

# Converting Colors

Android(4281630330)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281630330) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4281630330)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	347E7A
RGB	52, 126, 122
RGB Percent	20%, 49%, 48%
CMY	0.7961, 0.5059, 0.5216
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.03, 0.51
HSL	177°, 42%, 35%
HSV	177°, 59%, 49%
XYZ	12.3899, 17.0569, 21.0517
YIQ	103.4180, -42.8200, -16.9320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

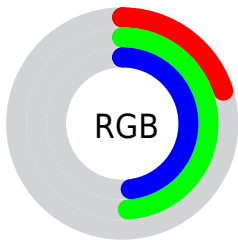
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	52, 90, 126
Decimal	3440250
CIE Lab	48.33, -23.77, -4.73
CIE LCh	48, 24.238, 191.257
Yxy	17.0569, 0.2454, 0.3378
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281630330 (0xFF347E7A)
YUV	103.4180, 9.1609, -45.0936
Hunter-Lab	41.3000, -18.7256, -1.3116

# Details

The Android color `4281630330` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `006666`. A complement of this color would be `4286460984`, and the grayscale version is `4284966759`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4285248430`, and `4278209609` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4280778361`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4282482299`.

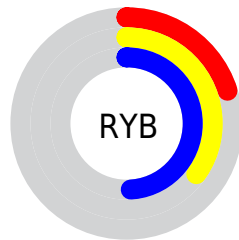
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (49%)

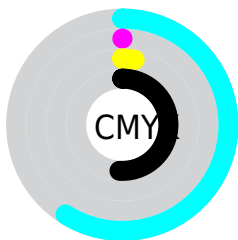
Blue (48%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (49%)

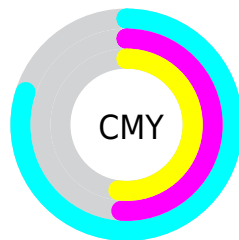


Cyan (59%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281630330 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 4281630330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4281630330



4281630330

4294967295



4279526753



4285248430



4278209609



4287025098



4278203699



4288801766



4278198558



4290707455



4278190085



4292542463



4278190080



4294508543



4281630330



4281630330



4280778361



4282482299

■ 4279991929

■ 4283268731

■ 4279139960

■ 4284120700

■ 4278353527

■ 4284907133

■ 4278222455

■ 4285759101

■ 4286611070

■ 4287397503

■ 4288249471

■ 4289035904

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283071845



4281630330



4281236877

# Triad

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



4281630330



4286540690



4287393100

# Complementary

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



4281630330



4286460984

# 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.



4288178009



4281630330



4287849856

# Square

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



4281630330



4284707483



4288373612



4286149706

# Rectangle

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



4281630330



4282022550



4288373612



4287720271



# Sweetspot

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



4281630330



4287013794



4281957940



4282405457



4291940817



4283585106



# Same Dimension

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



4281630330



4281443229



4281622142



4281942079



4278222969



4278190080



# Inverse Universe

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



4286460984



4288885047



4286469172



4282399034



4286578695

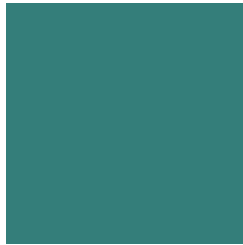


4278190080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281630330 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

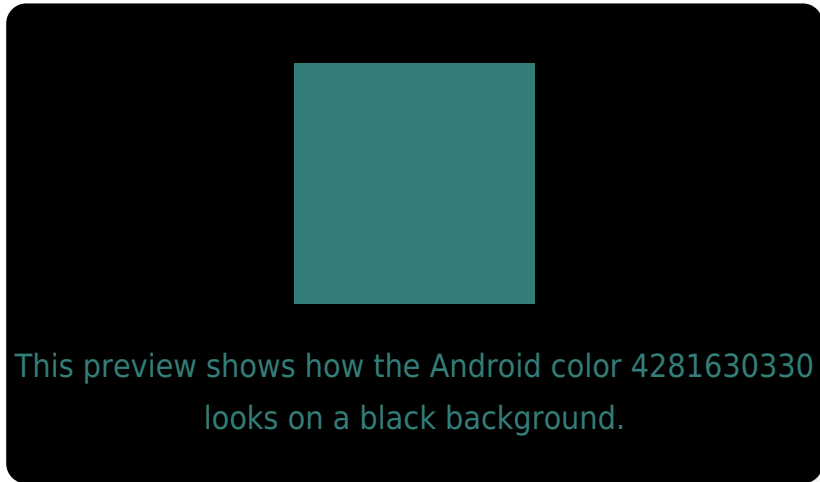
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4281630330 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281630330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281630330.

# 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



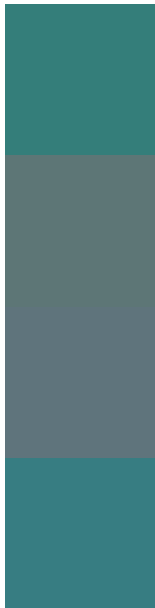
**Original Color**  
4281630330

**Protanopia**  
4285821555

**Deuteranopia**  
4286082941



# Trichromacy



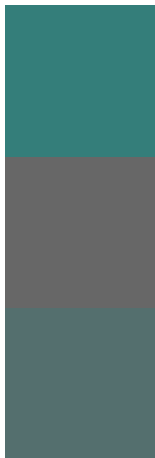
**Original Color**  
4281630330

**Protanomaly**  
4284315254

**Deuteranomaly**  
4284445820

**Tritanomaly**  
4281826690

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4281630330

**Achromatopsia**  
4284966759

**Achromatomaly**  
4283723630

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281630330 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(52, 126, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 126, 122)  
}
```

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(52, 126, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 126, 122) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281630330 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(52, 126, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 126, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(52, 126, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 126, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 126, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 126,  
122) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281630330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 126, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 126,  
122) }
```

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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