

# Converting Colors

Android(4282092812)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282092812) contains.

<b>Android(4282092812)</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(4282092812)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3B8D0C
RGB	59, 141, 12
RGB Percent	23%, 55%, 5%
CMY	0.7686, 0.4471, 0.9529
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.91, 0.45
HSL	98°, 84%, 30%
HSV	98°, 91%, 55%
XYZ	11.3949, 20.0061, 3.6088
YIQ	101.7760, -7.4630, -57.5030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

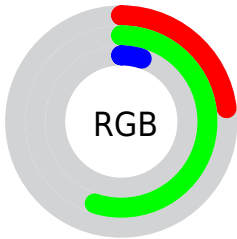
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	12, 141, 94
Decimal	3902732
CIELab	51.84, -45.89, 52.73
CIELCh	52, 69.900, 131.032
Yxy	20.0061, 0.3255, 0.5714
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282092812 (0xFF3B8D0C)
YUV	101.7760, -44.2596, -37.5146
Hunter-Lab	44.7282, -32.8000, 26.5260

# Details

The Android color `4282092812` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `339900`. A complement of this color would be `4284353677`, and the grayscale version is `4284900966`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4285842248`, and `4278213120` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4281568512`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4282682650`.

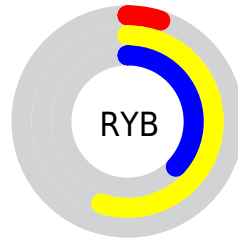
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (55%)

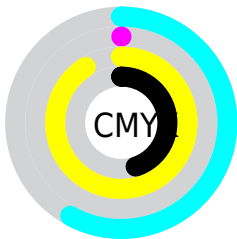
Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (37%)

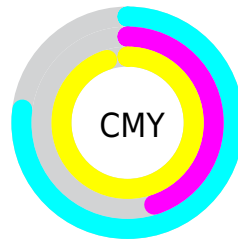


Cyan (58%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282092812 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 4282092812 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4282092812



4282092812

4294967295



4279857920



4285842248



4278213120



4287684707



4278206720



4289592702



4278201344



4291493785



4278193152



4293394357



4278190080



4294967249



4294967278



4282092812



4282092812

■ 4281568512

■ 4282682650

■ 4283272488

■ 4283862326

■ 4284452164

■ 4285042003

■ 4285631841

■ 4286221679

■ 4286811517

■ 4287401355

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286676992



4282092812



4278228050

# Triad

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



4282092812



4278226413



4293145704

# Complementary

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



4282092812



4284353677

# 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.



4291969188



4282092812



4278222066

# Square

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



4282092812



4278228169



4288176343



4292300079

# Rectangle

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



4282092812



4278228604



4288176343



4293014396



# Sweetspot

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



4282092812



4288198790



4287454732



4282997822



4292598747



4284243036



# Same Dimension

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



4282092812



4282628096



4279012637



4282599232



4281435904



4278388736



# Inverse Universe

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



4284353677



4285857976



4287433852



4282728519



4283826311



4278517768



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282092812 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

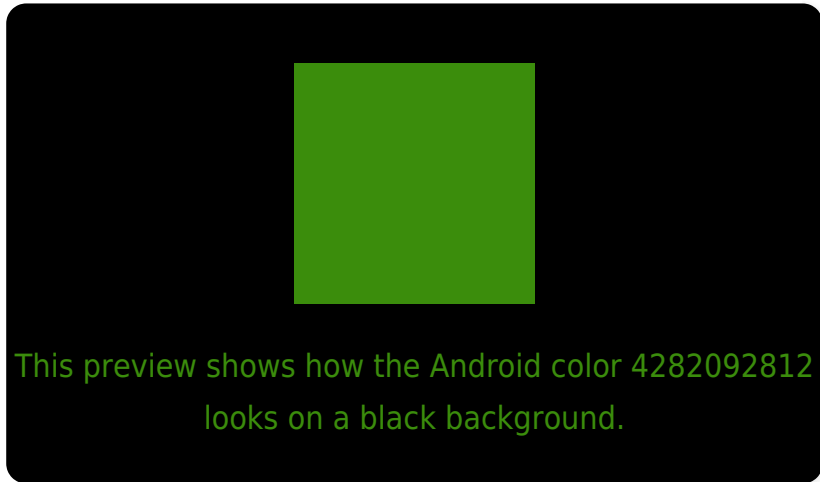
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4282092812 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282092812.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282092812.

# 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**  
4282092812

**Protanomaly**  
4285432324

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286086680

**Tritanomaly**  
4283008863

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4282092812

**Achromatopsia**  
4284900966

**Achromatomaly**  
4283855941

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282092812 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, 141, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 141, 12)  
}
```

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, 141, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 141, 12) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282092812 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, 141, 12) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 141, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 141, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 141, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 141, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 141,  
12) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282092812 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 141, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 141,  
12) }
```

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