

# Converting Colors

Android(4281567318)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281567318) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4281567318)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	338856
RGB	51, 136, 86
RGB Percent	20%, 53%, 34%
CMY	0.8000, 0.4667, 0.6627
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 0.37, 0.47
HSL	145°, 45%, 37%
HSV	145°, 62%, 53%
XYZ	11.8491, 18.9840, 11.8439
YIQ	104.8850, -34.6100, -33.5700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

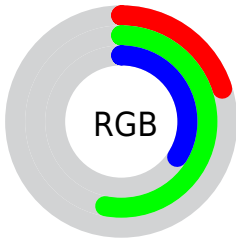
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	51, 111, 136
Decimal	3377238
CIELab	50.67, -37.59, 19.47
CIElCh	51, 42.332, 152.611
Yxy	18.9840, 0.2776, 0.4448
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281567318 (0xFF338856)
YUV	104.8850, -9.3103, -47.2571
Hunter-Lab	43.5706, -27.7052, 14.3826

# Details

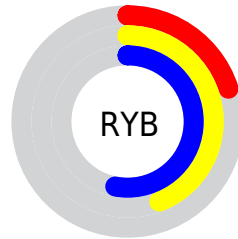
The Android color **4281567318** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **4287116133**, and the grayscale version is **4285098345**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4285185672**, and **4278211880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4280649806**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4282484830**.

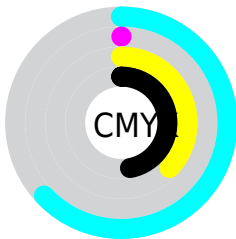
# Distribution



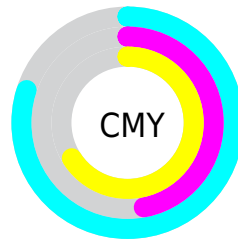
- Red (20%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (47%)




- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (66%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281567318 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 4281567318 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4281567318

 4281567318

4294967295

 4279332414

 4285185672

 4278211880

 4286962339

 4278205715

 4288804798

 4278200320


 4290641882

 4278191360

 4292542454

 4278190080

 4294443007

 4281567318

 4281567318

 4280649806

 4282484830

■ 4279797830

■ 4283336806

■ 4278880318

■ 4284254318

■ 4278224952

■ 4285106294

■ 4286023806

■ 4286941318

■ 4287793294

■ 4288710806

■ 4289562782

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284842553



4281567318



4278225787

# Triad

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



4281567318



4281957313



4290338388

# Complementary

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



4281567318



4287116133

# 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.



4290402679



4281567318



4286541494

# Square

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



4281567318



4278224312



4289159322



4289162040

# Rectangle

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



4281567318



4278225555



4289159322



4290534239



# Sweetspot

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



4281567318



4287606940



4284909619



4282734925



4292467161



4284045657



# Same Dimension

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



4281567318



4281118818



4281567360



4282271041



4278224183



4278191362



# Inverse Universe

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



4287116133



4289735802



4287116092



4282728002



4286906446



4278517763



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281567318 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

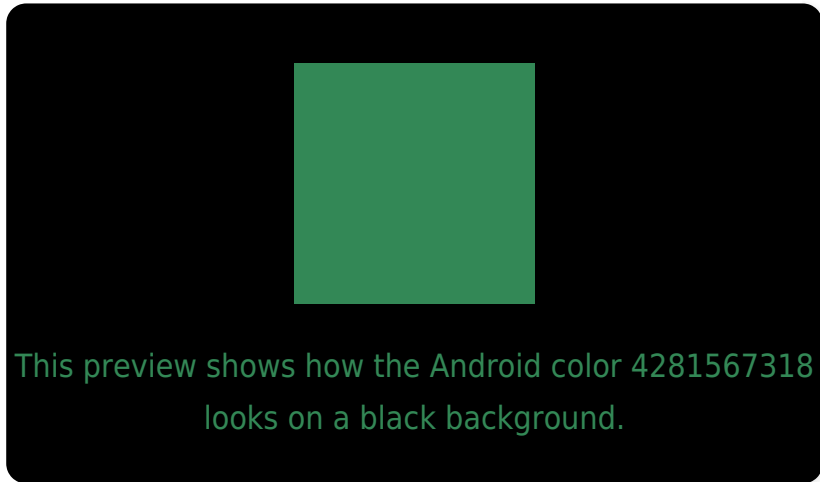
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# 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 4281567318 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281567318.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281567318.

# 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**  
4281567318

**Protanopia**  
4286740559

**Deuteranopia**  
4287460187



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4281567318

**Protanomaly**  
4284841554

**Deuteranomaly**  
4285299545

**Tritanomaly**  
4282287224

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4281567318

**Achromatopsia**  
4285098345

**Achromatomaly**  
4283790434

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281567318 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(51, 136, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 136, 86)  
}
```

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(51, 136, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 136, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281567318 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(51, 136, 86) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 136, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 136, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 136, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 136, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 136,  
86) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281567318 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 136, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 136,  
86) }
```

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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