

# Converting Colors

Android(4281972561)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281972561) contains.

<b>Android(4281972561)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4281972561)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	39B751
RGB	57, 183, 81
RGB Percent	22%, 72%, 32%
CMY	0.7765, 0.2824, 0.6824
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.56, 0.28
HSL	131°, 52%, 47%
HSV	131°, 69%, 72%
XYZ	20.1060, 35.3309, 13.5444
YIQ	133.6980, -42.3540, -58.4340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

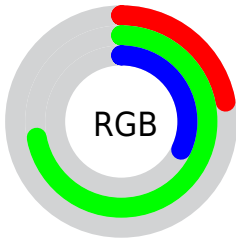
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	57, 163, 183
Decimal	3782481
CIELab	66.01, -55.55, 41.55
CIELCh	66, 69.372, 143.205
Yxy	35.3309, 0.2915, 0.5122
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281972561 (0xFF39B751)
YUV	133.6980, -25.9801, -67.2641
Hunter-Lab	59.4398, -43.6405, 28.0976

# Details

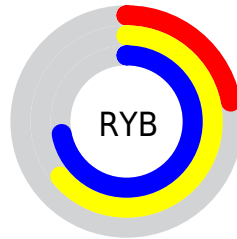
The Android color `4281972561` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `33CC66`. A complement of this color would be `4290197919`, and the grayscale version is `4287006342`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4286115973`, and `4278223134` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4280792898`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4283152224`.

# Distribution



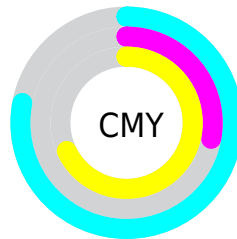
- Red (22%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281972561 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 4281972561 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4281972561



4281972561

4294967295



4278623032



4286115973



4278223134



4288020384



4278216448



4289986491



4278209792



4291887063



4278203648



4293853172



4278197504



4278190080



4281972561



4281972561



4280792898



4283152224

 4279547699

 4284397423

 4278368037

 4285577085


 4278236963

 4286756748

 4288001947

 4289181610

 4290361273

 4291540936

 4292786134

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287671065



4281972561



4278238608

# Triad

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



4281972561



4278234367



4294928243

# Complementary

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



4281972561



4290197919

# 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.



4294927537



4281972561



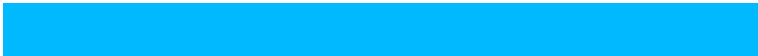
4286879487

# Square

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



4281972561



4278237695



4292770540



4294410044

# Rectangle

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



4281972561



4278238907



4292770540



4294927239

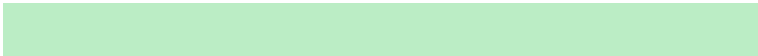


# Sweetspot

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



4281972561



4290506181



4288722745



4284119136



4294440951



4286085240



# Same Dimension

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



4281972561



4280872270



4281972623



4283653204



4278230046



4278197253



# Inverse Universe

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



4290197919



4293732552



4290197857



4284240730



4288413822



4280025111



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281972561 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

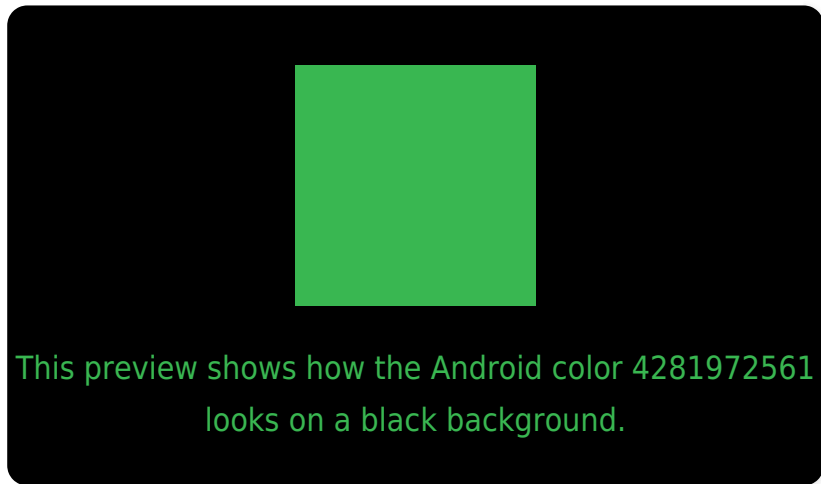
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4281972561 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281972561.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281972561.

# 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**

4281972561



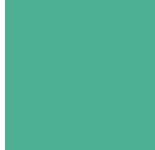
**Protanomaly**

4286949452



**Deuteranomaly**

4287669078



**Tritanomaly**

4283281556

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4281972561



**Achromatopsia**

4287006342



**Achromatomaly**

4285175923

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281972561 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(57, 183, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 183, 81)  
}
```

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(57, 183, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 183, 81) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281972561 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(57, 183, 81) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 183, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 183, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 183, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 183, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 183,  
81) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281972561 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 183, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 183,  
81) }
```

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