

# Converting Colors

Android(4281569097)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281569097) contains.

<b>Android(4281569097)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4281569097)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	338F49
RGB	51, 143, 73
RGB Percent	20%, 56%, 29%
CMY	0.8000, 0.4392, 0.7137
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 0.49, 0.44
HSL	134°, 47%, 38%
HSV	134°, 64%, 56%
XYZ	12.3903, 20.8298, 9.6708
YIQ	107.5120, -32.3620, -41.2740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

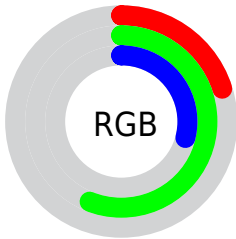
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	51, 125, 143
Decimal	3379017
CIELab	52.76, -42.87, 29.32
CIELCh	53, 51.937, 145.627
Yxy	20.8298, 0.2889, 0.4856
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281569097 (0xFF338F49)
YUV	107.5120, -17.0144, -49.5610
Hunter-Lab	45.6396, -31.4100, 19.3845

# Details

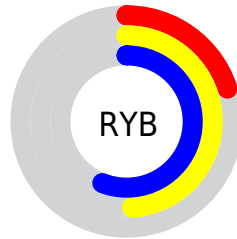
The Android color `4281569097` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `339966`. A complement of this color would be `4287574905`, and the grayscale version is `4285295724`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4285318779`, and `4278213402` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4280651582`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4282486612`.

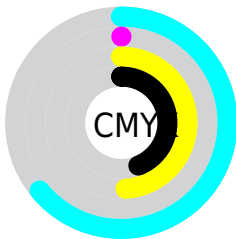
# Distribution



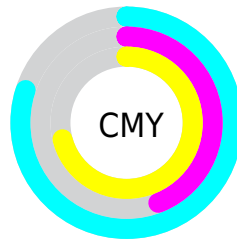
- Red (20%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281569097 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 4281569097 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4281569097



4281569097

4294967295



4279137585



4285318779



4278213402



4287095445



4278207234



4288937904



4278201600



4290838476



4278194432



4292739048



4278190080



4294639615



4281569097



4281569097



4280651582



4282486612

■ 4279668531

■ 4283469663

■ 4278751016

■ 4284387178

■ 4278226722

■ 4285304693

■ 4286287743

■ 4287205258

■ 4288122773

■ 4289040288

■ 4290023339

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285564710



4281569097



4278227830

# Triad

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



4281569097



4278224343



4291713114

# Complementary

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



4281569097



4287574905

# 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.



4291515782



4281569097



4285756879

# Square

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



4281569097



4278226887



4289618609



4290537524

# Rectangle

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



4281569097



4278227861



4289618609



4291777896



# Sweetspot

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



4281569097



4288133791



4286222131



4282998350



4292796126



4284374622



# Same Dimension

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



4281569097



4281055821



4281569142



4282402626



4278224672



4278192130



# Inverse Universe

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



4287574905



4290390936



4287574860



4282859590



4287037543



4278714374



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281569097 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

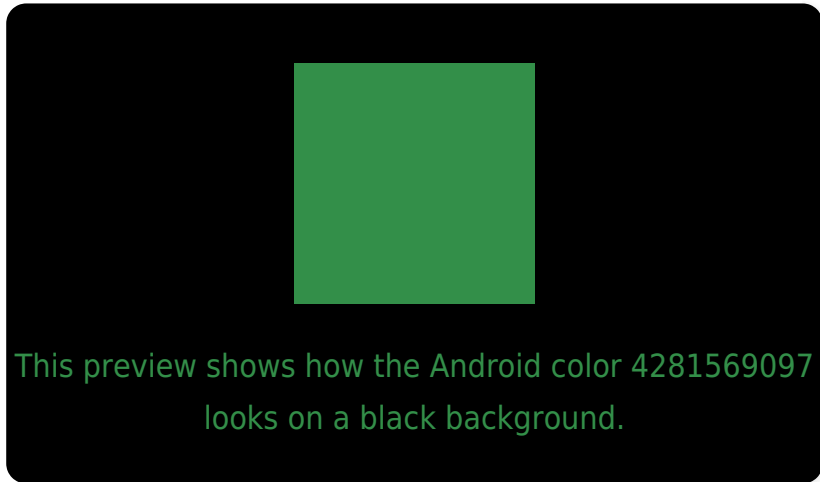
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4281569097 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281569097.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281569097.

# 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**  
4281569097

**Protanopia**  
4287266115

**Deuteranopia**  
4288116815



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4281569097



**Protanomaly**

4285170757



**Deuteranomaly**

4285759565



**Tritanomaly**

4282419831

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4281569097



**Achromatopsia**

4285295724



**Achromatomaly**

4283922783

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281569097 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, 143, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 143, 73)  
}
```

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, 143, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 143, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281569097 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, 143, 73) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 143, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 143, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 143, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 143, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 143,  
73) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281569097 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 143, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 143,  
73) }
```

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