

# Converting Colors

Android(4281282581)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281282581) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4281282581)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2F3015
RGB	47, 48, 21
RGB Percent	18%, 19%, 8%
CMY	0.8157, 0.8118, 0.9176
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.56, 0.81
HSL	62°, 39%, 14%
HSV	62°, 56%, 19%
XYZ	2.3646, 2.7724, 1.1200
YIQ	44.6230, 8.0710, -8.6090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

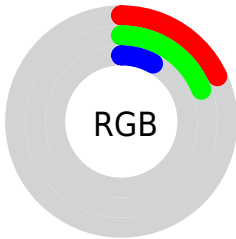
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	21, 48, 22
Decimal	3092501
CIELab	19.11, -5.37, 17.04
CIELCh	19, 17.861, 107.482
Yxy	2.7724, 0.3779, 0.4431
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281282581 (0xFF2F3015)
YUV	44.6230, -11.6461, 2.0846
Hunter-Lab	16.6505, -3.7889, 7.6673

# Details

The Android color **4281282581** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **4279637296**, and the grayscale version is **4281150765**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4284374592**, and **4278190080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4281282576**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4281282586**.

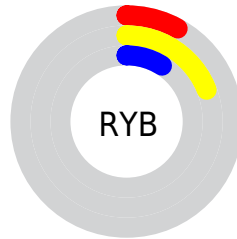
# Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (19%)

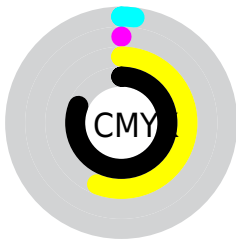
Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (9%)

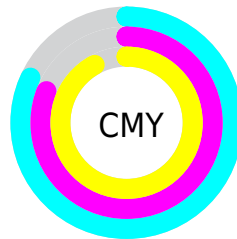


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (56%)

Black (81%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (81%)


Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281282581 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 4281282581 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4281282581

 4281282581

 4294967288

 4279966464


 4284374592

 4278190080

 4286019416


 4287729776

 4289440650

 4291282596

 4293124799

 4294967259

 4281282581

 4281282581

■ 4281282576

■ 4281282586

■ 4281282571

■ 4281282591

■ 4281217031

■ 4281348131

■ 4281217026

■ 4281348136

■ 4281217024

■ 4281348141

■ 4281348146

■ 4281348151

■ 4281348155

■ 4281413696

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4282067989



4281282581



4280300316

# Triad

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



4281282581



4278203457



4282656052

# Complementary

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



4281282581



4279637296

# 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.



4281935936



4281282581



4279120199

# Square

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



4281282581



4278203702



4280757575



4282852391

# Rectangle

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



4281282581



4279579684



4280757575



4282459449



# Sweetspot

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



4281282581



4282203443



4281341461



4280164120



4288585374



4280229663



# Same Dimension

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



4281282581



4282137876



4280430613



4279703317



4283651840



4291745280



# Inverse Universe

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



4279637296



4279571517



4280489264



4279571735



4278386775



4278714582



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281282581 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

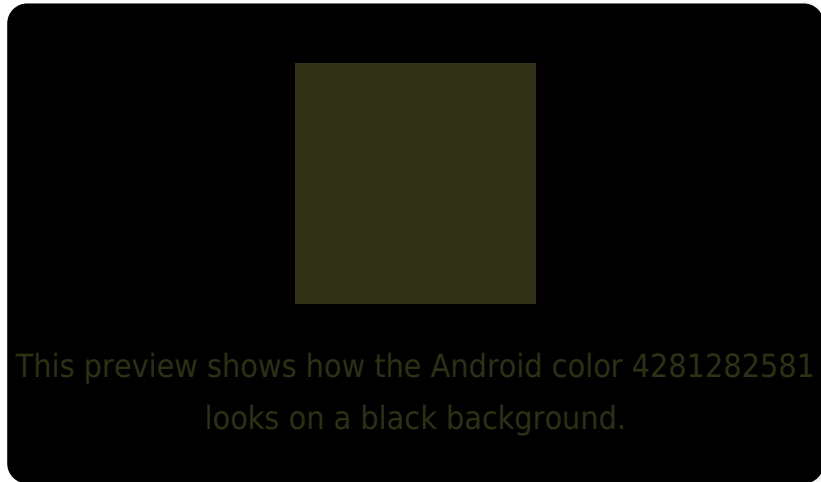
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

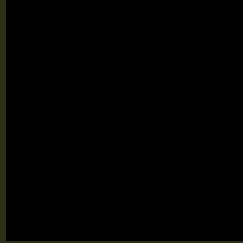
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

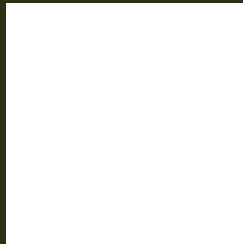
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4281282581 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281282581.

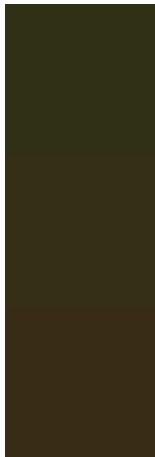


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281282581.

# 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**  
4281282581

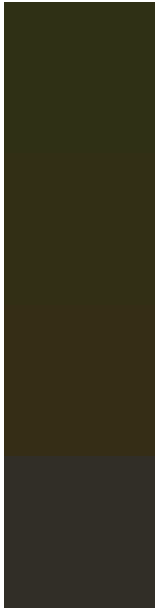
**Protanopia**  
4281610005

**Deuteranopia**  
4281936918



**Tritanopia**  
4281478449

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4281282581

**Protanomaly**

4281478933

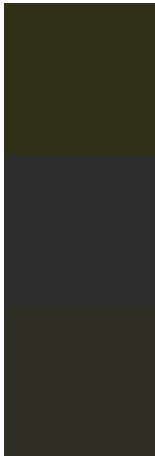
**Deuteranomaly**

4281675030

**Tritanomaly**

4281413159

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4281282581

**Achromatopsia**

4281150765

**Achromatomaly**

4281216548

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281282581 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(47, 48, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 48, 21)  
}
```

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(47, 48, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 48, 21) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281282581 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(47, 48, 21) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 48, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 48, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 48, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 48, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 48, 21)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281282581 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 48, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 48,  
21) }
```

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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