

# Converting Colors

Android(4280624168)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4280624168) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4280624168)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	252428
RGB	37, 36, 40
RGB Percent	15%, 14%, 16%
CMY	0.8549, 0.8588, 0.8431
CMYK	0.07, 0.10, 0.00, 0.84
HSL	255°, 5%, 15%
HSV	255°, 10%, 16%
XYZ	1.7768, 1.8083, 2.2629
YIQ	36.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

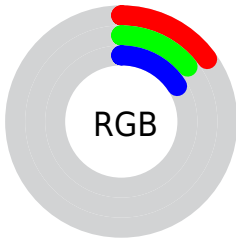
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	37, 36, 40
Decimal	2434088
CIELab	14.45, 1.46, -2.49
CIELCh	14, 2.890, 300.413
Yxy	1.8083, 0.3038, 0.3092
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280624168 (0xFF252428)
YUV	36.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149
Hunter-Lab	13.4472, 0.0533, -0.5642

# Details

The Android color **4280624168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **4280756260**, and the grayscale version is **4280624421**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4283584597**, and **4278190080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4280426536**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4280821800**.

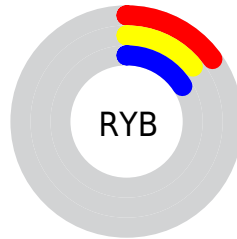
# Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (14%)

Blue (16%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (16%)

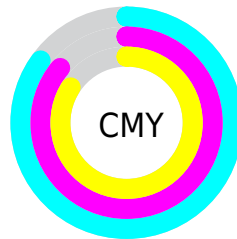


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (84%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4280624168 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 4280624168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4280624168



4280624168

4294967295



4279242516



4283584597



4278190080



4285163629



4286808710



4288519329



4290295484



4292072151



4293979892



4280624168



4280624168

■ 4280426536

■ 4280821800

■ 4280228904

■ 4281019432

■ 4280031272

■ 4281217064

■ 4279833640

■ 4281414696

■ 4279636008

■ 4281612328

■ 4279438376

■ 4281809960

■ 4279240744

■ 4282007592

■ 4279043112

■ 4282205224

■ 4278845480

■ 4282402856

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4280427817



4280624168



4280754983

# Triad

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



4280624168



4280820769



4280296996

# Complementary

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



4280624168



4280756260

# 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.



4280428066



4280624168



4280689697

# Square

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



4280624168



4280886051



4280558881



4280296998

# Rectangle

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



4280624168



4280820517



4280558881



4280296996



# Sweetspot

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



4280624168



4281479475



4280559400



4279834650



4288256409



4279900698



# Same Dimension

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



4280624168



4281216307



4280755240



4279439892



4279566420



4281663700



# Inverse Universe

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



4280820775



4281543985



4280625188



4279505428



4283695167

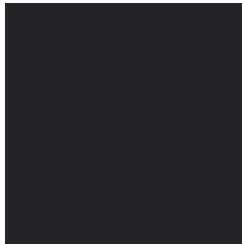


4292083871



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4280624168 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

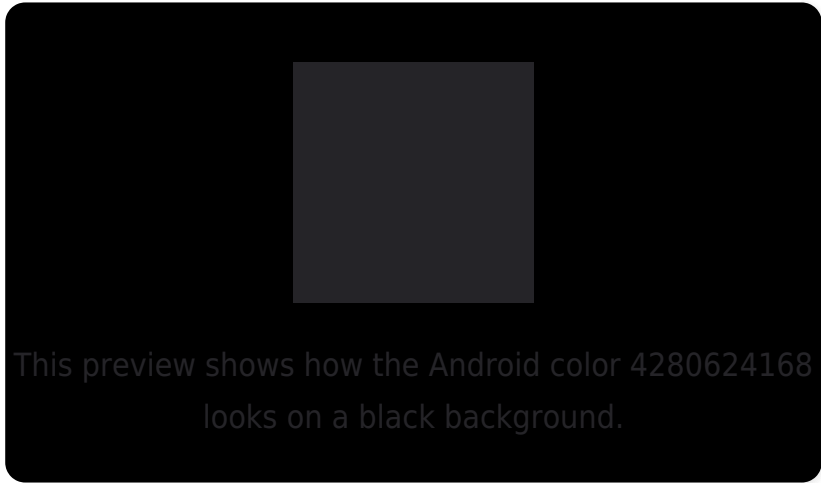
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

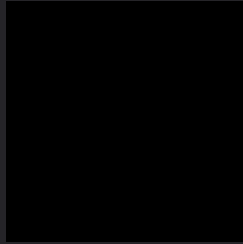
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4280624168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4280624168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4280624168.

# 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**  
4280624168

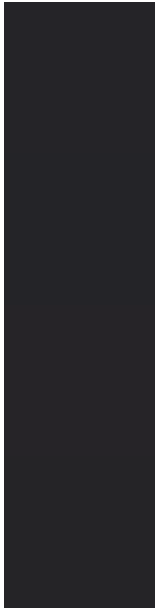
**Protanopia**  
4280558632

**Deuteranopia**  
4280689704



**Tritanopia**  
4280624167

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4280624168

**Protanomaly**

4280558632

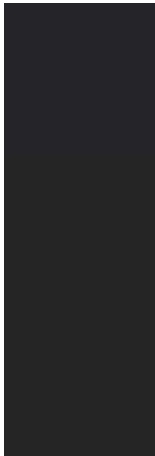
**Deuteranomaly**

4280689704

**Tritanomaly**

4280624167

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4280624168

**Achromatopsia**

4280624421

**Achromatomaly**

4280624422

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4280624168 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(37, 36, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 36, 40)  
}
```

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(37, 36, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 36, 40) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4280624168 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(37, 36, 40) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 36, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 36, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 36, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 36, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 36, 40)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4280624168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 36, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 36,  
40) }
```

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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