

# Converting Colors

Android(4281674545)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281674545) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4281674545)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	352B31
RGB	53, 43, 49
RGB Percent	21%, 17%, 19%
CMY	0.7922, 0.8314, 0.8078
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.08, 0.79
HSL	324°, 10%, 19%
HSV	324°, 19%, 21%
XYZ	2.8865, 2.7064, 3.2760
YIQ	46.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

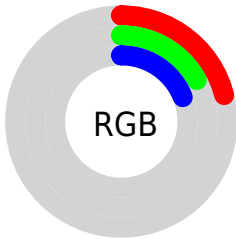
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	53, 43, 49
Decimal	3484465
CIE Lab	18.83, 5.88, -2.16
CIE LCh	19, 6.261, 339.842
Yxy	2.7064, 0.3255, 0.3052
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281674545 (0xFF352B31)
YUV	46.6740, 1.1467, 5.5479
Hunter-Lab	16.4511, 2.5295, -0.2909

# Details

The Android color **4281674545** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **4281021743**, and the grayscale version is **4281282351**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4284766303**, and **4278321152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4281673263**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4281675827**.

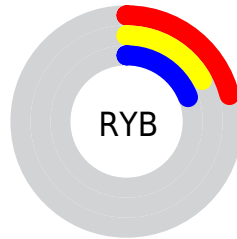
# Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (17%)

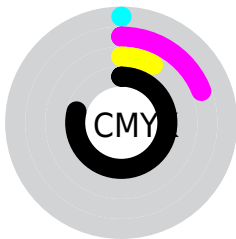
Blue (19%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (19%)

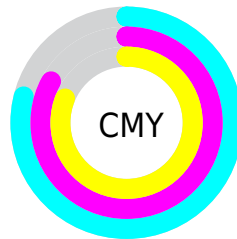


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (79%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281674545 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 4281674545 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4281674545



4281674545

4294967295



4280293148



4284766303



4278321152



4286411128



4278190080



4288055953



4289832364



4291674311



4293516515



4294965503



4281674545



4281674545

■ 4281673263

■ 4281675827

■ 4281671725

■ 4281677365

■ 4281670443

■ 4281678647

■ 4281669161

■ 4281679929

■ 4281667878

■ 4281681468

■ 4281666340

■ 4281682750

■ 4281665058

■ 4281684032

■ 4281663776

■ 4281685314

■ 4281663520

■ 4281686852

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4281347125



4281674545



4281805612

# Triad

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



4281674545



4281347621



4280430643

# Complementary

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



4281674545



4281021743

# 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.



4280496175



4281674545



4281020199

# Square

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



4281674545



4281609253



4280692779



4280626998

# Rectangle

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



4281674545



4281805609



4280692779



4280430642



# Sweetspot

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



4281674545



4282728771



4281281333



4280557859



4288914339



4280558628



# Same Dimension

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



4281674545



4282725695



4281674540



4279899928



4284022838



4292411522



# Inverse Universe

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



4281674545



4282725695



4281021748



4279899928



4284022838

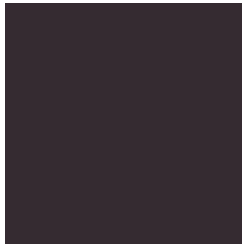


4292411522



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281674545 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

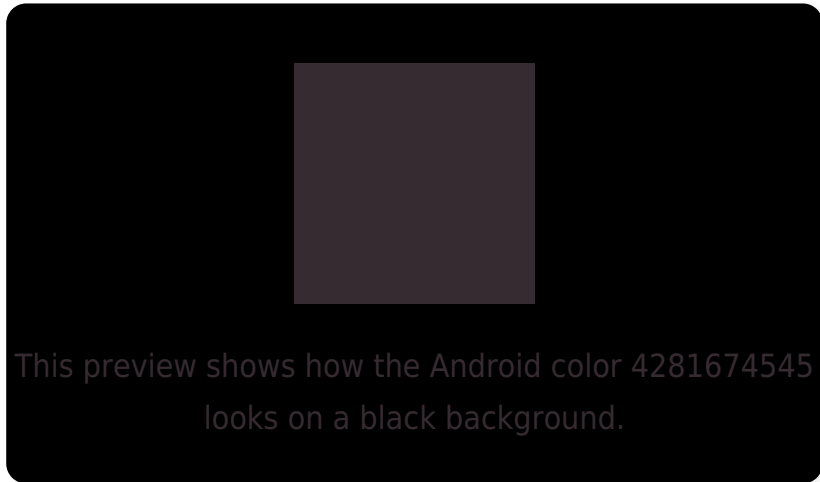
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

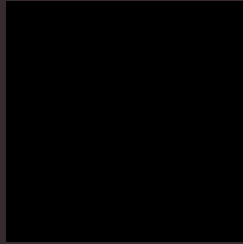
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4281674545 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281674545.

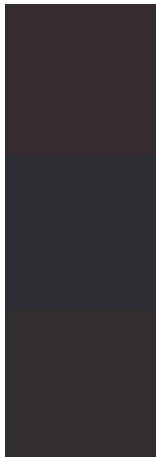


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281674545.

# 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](#).

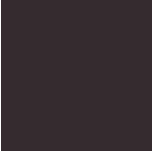
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
4281674545

**Protanopia**  
4281151027

**Deuteranopia**  
4281412913



**Tritanopia**  
4281674543

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4281674545

**Protanomaly**

4281347378

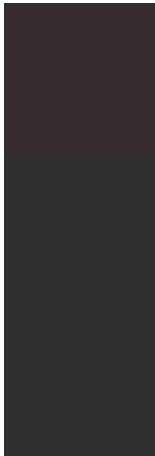
**Deuteranomaly**

4281478193

**Tritanomaly**

4281674544

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4281674545

**Achromatopsia**

4281282351

**Achromatomaly**

4281413168

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281674545 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(53, 43, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 43, 49)  
}
```

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(53, 43, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 43, 49) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281674545 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(53, 43, 49) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 43, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(53, 43, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 43, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 43, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 43, 49)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281674545 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 43, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 43,  
49) }
```

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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