

# Converting Colors

Android(4282424668)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282424668) contains.

<b>Android(4282424668)</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(4282424668)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	409D5C
RGB	64, 157, 92
RGB Percent	25%, 62%, 36%
CMY	0.7490, 0.3843, 0.6392
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.41, 0.38
HSL	138°, 42%, 43%
HSV	138°, 59%, 62%
XYZ	16.1031, 25.9766, 14.2905
YIQ	121.7830, -34.5630, -39.9310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

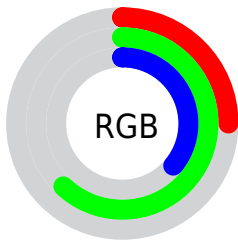
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	64, 135, 157
Decimal	4234588
CIELab	58.01, -42.36, 25.97
CIELCh	58, 49.689, 148.486
Yxy	25.9766, 0.2857, 0.4608
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282424668 (0xFF409D5C)
YUV	121.7830, -14.6830, -50.6757
Hunter-Lab	50.9673, -32.7957, 19.0530

# Details

The Android color `4282424668` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `339966`. A complement of this color would be `4288495745`, and the grayscale version is `4286216826`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4286108815`, and `4278217005` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4281376081`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4283473255`.

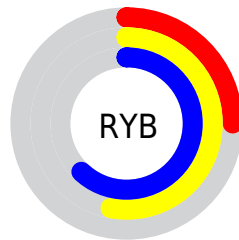
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (62%)

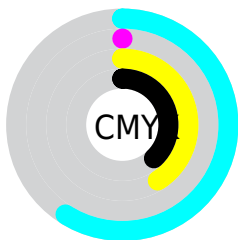
Blue (36%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (62%)

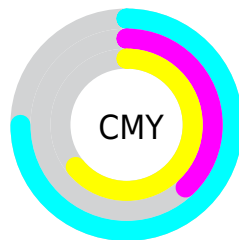


Cyan (59%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282424668 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 4282424668 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4282424668



4282424668

4294967295



4280386116



4286108815



4278217005



4287951274



4278210582



4289789893



4278204416



4291690465



4278199040



4293591038



4278190080



4282424668



4282424668



4281376081



4283473255



4280393030



4284456306

 4279344443

 4285504893

 4278295856

 4286553480


 4278230319

 4287602067

 4288585118

 4289633705

 4290682292

 4291665343

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286223674



4282424668



4278231432

# Triad

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



4282424668



4280193506



4292503908

# Complementary

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



4282424668



4288495745

# 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.



4292437391



4282424668



4287201752

# Square

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



4282424668



4278229973



4290670522



4291262529

# Rectangle

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



4282424668



4278231462



4290670522



4292634226



# Sweetspot

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



4282424668



4289186994



4286684480



4283459158



4293322470



4284900966



# Same Dimension

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



4282424668



4282109031



4282424714



4282863434



4278226731



4278193925



# Inverse Universe

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



4288495745



4291574688



4288495699



4283385677



4287561828



4279173131



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282424668 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

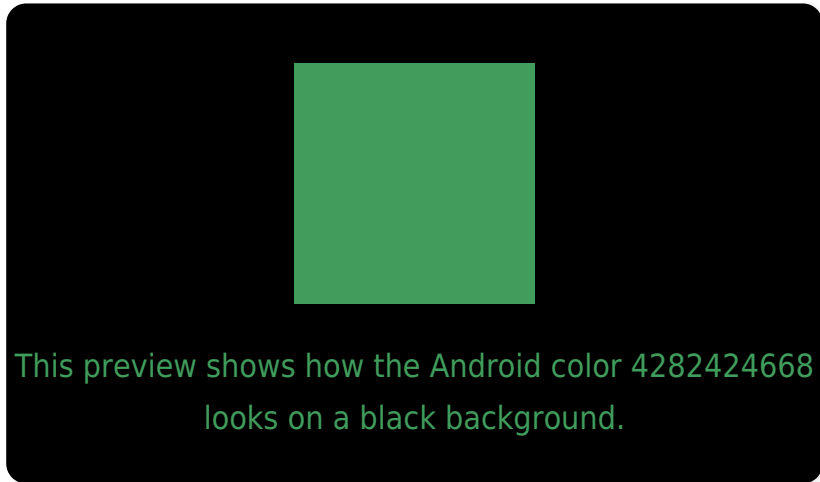
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4282424668 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282424668.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282424668.

# 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**

4282424668



**Protanomaly**

4286026328



**Deuteranomaly**

4286615136



**Tritanomaly**

4283209864

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4282424668



**Achromatopsia**

4286216826



**Achromatomaly**

4284843887

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282424668 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(64, 157, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 157, 92)  
}
```

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(64, 157, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 157, 92) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282424668 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(64, 157, 92) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 157, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 157, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 157, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 157, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 157,  
92) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282424668 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 157, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 157,  
92) }
```

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