

# Converting Colors

Android(4281150209)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281150209) contains.

<b>Android(4281150209)</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(4281150209)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D2B01
RGB	45, 43, 1
RGB Percent	18%, 17%, 0%
CMY	0.8235, 0.8314, 0.9961
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.98, 0.82
HSL	57°, 96%, 9%
HSV	57°, 98%, 18%
XYZ	1.9515, 2.2878, 0.3675
YIQ	38.8100, 14.6740, -12.6380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

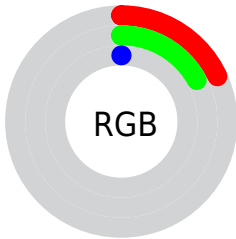
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	3, 45, 1
Decimal	2960129
CIE Lab	16.93, -5.03, 23.93
CIE LCh	17, 24.457, 101.863
Yxy	2.2878, 0.4236, 0.4966
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281150209 (0xFF2D2B01)
YUV	38.8100, -18.6403, 5.4286
Hunter-Lab	15.1256, -3.4392, 9.1475

# Details

The Android color **4281150209** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **4278256429**, and the grayscale version is **4280756007**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4284241968**, and **4278190080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4281150208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4281150214**.

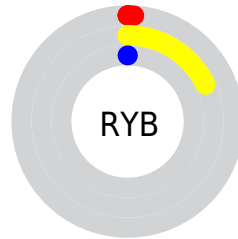
# Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (17%)

Blue (0%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (0%)

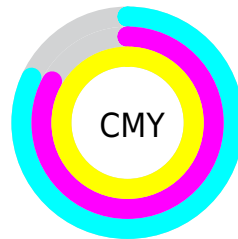


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (83%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281150209 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 4281150209 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4281150209

 4281150209

 4294967268

 4279637760

 4284241968

 4278190080

 4285886791


 4287597151


 4289373304

 4291215250

 4293057452

 4294965448

 4281150209

 4281150209

■ 4281150208

■ 4281150214

■ 4281150218

■ 4281150479

■ 4281150483

■ 4281150488

■ 4281150492

■ 4281150497

■ 4281150757

■ 4281150762

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4282131716



4281150209



4279840526

# Triad

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



4281150209



4278202689



4282653493

# Complementary

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



4281150209



4278256429

# 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.



4281606724



4281150209



4278202187

# Square

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



4281150209



4278202928



4279576908



4283046435

# Rectangle

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



4281150209



4278530328



4279576908



4282391867



# Sweetspot

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



4281150209



4282071594



4281139459



4280229396



4288585374



4280229663



# Same Dimension

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



4281150209



4282071040



4279840001



4279703317



4283912960



4292267008



# Inverse Universe

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



4278256429



4278190907



4279566637



4279571735



4278191191



4278192854



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281150209 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

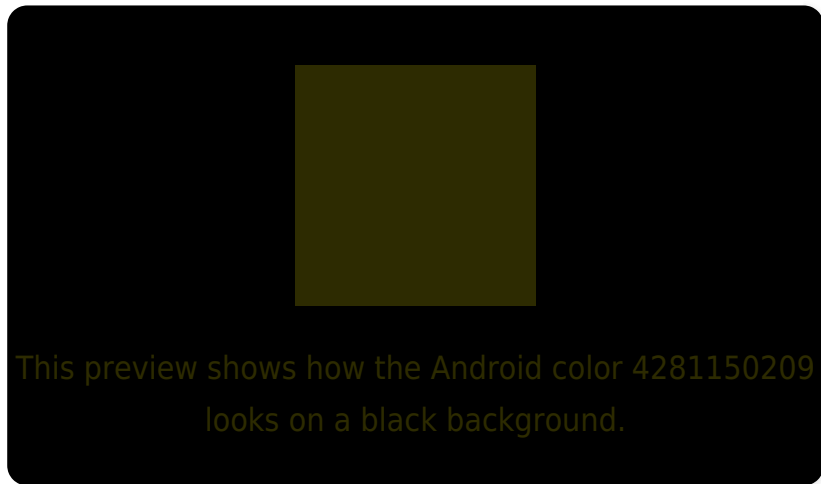
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4281150209 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281150209.

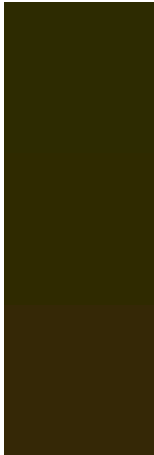


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281150209.

# 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**  
4281150209

**Protanopia**  
4281281024

**Deuteranopia**  
4281673734



**Tritanopia**  
4281346091

# Trichromacy



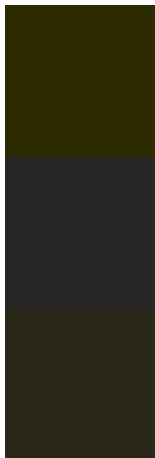
**Original Color**  
4281150209

**Protanomaly**  
4281215488

**Deuteranomaly**  
4281477380

**Tritanomaly**  
4281280796

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4281150209

**Achromatopsia**  
4280756007

**Achromatomaly**  
4280887321

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281150209 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, 43, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 43, 1)  
}
```

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, 43, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 43, 1) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281150209 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, 43, 1) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 43, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 43, 1)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 43, 1); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 43, 1); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 43, 1) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281150209 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 43, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 43,  
1) }
```

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