

# Converting Colors

Android(4283335205)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283335205) contains.

<b>Android(4283335205)</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(4283335205)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4E8225
RGB	78, 130, 37
RGB Percent	31%, 51%, 15%
CMY	0.6941, 0.4902, 0.8549
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.72, 0.49
HSL	94°, 56%, 33%
HSV	94°, 72%, 51%
XYZ	11.4584, 17.7185, 4.5664
YIQ	103.8500, -1.1390, -39.9470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

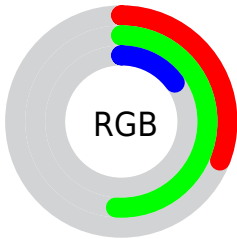
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	37, 130, 89
Decimal	5145125
CIELab	49.15, -33.83, 42.85
CIELCh	49, 54.592, 128.294
Yxy	17.7185, 0.3396, 0.5251
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283335205 (0xFF4E8225)
YUV	103.8500, -32.9571, -22.6705
Hunter-Lab	42.0934, -25.0731, 23.0335

# Details

The Android color `4283335205` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669933`. A complement of this color would be `4284032386`, and the grayscale version is `4285032552`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4286822232`, and `4279783424` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4282876440`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4283793970`.

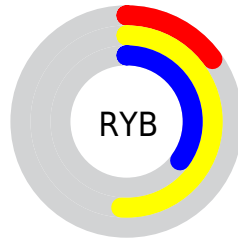
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (51%)

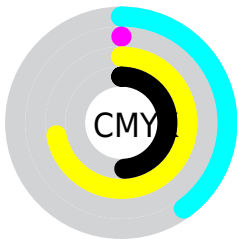
Blue (15%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (35%)

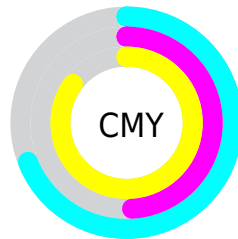


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (72%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283335205 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 4283335205 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4283335205



4283335205

4294967295



4281624839



4286822232



4279783424



4288598897



4278204416



4290441356



4278199296



4292345767



4278190080



4294246338



4294967263



4294967292



4283335205



4283335205

■ 4282876440

■ 4283793970

■ 4282352139

■ 4284318271

■ 4281958912

■ 4284777036

■ 4285235801

■ 4285694566

■ 4286218867

■ 4286677632

■ 4287136397

■ 4287595162

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286609155



4283335205



4278224977

# Triad

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



4283335205



4278223819



4291315562

# Complementary

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



4283335205



4284032386

# 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.



4290137752



4283335205



4279662289

# Square

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



4283335205



4278225325



4287062974



4290859582

# Rectangle

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



4283335205



4278225521



4287062974



4291118969



# Sweetspot

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



4283335205



4287998085



4286732325



4282930239



4292138196



4283716692



# Same Dimension

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



4283335205



4283934744



4280648234



4282138681



4281892864



4278190080



# Inverse Universe

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



4284032386



4285012136



4286719357



4282202432



4282843264



4278190080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283335205 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

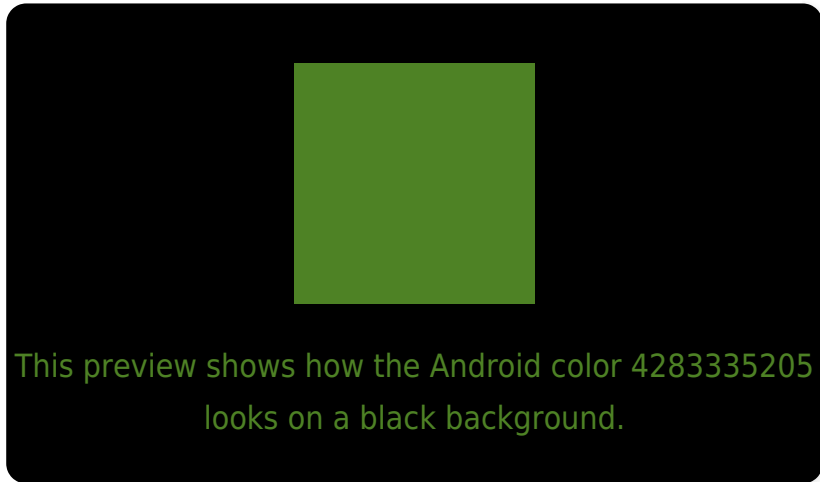
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × 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 4283335205 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283335205.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283335205.

# 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**  
4283335205

**Protanopia**  
4286739746

**Deuteranopia**  
4287721260



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4283335205

**Protanomaly**  
4285495843

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286150185

**Tritanomaly**  
4283923553

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4283335205

**Achromatopsia**  
4285032552

**Achromatomaly**  
4284445008

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283335205 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(78, 130, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 130, 37)  
}
```

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(78, 130, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 130, 37) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283335205 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(78, 130, 37) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 130, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(78, 130, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 130, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 130, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 130,  
37) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283335205 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 130, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 130,  
37) }
```

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