

# Converting Colors

Android(4280957994)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4280957994) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4280957994)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A3C2A
RGB	42, 60, 42
RGB Percent	16%, 24%, 16%
CMY	0.8353, 0.7647, 0.8353
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.30, 0.76
HSL	120°, 18%, 20%
HSV	120°, 30%, 24%
XYZ	2.9886, 3.8911, 2.7840
YIQ	52.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	42, 60, 60
Decimal	2767914
CIELab	23.31, -11.62, 8.85
CIElCh	23, 14.605, 142.693
Yxy	3.8911, 0.3093, 0.4027
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280957994 (0xFF2A3C2A)
YUV	52.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664
Hunter-Lab	19.7259, -7.4763, 5.4402

# Details

The Android color **4280957994** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **4282133052**, and the grayscale version is **4281677109**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4283984727**, and **4278194688** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4280564772**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4281351216**.

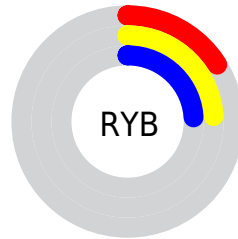
# Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (24%)

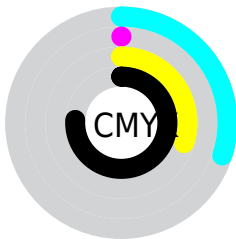
Blue (16%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (24%)

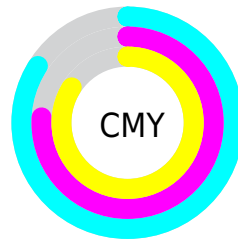


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4280957994 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 4280957994 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4280957994



4280957994

4294967295



4279576086



4283984727



4278194688



4285564272



4278190080



4287274889



4288985763



4290827967



4292604634



4294508535



4280957994



4280957994

■ 4280564772

■ 4281351216

■ 4280171550

■ 4281744438

■ 4279778328

■ 4282137660

■ 4279385106

■ 4282530882

■ 4278991884

■ 4282924104

■ 4278598662

■ 4283317326

■ 4278205440

■ 4283710548

■ 4284103770

■ 4284496992

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4281809187



4280957994



4280106292

# Triad

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



4280957994



4280629581



4283248688

# Complementary

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



4280957994



4282133052

# 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.



4283117627



4280957994



4281677388

# Square

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



4280957994



4279647305



4282593861



4283052583

# Rectangle

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



4280957994



4279647804



4282593861



4283248435



# Sweetspot

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



4280957994



4282928968



4282137642



4280559908



4289243304



4280887593



# Same Dimension

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



4280957994



4281552691



4280958003



4280033052



4278214144



4278246912



# Inverse Universe

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



4282133052



4283380559



4282133043



4280228895



4284350558

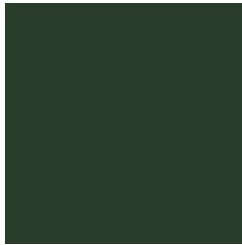


4292739294



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4280957994 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

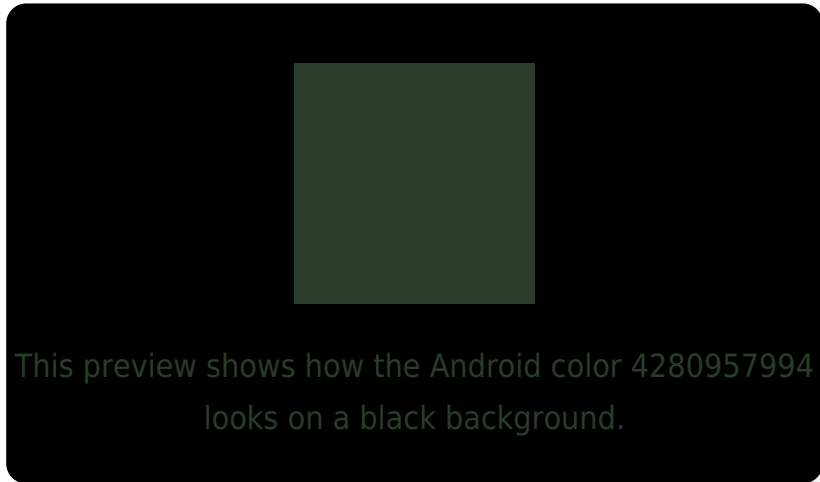
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

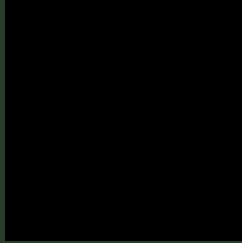
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4280957994 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4280957994.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4280957994.

# 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**  
4280957994

**Protanopia**  
4282136360

**Deuteranopia**  
4282463531



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4280957994

**Protanomaly**

4281678121

**Deuteranomaly**

4281940011

**Tritanomaly**

4281154103

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4280957994

**Achromatopsia**

4281677109

**Achromatomaly**

4281415729

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4280957994 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(42, 60, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 60, 42)  
}
```

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(42, 60, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 60, 42) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4280957994 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(42, 60, 42) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 60, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 60, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 60, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 60, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 60, 42)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4280957994 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 60, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 60,  
42) }
```

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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