

# Converting Colors

Android(4283474337)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283474337) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4283474337)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	50A1A1
RGB	80, 161, 161
RGB Percent	31%, 63%, 63%
CMY	0.6863, 0.3686, 0.3686
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	180°, 34%, 47%
HSV	180°, 50%, 63%
XYZ	22.4862, 29.7684, 38.2789
YIQ	136.7810, -48.2760, -17.1720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

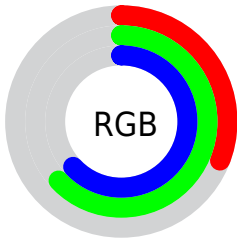
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	80, 121, 161
Decimal	5284257
CIELab	61.45, -24.61, -7.61
CIELCh	61, 25.764, 197.189
Yxy	29.7684, 0.2484, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283474337 (0xFF50A1A1)
YUV	136.7810, 11.9400, -49.7969
Hunter-Lab	54.5604, -21.9150, -3.4048

# Details

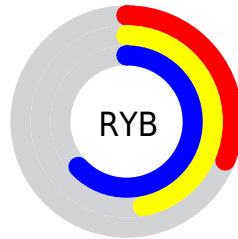
The Android color `4283474337` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `339999`. A complement of this color would be `4288761936`, and the grayscale version is `4287203721`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4287158488`, and `4279135598` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4282425761`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284522913`.

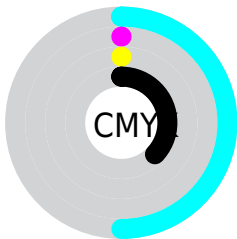
# Distribution



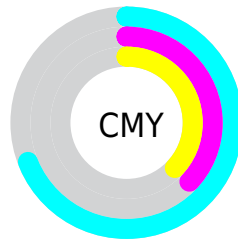
- Red (31%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283474337 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 4283474337 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4283474337

 4283474337

4294967295

 4281567111

 4287158488

 4279135598

 4289000948

 4278211669

 4290838527

 4278205758

 4292739071

 4278200104

 4294705151

 4278192916

 4278190080

 4283474337

 4283474337

 4282425761

 4284522913

■ 4281377185

■ 4285571489

■ 4280328609

■ 4286620065

■ 4279280033

■ 4287668641

■ 4278231457

■ 4288782753

■ 4289831329

■ 4290879905

■ 4291928481

■ 4292977057

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284719242



4283474337



4283539381

# Triad

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



4283474337



4289235636



4289630312

# Complementary

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



4283474337



4288761936

# 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.



4290611316



4283474337



4290479519

# Square

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



4283474337



4287271616



4290937992



4288124777

# Rectangle

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



4283474337



4284456126



4290937992



4290022763



# Sweetspot

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



4283474337



4289909201



4283474256



4283853161



4293454056



4285098345



# Same Dimension

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



4283474337



4283748817



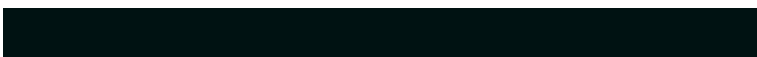
4283464097



4282995282



4278227345



4278194706



# Inverse Universe

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



4288762017



4291908817



4288772432



4283582802



4287692945

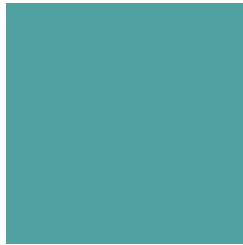


4279369746



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283474337 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

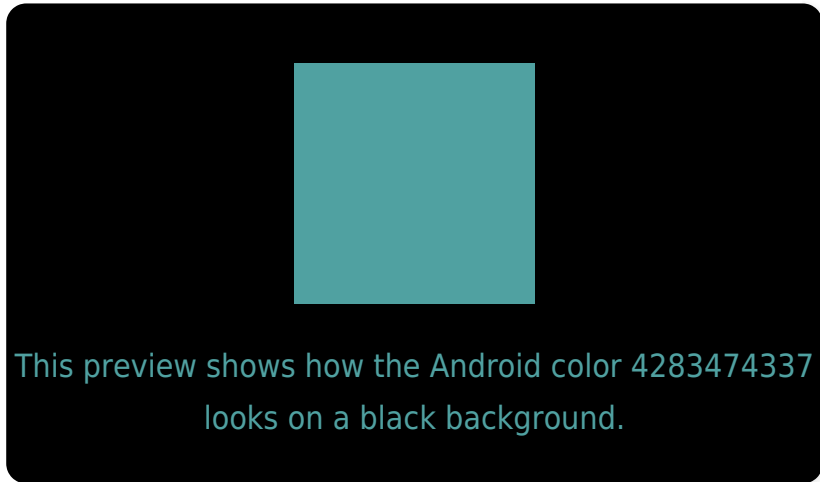
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4283474337 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283474337.

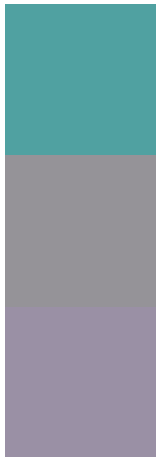


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283474337.

# 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**  
4283474337

**Protanopia**  
4287992728

**Deuteranopia**  
4288319653



# Trichromacy



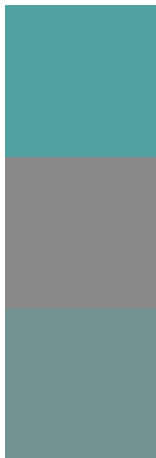
**Original Color**  
4283474337

**Protanomaly**  
4286355611

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286551716

**Tritanomaly**  
4283670696

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4283474337

**Achromatopsia**  
4287203721

**Achromatomaly**  
4285829778

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283474337 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(80, 161, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 161, 161)  
}
```

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(80, 161, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 161, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283474337 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(80, 161, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 161, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 161, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 161, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 161, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 161,  
161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283474337 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 161, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 161,  
161) }
```

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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