

# Converting Colors

Android(4283667063)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283667063) contains.

<b>Android(4283667063)</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(4283667063)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	539277
RGB	83, 146, 119
RGB Percent	33%, 57%, 47%
CMY	0.6745, 0.4275, 0.5333
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.18, 0.43
HSL	154°, 28%, 45%
HSV	154°, 43%, 57%
XYZ	17.1759, 23.7287, 21.1276
YIQ	124.0850, -28.8810, -21.7530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

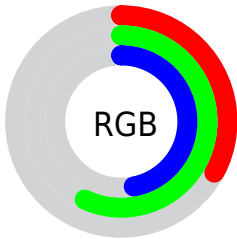
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	83, 123, 146
Decimal	5476983
CIE Lab	55.82, -26.87, 8.03
CIE LCh	56, 28.041, 163.355
Yxy	23.7287, 0.2769, 0.3825
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283667063 (0xFF539277)
YUV	124.0850, -2.5069, -36.0315
Hunter-Lab	48.7121, -22.3069, 8.3830

# Details

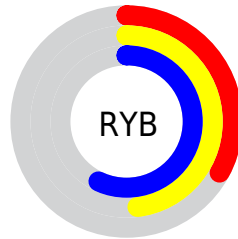
The Android color `4283667063` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669966`. A complement of this color would be `4287779694`, and the grayscale version is `4286348412`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4287154347`, and `4280246087` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4282684017`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284650109`.

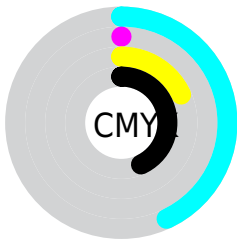
# Distribution



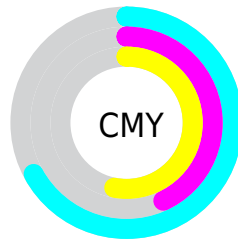
- Red (33%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283667063 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 4283667063 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4283667063



4283667063

4294967295



4281956446



4287154347



4280246087



4288931270



4278208304



4290707427



4278202395



4292607999



4278197505



4294508543



4278190080



4283667063



4283667063



4282684017



4284650109



4281766506



4285567620

■ 4280783460

■ 4286550666

■ 4279865950

■ 4287468176

■ 4278882904

■ 4288451222

■ 4278227539

■ 4289434269

■ 4290351779

■ 4291334825

■ 4292252335

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285566562



4283667063



4281897872

# Triad

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



4283667063



4285891765



4289886309

# Complementary

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



4283667063



4287779694

# 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.



4290147196



4283667063



4288117929

# Square

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



4283667063



4283403444



4289557908



4288839767

# Rectangle

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



4283667063



4281373344



4289557908



4290016876



# Sweetspot

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



4283667063



4288986546



4285436499



4283391576



4292796126



4284374622



# Same Dimension

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



4283667063



4284202387



4283666066



4282600007



4278225487



4278192646



# Inverse Universe

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



4287779694



4290599813



4287780691



4283056966



4287234107



4278845444



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283667063 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

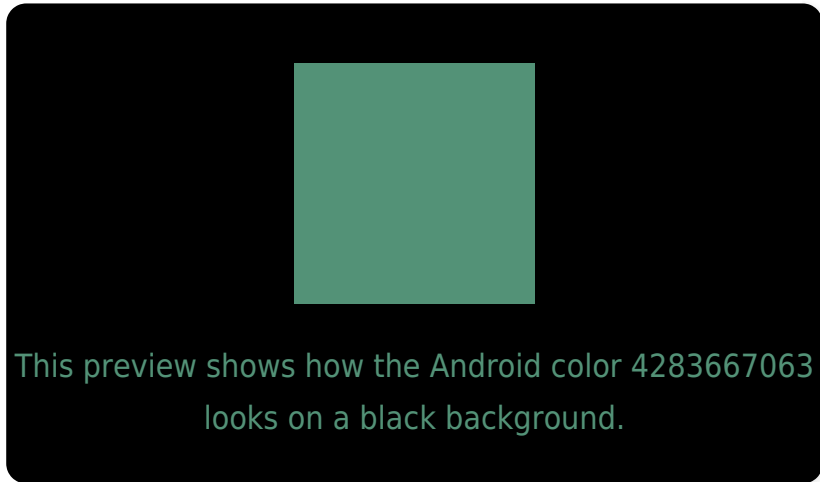
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

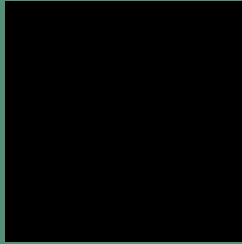
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4283667063 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283667063.

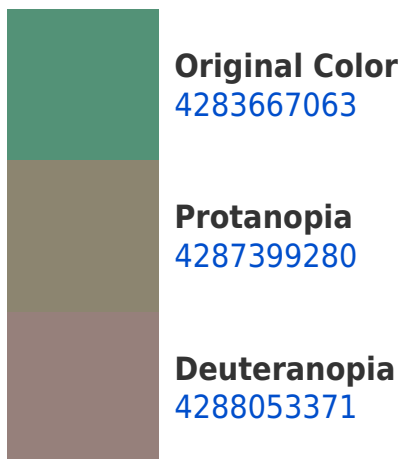


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283667063.

# 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**  
4283667063

**Protanomaly**  
4286024307

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286482298

**Tritanomaly**  
4283993997

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4283667063

**Achromatopsia**  
4286348412

**Achromatomaly**  
4285367418

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283667063 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(83, 146, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 146, 119)  
}
```

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(83, 146, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 146, 119) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283667063 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(83, 146, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 146, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 146, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 146, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 146, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 146,  
119) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283667063 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 146, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 146,  
119) }
```

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