

# Converting Colors

Android(4281075486)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281075486) contains.

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**Color**

**Android(4281075486)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C071E
RGB	44, 7, 30
RGB Percent	17%, 3%, 12%
CMY	0.8275, 0.9725, 0.8824
CMYK	0.00, 0.84, 0.32, 0.83
HSL	323°, 73%, 10%
HSV	323°, 84%, 17%
XYZ	1.3490, 0.7812, 1.3080
YIQ	20.6850, 14.6690, 14.9970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

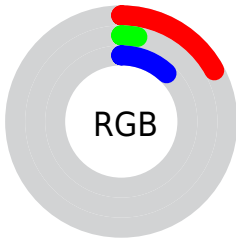
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	44, 7, 30
Decimal	2885406
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	7.06, 21.68, -6.05
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	7, 22.508, 344.401
Yxy	0.7812, 0.3924, 0.2272
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281075486 (0xFF2C071E)
YUV	20.6850, 4.5923, 20.4473
Hunter-Lab	8.8384, 11.7779, -2.5874

# Details

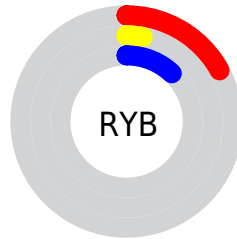
The Android color **4281075486** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **4278660117**, and the grayscale version is **4279571733**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4284166986**, and **4278190080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4281074460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4281076512**.

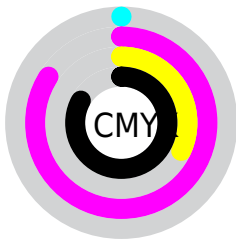
# Distribution



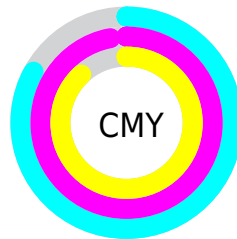
- Red (17%)
- Green (3%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (83%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (88%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281075486 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 4281075486 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4281075486



4281075486



4294961663



4279500803



4284166986



4278190080



4285876833



4287587194



4289363092



4291139247



4292981194



4294888678



4281075486



4281075486

■ 4281074460

■ 4281076512

■ 4281073691

■ 4281077793

■ 4281078819

■ 4281080101

■ 4281081126

■ 4281082152

■ 4281083434

■ 4281084459

■ 4281085741

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4280225323



4281075486



4281337357

# Triad

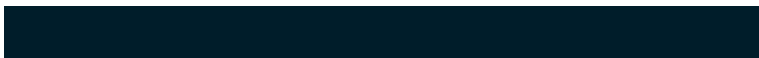
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



4281075486



4279572224



4278197546

# Complementary

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



4281075486



4278660117

# 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.



4278197788



4281075486



4278196992

# Square

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



4281075486



4280488448



4278197770



4278196786

# Rectangle

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



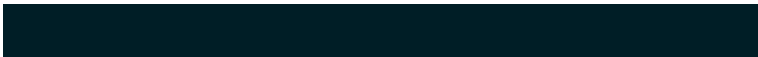
4281075486



4281272320



4278197770



4278197798



# Sweetspot

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



4281075486



4281870899



4279568172



4280030233



4288453788



4280032284



# Same Dimension

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



4281075486



4281860131



4281075468



4279702806



4283891766



4292214917



# Inverse Universe

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



4281075486



4281860131



4278660135



4279702806



4283891766

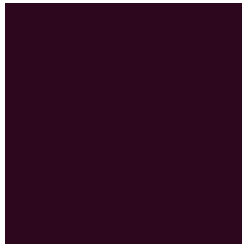


4292214917



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281075486 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

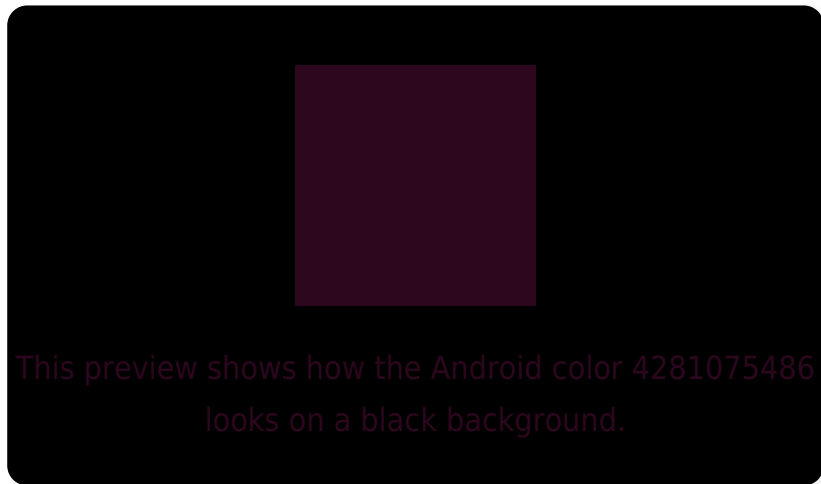
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

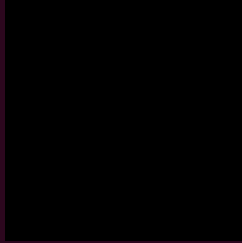
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4281075486 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281075486.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281075486.

# 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**  
4281075486

**Protanopia**  
4279244841

**Deuteranopia**  
4279768860



# Trichromacy



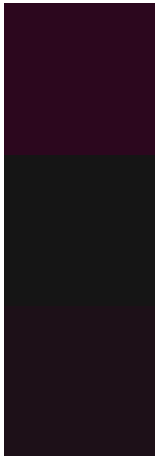
**Original Color**  
4281075486

**Protanomaly**  
4279898661

**Deuteranomaly**  
4280226077

**Tritanomaly**  
4281010964

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4281075486

**Achromatopsia**  
4279571733

**Achromatomaly**  
4280094744

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281075486 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(44, 7, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 7, 30)  
}
```

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(44, 7, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 7, 30) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281075486 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(44, 7, 30) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 7, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 7, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 7, 30); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 7, 30); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 7, 30) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281075486 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 7, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 7,  
30) }
```

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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