

# Converting Colors

Android(4281575051)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281575051) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4281575051)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	33A68B
RGB	51, 166, 139
RGB Percent	20%, 65%, 55%
CMY	0.8000, 0.3490, 0.4549
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.16, 0.35
HSL	166°, 53%, 43%
HSV	166°, 69%, 65%
XYZ	19.6617, 29.8403, 29.1496
YIQ	128.5370, -59.8730, -32.7770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

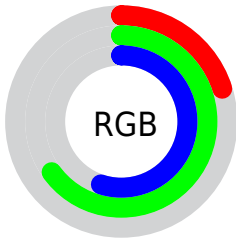
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	51, 116, 166
Decimal	3384971
CIELab	61.52, -38.41, 4.75
CIELCh	62, 38.705, 172.953
Yxy	29.8403, 0.2500, 0.3794
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281575051 (0xFF33A68B)
YUV	128.5370, 5.1583, -67.9999
Hunter-Lab	54.6263, -31.3485, 6.6002

# Details

The Android color `4281575051` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `339966`. A complement of this color would be `4289082190`, and the grayscale version is `4286677377`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4285587136`, and `4278219097` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4280460935`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4282689167`.

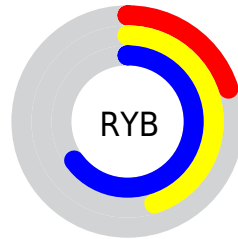
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (65%)

Blue (55%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (65%)

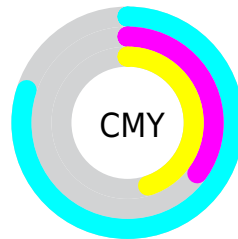


Cyan (69%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281575051 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 4281575051 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4281575051



4281575051

4294967295



4278225778



4285587136



4278219097



4287495132



4278212674



4289396729



4278206508



4291362815



4278200855



4293263359



4278192640



4278190080



4281575051



4281575051



4280460935



4282689167

■ 4279412355

■ 4283737747

■ 4278298239

■ 4284851863

■ 4278232703

■ 4285900443

■ 4287014558

■ 4288128674

■ 4289177254

■ 4290291370

■ 4291339950

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285047402



4281575051



4278232750

# Triad

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



4281575051



4287401940



4291462239

# Complementary

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



4281575051



4289082190

# 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.



4292246396



4281575051



4290282174

# Square

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



4281575051



4283341528



4291918494



4289826896

# Rectangle

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



4281575051



4278232258



4291918494



4291854439



# Sweetspot

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



4281575051



4289452494



4283475507



4283592295



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4281575051



4280670639



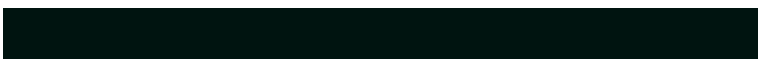
4281567654



4283192402



4278228081



4278195216



# Inverse Universe

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



4289082190



4292420943



4289089587



4283714638



4287889443

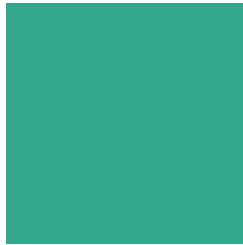


4279500805



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281575051 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

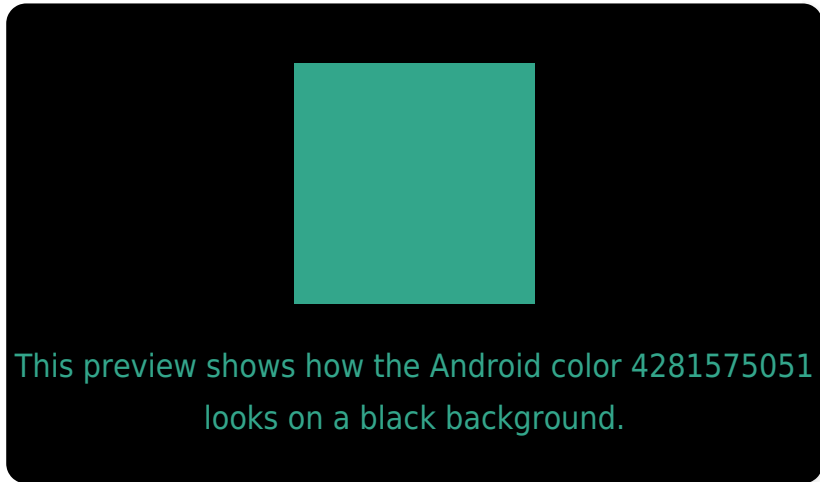
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4281575051 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281575051.

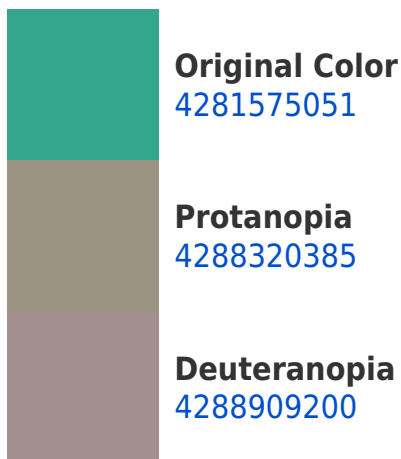


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281575051.

# 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**  
4281575051



**Protanomaly**  
4285897349



**Deuteranomaly**  
4286224270



**Tritanomaly**  
4282295201

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4281575051



**Achromatopsia**  
4286677377



**Achromatomaly**  
4284845701

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281575051 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, 166, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 166, 139)  
}
```

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, 166, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 166, 139) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281575051 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, 166, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 166, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 166, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 166, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 166, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 166,  
139) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281575051 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 166, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 166,  
139) }
```

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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