

# Converting Colors

Android(4282078720)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282078720) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4282078720)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3B5600
RGB	59, 86, 0
RGB Percent	23%, 34%, 0%
CMY	0.7686, 0.6627, 1.0000
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 1.00, 0.66
HSL	79°, 100%, 17%
HSV	79°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	5.1314, 7.5854, 1.1937
YIQ	68.1230, 11.5140, -32.4700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

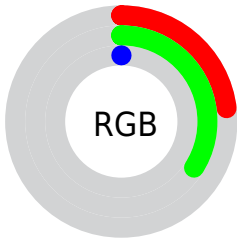
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 86, 27</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">3888640</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">33.10, -22.68, 40.23</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">33, 46.185, 119.412</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">7.5854, 0.3689, 0.5453</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282078720 (0xFF3B5600)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">68.1230, -33.5846, -8.0009</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">27.5416, -14.9404, 16.7094</a>

# Details

The Android color **4282078720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **4279959638**, and the grayscale version is **4282664004**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4285433910**, and **4278724608** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4282078720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4282275337**.

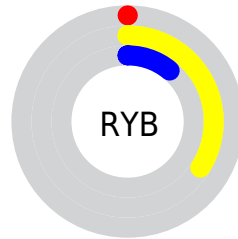
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (34%)

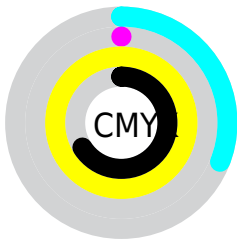
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (11%)

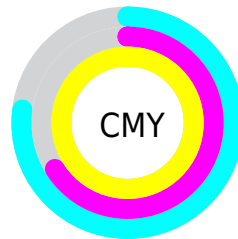


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282078720 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 4282078720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4282078720

 4282078720

 4294967280

 4280565504

 4285433910

 4278724608

 4287144526

 4278194944

 4288920936

 4278190080

 4290763138

 4292605596

 4294508472

 4294967252

 4282078720

■ 4282275337

■ 4282406417

■ 4282603034

■ 4282799650

■ 4282996267

■ 4283127348

■ 4283323964

■ 4283520581

■ 4283651661

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284435456



4282078720



4278213670

# Triad

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



4282078720



4278213517



4287374928

# Complementary

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



4282078720



4279959638

# 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.



4286067316



4282078720



4278211479

# Square

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



4282078720



4278214257



4283057294



4287376684

# Rectangle

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



4282078720



4278214207



4283057294



4287113564



# Sweetspot

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



4282078720



4284903503



4283832832



4281481252



4290295992



4281874488



# Same Dimension

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



4282078720



4283265024



4279326208



4280953639



4283001600



4288801536



# Inverse Universe

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



4279959638



4280483952



4282712150



4280821547



4280418411

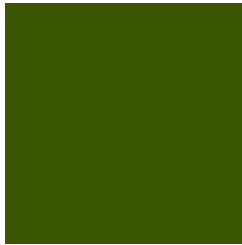


4283039979



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282078720 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

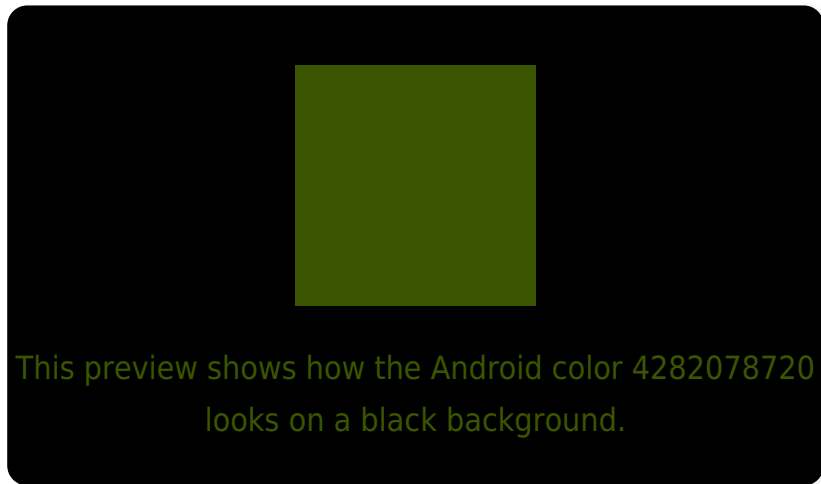
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

# Black 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

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



# Android 4282078720 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282078720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282078720.

# 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**

4282078720

**Protanopia**

4283977216

**Deuteranopia**

4284631568



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4282078720

**Protanomaly**  
4283257088

**Deuteranomaly**  
4283715082

**Tritanomaly**  
4282405431

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4282078720

**Achromatopsia**  
4282664004

**Achromatomaly**  
4282469163

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282078720 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(59, 86, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 86, 0)  
}
```

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(59, 86, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 86, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282078720 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(59, 86, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 86, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 86, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 86, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 86, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 86, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282078720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 86, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 86,  
0) }
```

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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