

# Converting Colors

Android(4281019692)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281019692) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4281019692)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B2D2C
RGB	43, 45, 44
RGB Percent	17%, 18%, 17%
CMY	0.8314, 0.8235, 0.8275
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.02, 0.82
HSL	150°, 2%, 17%
HSV	150°, 4%, 18%
XYZ	2.3893, 2.5722, 2.7534
YIQ	44.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

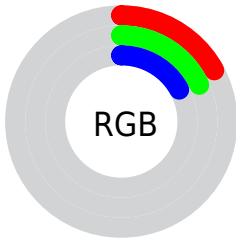
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	43, 44, 45
Decimal	2829612
CIELab	18.24, -1.13, 0.33
CIELCh	18, 1.175, 163.480
Yxy	2.5722, 0.3097, 0.3334
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281019692 (0xFF2B2D2C)
YUV	44.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296
Hunter-Lab	16.0381, -1.4748, 1.0478

# Details

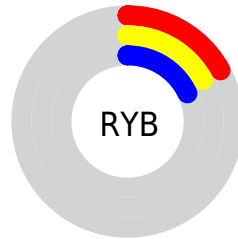
The Android color **4281019692** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **4281150252**, and the grayscale version is **4281084972**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4283980633**, and **4278190080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4280757546**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4281347374**.

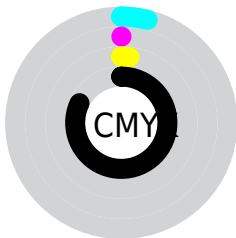
# Distribution



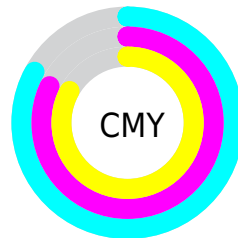
- Red (17%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281019692 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 4281019692 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4281019692



4281019692

4294967295



4279703576



4283980633



4278190080



4285625202



4287270283



4288980902



4290822849



4292599517



4294507513



4281019692



4281019692

■ 4280757546

■ 4281347374

■ 4280429863

■ 4281609521

■ 4280167717

■ 4281937203

■ 4279840035

■ 4282199349

■ 4279577889

■ 4282527031

■ 4279250206

■ 4282789178

■ 4278988060

■ 4283116860

■ 4278660378

■ 4283379006

■ 4278398232

■ 4283706688

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4281085227



4281019692



4281019693

# Triad

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



4281019692



4281084974



4281216043

# Complementary

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



4281019692



4281150252

# 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.



4281216044



4281019692



4281150510

# Square

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



4281019692



4281019694



4281216045



4281216043

# Rectangle

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



4281019692



4281019693



4281216045



4281216044



# Sweetspot

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



4281019692



4282006330



4281085227



4280164126



4288585374



4280229663



# Same Dimension

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



4281019692



4281875257



4281019693



4279637782



4278212395



4278244971



# Inverse Universe

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



4281150252



4282071097



4281150251



4279703062



4283891755

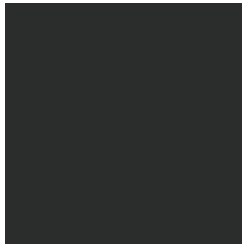


4292214891



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281019692 looks on a white background.

### Color Contrast Check

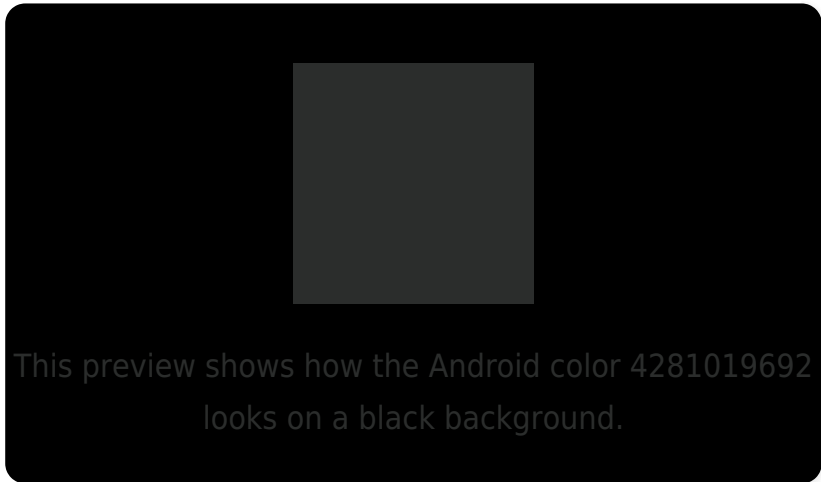
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

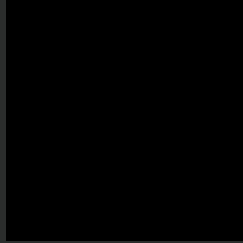
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

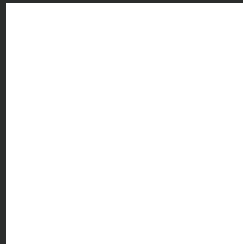
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4281019692 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281019692.

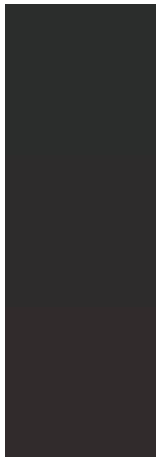


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281019692.

# 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**  
4281019692

**Protanopia**  
4281150508

**Deuteranopia**  
4281412396



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4281019692

**Protanomaly**

4281084972

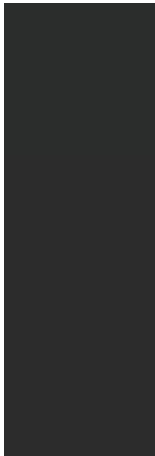
**Deuteranomaly**

4281281580

**Tritanomaly**

4281084975

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4281019692

**Achromatopsia**

4281084972

**Achromatomaly**

4281084972

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281019692 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(43, 45, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 45, 44)  
}
```

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(43, 45, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 45, 44) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281019692 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(43, 45, 44) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 45, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 45, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 45, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 45, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 45, 44)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281019692 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 45, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 45,  
44) }
```

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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