

# Converting Colors

Android(4280625683)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4280625683) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4280625683)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	252A13
RGB	37, 42, 19
RGB Percent	15%, 16%, 7%
CMY	0.8549, 0.8353, 0.9255
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.55, 0.84
HSL	73°, 38%, 12%
HSV	73°, 55%, 16%
XYZ	1.7085, 2.0963, 0.9307
YIQ	37.8830, 4.4030, -8.2130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

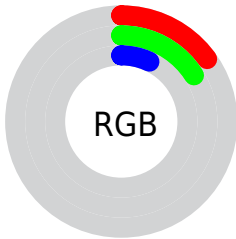
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	19, 42, 24
Decimal	2435603
CIELab	15.98, -6.89, 14.25
CIElCh	16, 15.826, 115.802
Yxy	2.0963, 0.3608, 0.4427
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280625683 (0xFF252A13)
YUV	37.8830, -9.3093, -0.7744
Hunter-Lab	14.4785, -4.2744, 6.3238

# Details

The Android color **4280625683** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **4279767850**, and the grayscale version is **4280690214**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4283586366**, and **4278190080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4280560143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4280691223**.

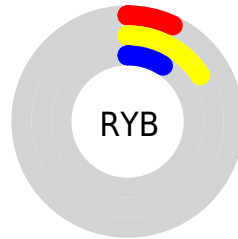
# Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (16%)

Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (9%)

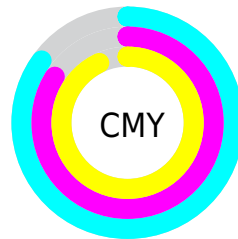


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (55%)

Black (84%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4280625683 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 4280625683 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4280625683



4280625683



4294967284



4279178752



4283586366



4278190080



4285231189



4286876013



4288586631



4290363041



4292205244



4294047704



4280625683



4280625683

■ 4280560143

■ 4280691223

■ 4280494603

■ 4280756763

■ 4280429062

■ 4280822304

■ 4280363522

■ 4280887844

■ 4280363520

■ 4280953384

■ 4280953388

■ 4281018928

■ 4281084469

■ 4281150009

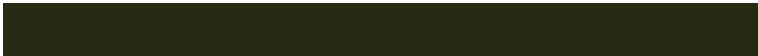
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4281345809



4280625683



4279774235

# Triad

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



4280625683



4278201402



4282130218

# Complementary

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



4280625683



4279767850

# 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.



4281606452



4280625683



4279445822

# Square

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



4280625683



4278201649



4280755516



4282195743

# Rectangle

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



4280625683



4279053602



4280755516



4281999150



# Sweetspot

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



4280625683



4281611821



4280948755



4279966743



4288453788



4280032284



# Same Dimension

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



4280625683



4281218578



4279904787



4279505938



4282536960



4289123328



# Inverse Universe

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



4279767850



4279898678



4280488746



4279439892



4279369812

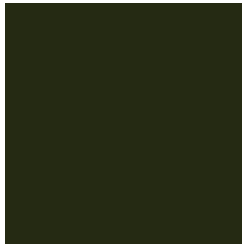


4281204948



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4280625683 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

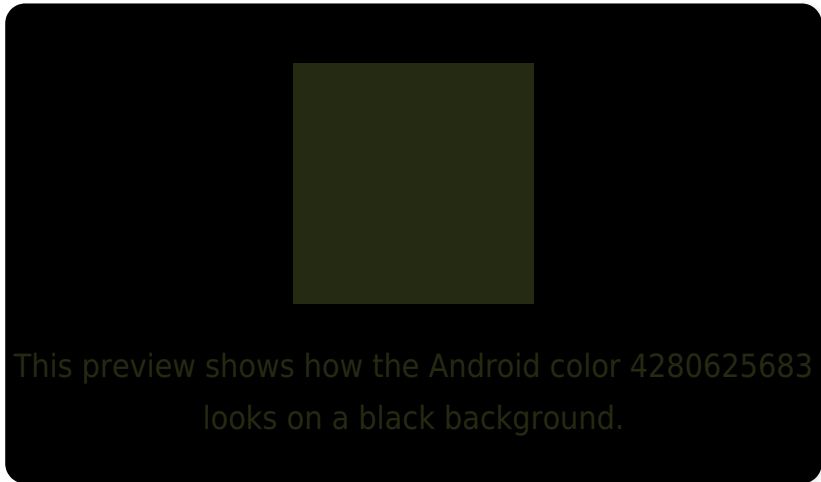
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

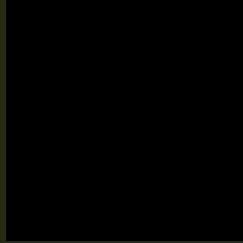
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

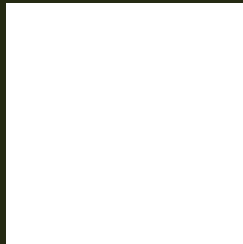
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4280625683 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4280625683.

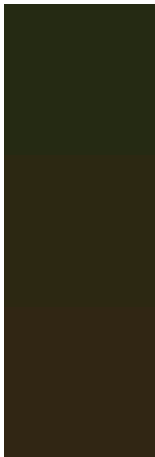


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4280625683.

# 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



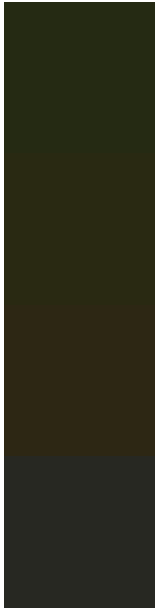
**Original Color**  
4280625683

**Protanopia**  
4281083922

**Deuteranopia**  
4281411092



# Trichromacy



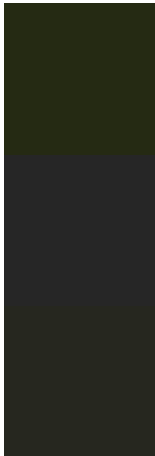
**Original Color**  
4280625683

**Protanomaly**  
4280887570

**Deuteranomaly**  
4281149204

**Tritanomaly**  
4280756258

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4280625683

**Achromatopsia**  
4280690214

**Achromatomaly**  
4280690463

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4280625683 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, 42, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 42, 19)  
}
```

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, 42, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 42, 19) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4280625683 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, 42, 19) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 42, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(37, 42, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 42, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 42, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 42, 19)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4280625683 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 42, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 42,  
19) }
```

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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