

# Converting Colors

Android(4282293363)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282293363) contains.

<b>Android(4282293363)</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(4282293363)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E9C73
RGB	62, 156, 115
RGB Percent	24%, 61%, 45%
CMY	0.7569, 0.3882, 0.5490
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.26, 0.39
HSL	154°, 43%, 43%
HSV	154°, 60%, 61%
XYZ	16.9696, 26.0389, 20.3513
YIQ	123.2200, -42.8630, -32.6790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

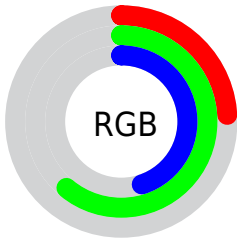
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	62, 122, 156
Decimal	4103283
CIELab	58.07, -37.74, 13.36
CIElCh	58, 40.035, 160.502
Yxy	26.0389, 0.2678, 0.4110
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282293363 (0xFF3E9C73)
YUV	123.2200, -4.0525, -53.6899
Hunter-Lab	51.0283, -29.9389, 12.0736

# Details

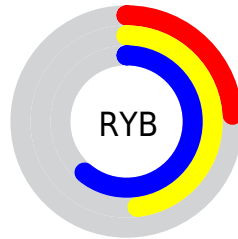
The Android color `4282293363` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `339966`. A complement of this color would be `4288429671`, and the grayscale version is `4286282619`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4285977511`, and `4278216771` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4281244780`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4283341946`.

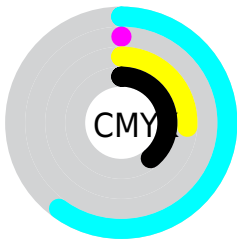
# Distribution



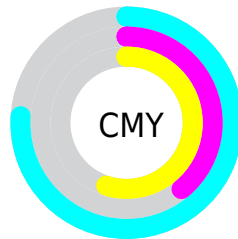
- Red (24%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282293363 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 4282293363 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4282293363



4282293363

4294967295



4280189530



4285977511



4278216771



4287819970



4278210348



4289658846



4278204183



4291559419



4278199040



4293459967



4278190080



4282293363



4282293363



4281244780



4283341946



4280261733



4284324993

■ 4279213151

■ 4285373575

■ 4278230104

■ 4286356622

■ 4287405205

■ 4288453788

■ 4289436835

■ 4290485417

■ 4291468464

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285503317



4282293363



4278230679

# Triad

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



4282293363



4285107152



4291392864

# Complementary

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



4282293363



4288429671

# 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.



4291719040



4282293363



4288642753

# Square

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



4282293363



4278228685



4290867876



4290019657

# Rectangle

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



4282293363



4278230446



4290867876



4291588714



# Sweetspot

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



4282293363



4289187004



4285045822



4283459164



4293322470



4284900966



# Same Dimension

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



4282293363



4281977996



4282292124



4282863436



4278226769



4278193929



# Inverse Universe

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



4288429671



4291574137



4288430910



4283385675



4287561790

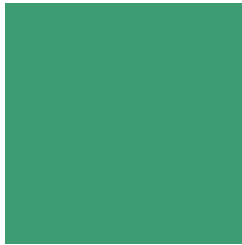


4279173127



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282293363 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

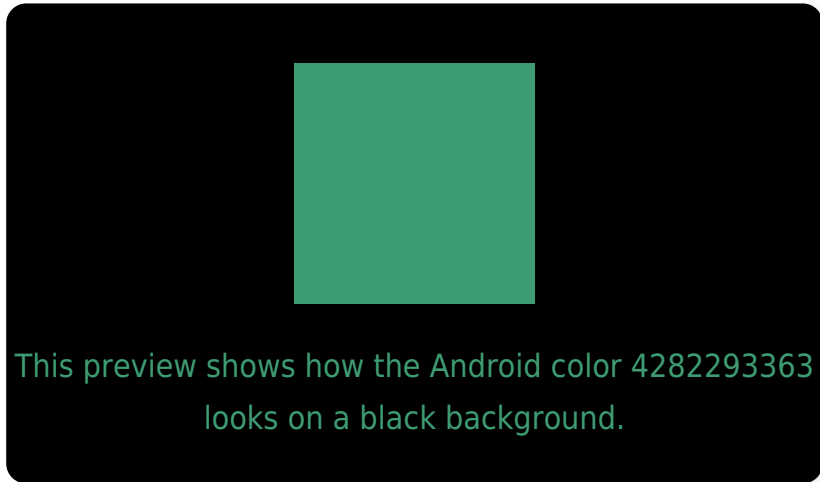
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

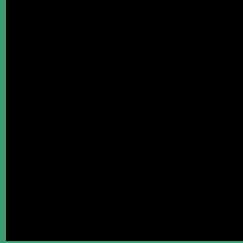
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4282293363 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282293363.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282293363.

# 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**

4282293363

**Protanopia**

4287924843

**Deuteranopia**

4288644472



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4282293363



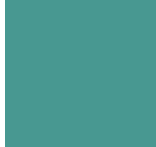
**Protanomaly**

4285895022



**Deuteranomaly**

4286352758



**Tritanomaly**

4282947729

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4282293363



**Achromatopsia**

4286282619



**Achromatomaly**

4284843896

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282293363 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(62, 156, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 156, 115)  
}
```

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(62, 156, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 156, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282293363 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(62, 156, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 156, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 156, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 156, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 156, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 156,  
115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282293363 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 156, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 156,  
115) }
```

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