

# Converting Colors

Android(4283672406)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283672406) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4283672406)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	53A756
RGB	83, 167, 86
RGB Percent	33%, 65%, 34%
CMY	0.6745, 0.3451, 0.6627
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.49, 0.35
HSL	122°, 34%, 49%
HSV	122°, 50%, 65%
XYZ	19.0657, 30.1483, 13.6184
YIQ	132.6500, -24.0630, -42.9990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

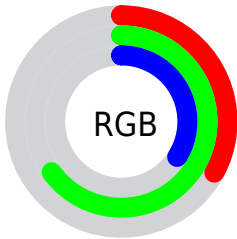
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">83, 164, 167</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">5482326</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">61.78, -42.58, 34.09</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">62, 54.541, 141.319</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">30.1483, 0.3034, 0.4798</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4283672406 (0xFF53A756)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">132.6500, -22.9985, -43.5431</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">54.9075, -34.1069, 23.7298</a>

# Details

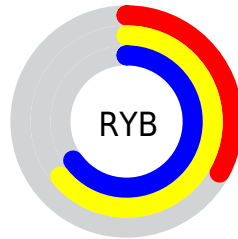
The Android color `4283672406` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `339933`. A complement of this color would be `4289156004`, and the grayscale version is `4286940549`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4287291273`, and `4279661094` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4282558278`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284786534`.

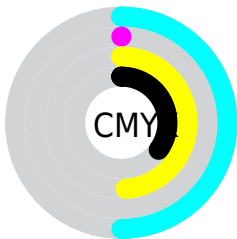
# Distribution



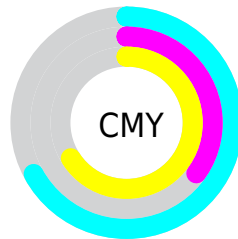
- Red (33%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283672406 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 4283672406 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4283672406



4283672406

4294967295



4281830462



4287291273



4279661094



4289133732



4278212876



4290969535



4278206720



4292870107



4278201088



4294836216



4278193152



4278190080



4283672406




4283672406



4282558278



4284786534

 4281509686

 4285835126

 4280395558

 4286949254

 4279281430

 4288063382

 4278232838

 4289111975

 4290226103

 4291340231

 4292454359

 4293502951

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287536436



4283672406



4278234245

# Triad

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



4283672406



4278231029



4293815413

# Complementary

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



4283672406



4289156004

# 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.



4293290917



4283672406



4286549743

# Square

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



4283672406



4278233568



4291001042



4292705099

# Rectangle

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



4283672406



4278234535



4291001042



4293814917



# Sweetspot

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



4283672406



4290304441



4288980819



4284116571



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4283672406



4283947355



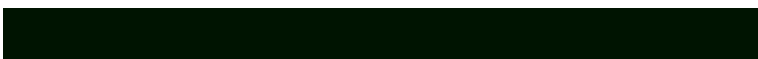
4283672448



4283192396



4278227973



4278195201



# Inverse Universe

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



4289156004



4292433876



4289155962



4283714644



4287889551



4279500820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283672406 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

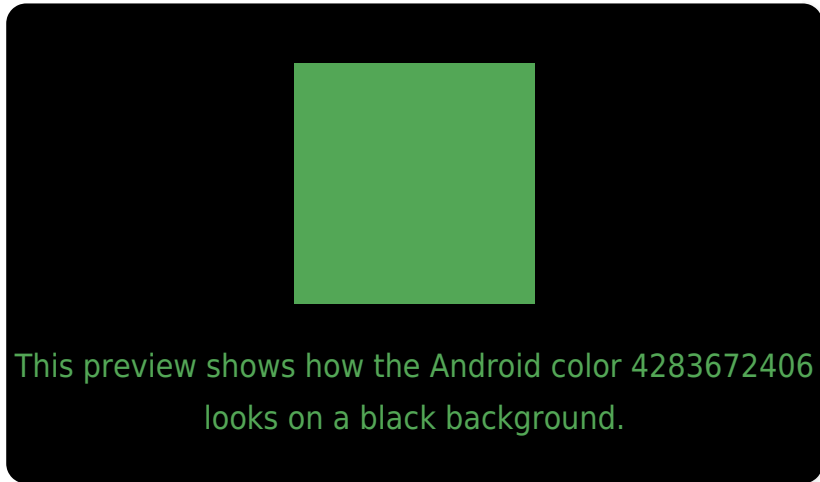
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4283672406 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283672406.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283672406.

# 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**

4283672406



**Protanomaly**

4287011666



**Deuteranomaly**

4287666010



**Tritanomaly**

4284391819

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4283672406



**Achromatopsia**

4286940549



**Achromatomaly**

4285763956

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283672406 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, 167, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 167, 86)  
}
```

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, 167, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 167, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283672406 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, 167, 86) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 167, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 167, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 167, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 167, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 167,  
86) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283672406 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 167, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 167,  
86) }
```

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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