

# Converting Colors

Android(4284000149)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284000149) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4284000149)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58A795
RGB	88, 167, 149
RGB Percent	35%, 65%, 58%
CMY	0.6549, 0.3451, 0.4157
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.11, 0.35
HSL	166°, 31%, 50%
HSV	166°, 47%, 65%
XYZ	23.2680, 31.8821, 33.3613
YIQ	141.3270, -41.3060, -22.3460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

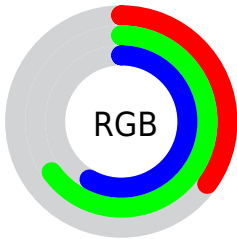
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	88, 133, 167
Decimal	5810069
CIELab	63.25, -28.79, 1.80
CIElCh	63, 28.847, 176.426
Yxy	31.8821, 0.2629, 0.3602
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284000149 (0xFF58A795)
YUV	141.3270, 3.7828, -46.7678
Hunter-Lab	56.4642, -25.2552, 4.4941

# Details

The Android color `4284000149` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `339999`. A complement of this color would be `4289157226`, and the grayscale version is `4287466893`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4287619019`, and `4280185698` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4282886033`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4285114265`.

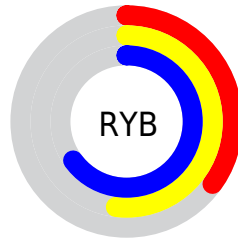
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (65%)

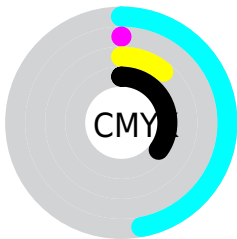
Blue (58%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (65%)

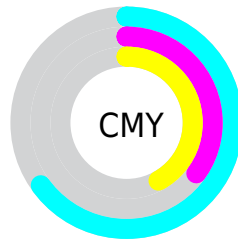


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284000149 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 4284000149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4284000149



4284000149

4294967295



4282223739



4287619019



4280185698



4289395687



4278213195



4291297279



4278207028



4293197823



4278201119



4278195207



4278190080



4284000149




4284000149



4282886033



4285114265

 4281837453

 4286162845

 4280723338

 4287276960

 4279609222


 4288391076

 4278560642

 4289439656

 4278232961

 4290553772

 4291667888

 4292782003

 4293830583

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285965436



4284000149



4282754991

# Triad

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



4284000149



4288189639



4290940527

# Complementary

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



4284000149



4289157226

# 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.



4291594116



4284000149



4290218934

# Square

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



4284000149



4285701324



4291397277



4289631846

# Rectangle

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



4284000149



4282951101



4291397277



4291267445



# Sweetspot

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



4284000149



4290435538



4285179736



4284182121



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4284000149



4284340669



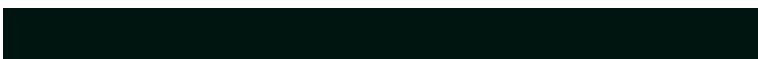
4283994791



4283192402



4278228082



4278195216



# Inverse Universe

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



4289157226



4292435321



4289162584



4283714638



4287889442

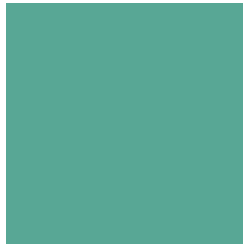


4279500805



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284000149 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

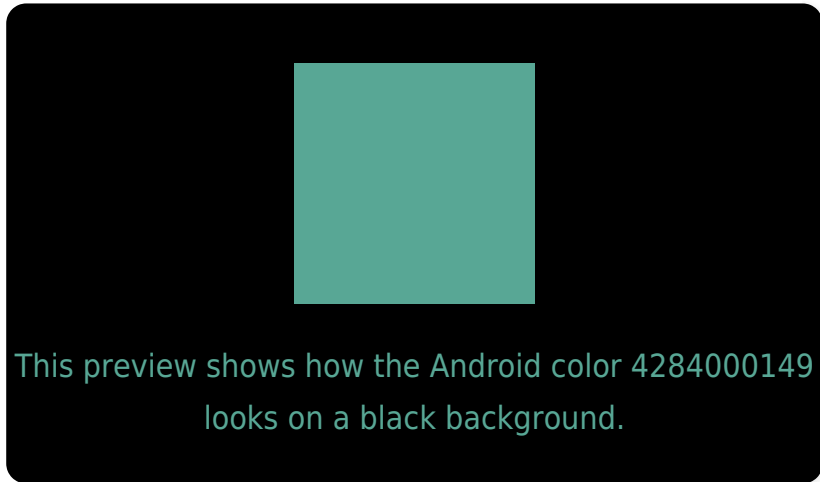
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4284000149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284000149.

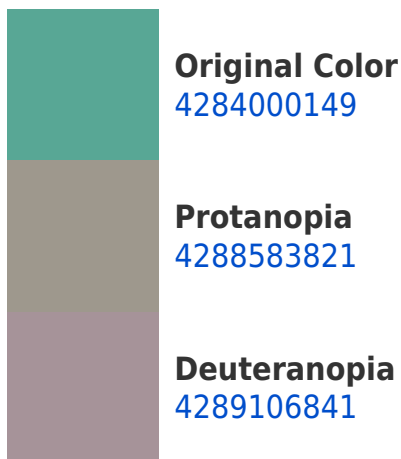


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284000149.

# 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**

4284000149



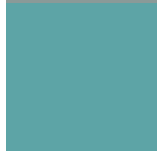
**Protanomaly**

4286946704



**Deuteranomaly**

4287273624



**Tritanomaly**

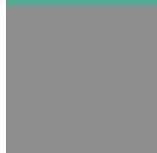
4284327078

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4284000149



**Achromatopsia**

4287466893



**Achromatomaly**

4286224016

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284000149 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(88, 167, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 167, 149)  
}
```

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(88, 167, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 167, 149) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284000149 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(88, 167, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 167, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 167, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 167, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 167, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 167,  
149) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284000149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 167, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 167,  
149) }
```

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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