

# Converting Colors

Android(4281147910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281147910) contains.

<b>Android(4281147910)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

**Color**

**Android(4281147910)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D2206
RGB	45, 34, 6
RGB Percent	18%, 13%, 2%
CMY	0.8235, 0.8667, 0.9765
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.87, 0.82
HSL	43°, 76%, 10%
HSV	43°, 87%, 18%
XYZ	1.6871, 1.7151, 0.4144
YIQ	34.0970, 15.5440, -6.3760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

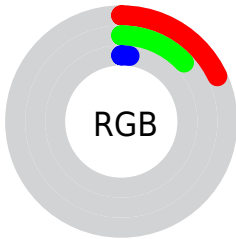
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	21, 45, 6
Decimal	2957830
CIE Lab	13.91, 1.48, 18.06
CIE LCh	14, 18.124, 85.303
Yxy	1.7151, 0.4420, 0.4494
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281147910 (0xFF2D2206)
YUV	34.0970, -13.8518, 9.5619
Hunter-Lab	13.0962, 0.0767, 7.2911

# Details

The Android color **4281147910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **4278587693**, and the grayscale version is **4280427042**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4284239411**, and **4278190080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4281147649**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4281148170**.

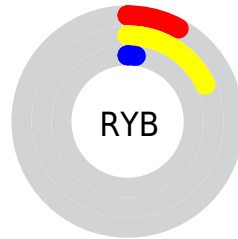
# Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (13%)

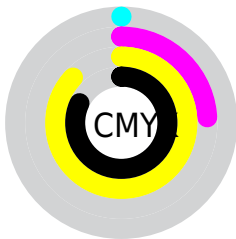
Blue (2%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (2%)

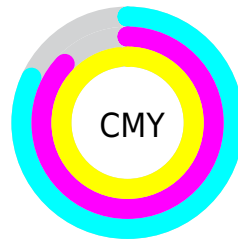


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (87%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (87%)


Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281147910 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 4281147910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4281147910

 4281147910

 4294967271

 4279634944


 4284239411

 4278190080

 4285883978


 4287594338


 4289370491

 4291146901

 4293054383

 4294896587

 4281147910

 4281147910

■ 4281147649

■ 4281148170

■ 4281147392

■ 4281148687

■ 4281148947

■ 4281149208

■ 4281149469

■ 4281149985

■ 4281150246

■ 4281150506

■ 4281150767

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4281736462



4281147910



4280362505

# Triad

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



4281147910



4278200878



4281408562

# Complementary

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



4281147910



4278587693

# 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.



4280361274



4281147910



4278200376

# Square

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



4281147910



4278200865



4278592829



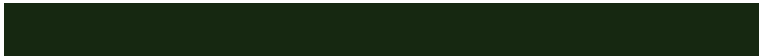
4281997606

# Rectangle

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



4281147910



4279642129



4278592829



4281146933



# Sweetspot

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



4281147910



4282070571



4281140753



4280228885



4288585374



4280229663



# Same Dimension

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



4281147910



4282067456



4280626438



4279703061



4283907584



4292254208



# Inverse Universe

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



4278587693



4278194491



4279109165



4279571735



4278196311

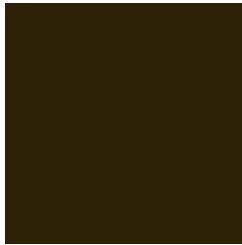


4278205654



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281147910 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

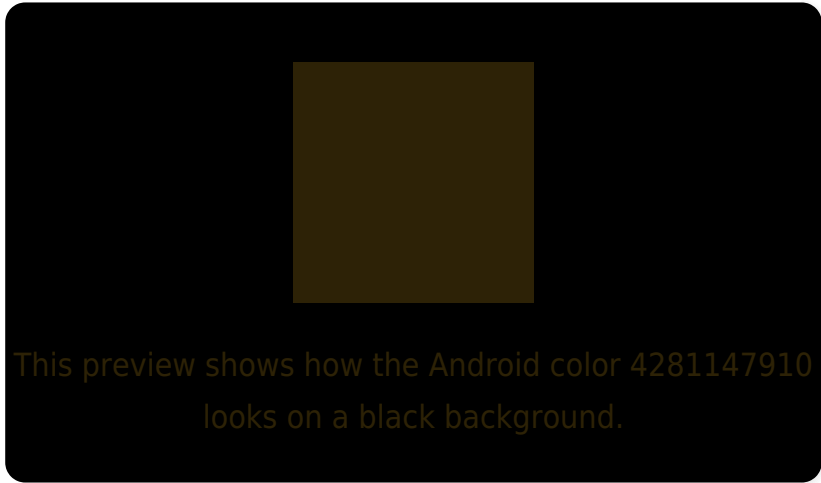
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

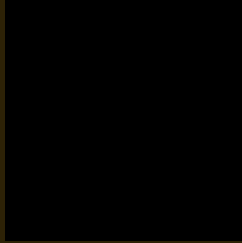
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4281147910 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281147910.

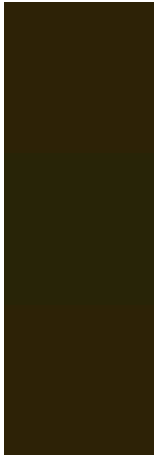


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281147910.

# 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**  
4281147910

**Protanopia**  
4280820743

**Deuteranopia**  
4281147910



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4281147910

**Protanomaly**

4280951559

**Deuteranomaly**

4281147910

**Tritanomaly**

4281213208

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4281147910

**Achromatopsia**

4280427042

**Achromatomaly**

4280689176

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281147910 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(45, 34, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 34, 6)  
}
```

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(45, 34, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 34, 6) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281147910 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(45, 34, 6) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 34, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(45, 34, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 34, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 34, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 34, 6) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281147910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 34, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 34,  
6) }
```

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](#).



# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor