

# Converting Colors

Android(4281152047)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281152047) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4281152047)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D322F
RGB	45, 50, 47
RGB Percent	18%, 20%, 18%
CMY	0.8235, 0.8039, 0.8157
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.06, 0.80
HSL	144°, 5%, 19%
HSV	144°, 10%, 20%
XYZ	2.7359, 3.0443, 3.1327
YIQ	48.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

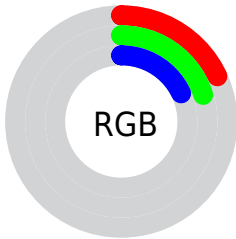
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	45, 49, 50
Decimal	2961967
CIELab	20.22, -2.89, 1.16
CIELCh	20, 3.115, 158.043
Yxy	3.0443, 0.3070, 0.3416
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281152047 (0xFF2D322F)
YUV	48.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740
Hunter-Lab	17.4480, -2.5449, 1.5682

# Details

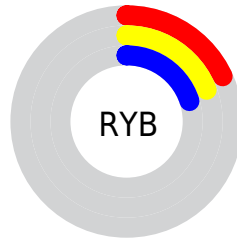
The Android color **4281152047** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **4281478448**, and the grayscale version is **4281348144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4284178525**, and **4278190592** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4280824364**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4281479730**.

# Distribution



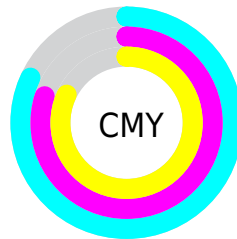
- Red (18%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281152047 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 4281152047 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4281152047



4281152047

4294967295



4279770394



4284178525



4278190592



4285757813



4278190080



4287468431



4289179049



4290955717



4292797921



4294705149



4281152047



4281152047

■ 4280824364

■ 4281479730

■ 4280496681

■ 4281807413

■ 4280168998

■ 4282135096

■ 4279841315

■ 4282462779

■ 4279513632

■ 4282790462

■ 4279185949

■ 4283118145

■ 4278858266

■ 4283445828

■ 4278530583

■ 4283773511

■ 4278202900

■ 4284101194

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4281283117



4281152047



4281020977

# Triad

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



4281152047



4281282869



4281741102

# Complementary

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



4281152047



4281478448

# 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.



4281741104



4281152047



4281479220

# Square

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



4281152047



4281151797



4281610035



4281610285

# Rectangle

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



4281152047



4281020979



4281610035



4281741103



# Sweetspot

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



4281152047



4282269759



4281348653



4280295712



4288782753



4280361249



# Same Dimension

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



4281152047



4281876539



4281152050



4279704088



4278212900



4278245719



# Inverse Universe

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



4281478448



4282398781



4281478446



4279899928



4284022838

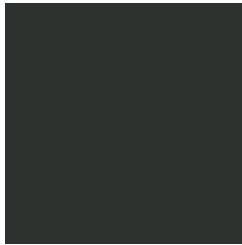


4292411522



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281152047 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

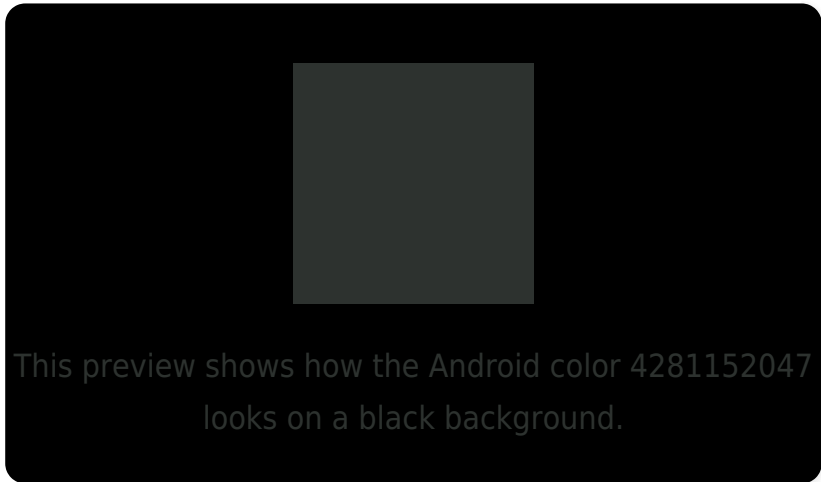
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

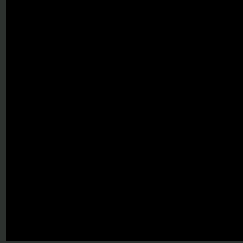
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

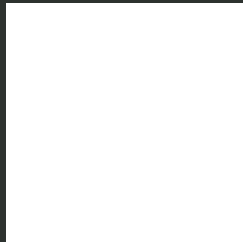
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4281152047 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281152047.

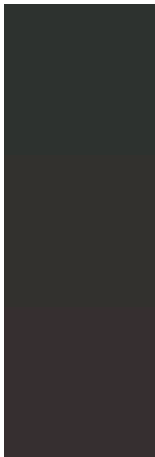


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281152047.

# 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



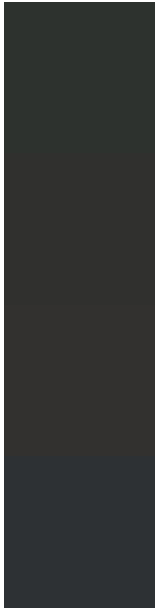
**Original Color**  
4281152047

**Protanopia**  
4281479470

**Deuteranopia**  
4281741104



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4281152047

**Protanomaly**

4281348398

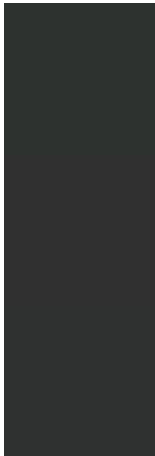
**Deuteranomaly**

4281544752

**Tritanomaly**

4281217331

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4281152047

**Achromatopsia**

4281348144

**Achromatomaly**

4281282864

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281152047 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, 50, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 50, 47)  
}
```

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, 50, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 50, 47) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281152047 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, 50, 47) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 50, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 50, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 50, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 50, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 50, 47)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281152047 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 50, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 50,  
47) }
```

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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