Android(4281514144)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281514144) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4281514144)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32B8A0
RGB	50, 184, 160
RGB Percent	20%, 72%, 63%
CMY	0.8039, 0.2784, 0.3725
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 0.13, 0.28
HSL	169°, 57%, 46%
HSV	169°, 73%, 72%
XYZ	24.8010, 37.4972, 39.1882
YIQ	141.1980, -72.1600, -35.8720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

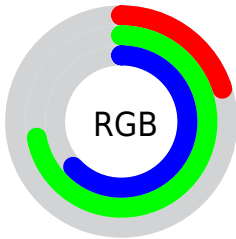
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	50, 124, 184
Decimal	3324064
CIE Lab	67.65, -41.05, 1.96
CIE LCh	68, 41.093, 177.270
Yxy	37.4972, 0.2444, 0.3695
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281514144 (0xFF32B8A0)
YUV	141.1980, 9.2694, -79.9806
Hunter-Lab	61.2349, -34.8660, 4.9209

# Details

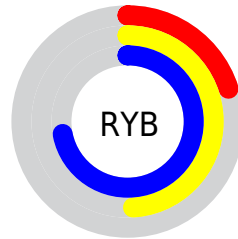
The Android color `4281514144` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `33CCCC`. A complement of this color would be `4290261578`, and the grayscale version is `4287466893`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4285854167`, and `4278223469` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4280334493`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4282693795`.

# Distribution



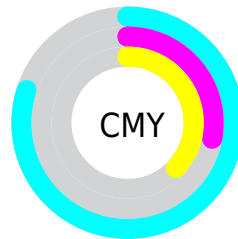
- Red (20%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281514144 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 4281514144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4281514144



4281514144

4294967295



4278230406



4285854167



4278223469



4287823859



4278216788



4289789951



4278210365



4291690495



4278204200



4293722111



4278198803



4278190080



4281514144



4281514144



4280334493



4282693795

 4279089305

 4283938983

 4278237335


 4285118634

 4286363821

 4287543472

 4288723124

 4289968311

 4291147962

 4292393150

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285379707



4281514144



4278237381

# Triad

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



4281514144



4288912615



4292645991

# Complementary

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



4281514144



4290261578

# 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.



4293626501



4281514144



4291858381

# Square

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



4281514144



4284787438



4293429162



4290748762

# Rectangle

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



4281514144



4278236634



4293429162



4293103728



# Sweetspot

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



4281514144



4290506982



4283152434



4284053618



4294440951



4286085240



# Same Dimension

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



4281514144



4280283338



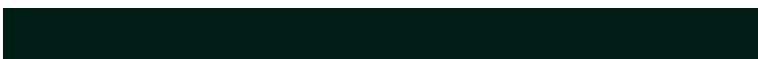
4281503416



4283653210



4278230144



4278197271



# Inverse Universe

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



4290261578



4293926725



4290272306



4284240724



4288413724

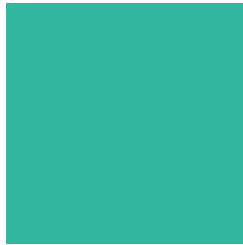


4280025093



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281514144 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



This preview shows how the Android color 4281514144 looks on a 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

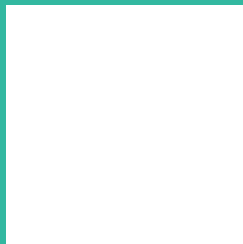
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4281514144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281514144.

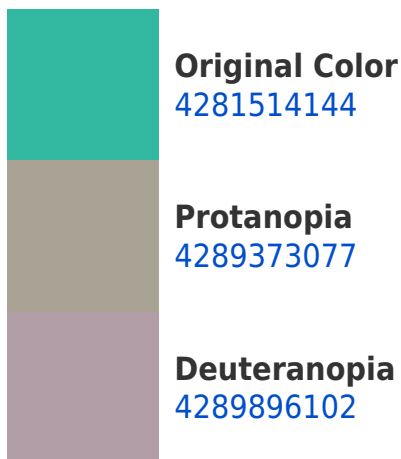


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281514144.

# 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**

4281514144



**Protanomaly**

4286491545



**Deuteranomaly**

4286818212



**Tritanomaly**

4282234294

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4281514144



**Achromatopsia**

4287466893



**Achromatomaly**

4285308308

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281514144 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(50, 184, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 184, 160)  
}
```

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(50, 184, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 184, 160) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281514144 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(50, 184, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 184, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 184, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 184, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 184, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 184,  
160) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281514144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 184, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 184,  
160) }
```

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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