

# Converting Colors

Android(4281835866)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281835866) contains.

<b>Android(4281835866)</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(4281835866)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	37A15A
RGB	55, 161, 90
RGB Percent	22%, 63%, 35%
CMY	0.7843, 0.3686, 0.6471
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.44, 0.37
HSL	140°, 49%, 42%
HSV	140°, 66%, 63%
XYZ	16.1659, 27.0401, 14.0401
YIQ	121.2120, -40.3850, -44.5530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

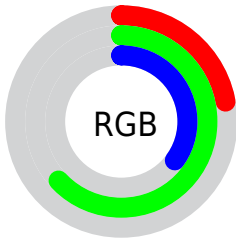
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	55, 135, 161
Decimal	3645786
CIELab	59.01, -46.30, 28.29
CIELCh	59, 54.256, 148.574
Yxy	27.0401, 0.2824, 0.4723
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281835866 (0xFF37A15A)
YUV	121.2120, -15.3875, -58.0679
Hunter-Lab	52.0001, -35.5079, 20.3917

# Details

The Android color `4281835866` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `339966`. A complement of this color would be `4288755582`, and the grayscale version is `4286151033`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4285716877`, and `4278217770` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4280787279`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4282884453`.

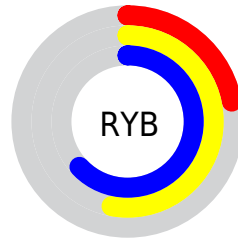
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (63%)

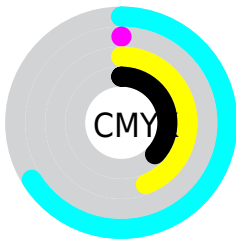
Blue (35%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (63%)

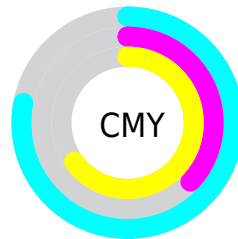


Cyan (66%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (44%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281835866 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 4281835866 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4281835866



4281835866

4294967295



4279207490



4285716877



4278217770



4287559336



4278211347



4289462211



4278205184



4291362783



4278199552



4293263356



4278190080



4281835866



4281835866



4280787279



4282884453



4279738692



4283933040

 4278690106

 4284981626

 4278231349

 4286030213

 4287144336

 4288192923

 4289241509

 4290290096

 4291338683

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286224692



4281835866



4278232458

# Triad

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



4281835866



4278228205



4293093475

# Complementary

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



4281835866



4288755582

# 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.



4293026450



4281835866



4287333090

# Square

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



4281835866



4278231007



4291194560



4291721532

# Rectangle

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



4281835866



4278232491



4291194560



4293223538



# Sweetspot

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



4281835866



4289188277



4286554423



4283394392



4293454056



4285098345



# Same Dimension

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



4281835866



4281127266



4281835918



4282995276



4278227248



4278194694



# Inverse Universe

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



4288755582



4291898523



4288755530



4283582799



4287692897



4279369740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281835866 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

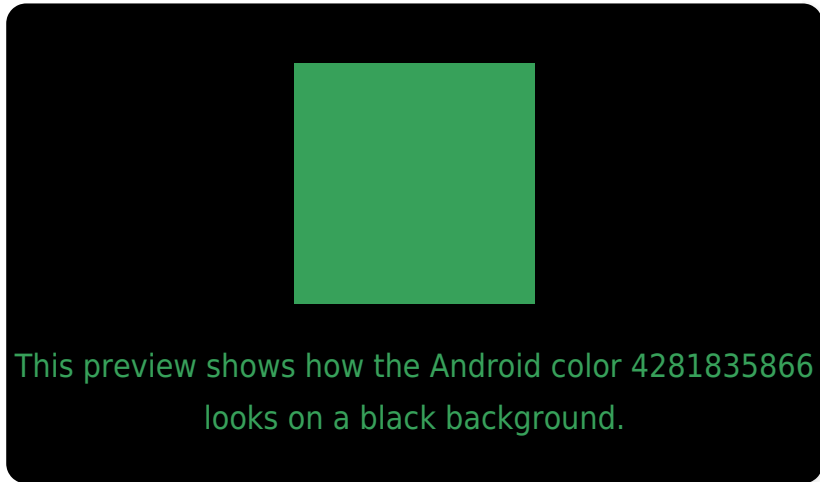
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4281835866 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281835866.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281835866.

# 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**

4281835866



**Protanomaly**

4285961302



**Deuteranomaly**

4286615646



**Tritanomaly**

4282817418

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4281835866



**Achromatopsia**

4286151033



**Achromatomaly**

4284581998

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281835866 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(55, 161, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 161, 90)  
}
```

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(55, 161, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 161, 90) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281835866 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(55, 161, 90) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 161, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 161, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 161, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 161, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 161,  
90) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281835866 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 161, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 161,  
90) }
```

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