

# Converting Colors

Android(4281679156)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281679156) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4281679156)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	353D34
RGB	53, 61, 52
RGB Percent	21%, 24%, 20%
CMY	0.7922, 0.7608, 0.7961
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.15, 0.76
HSL	113°, 8%, 22%
HSV	113°, 15%, 24%
XYZ	3.7568, 4.3423, 3.8890
YIQ	57.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

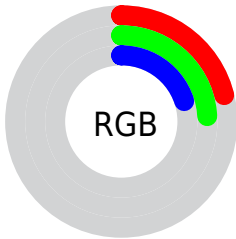
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	52, 61, 60
Decimal	3489076
CIELab	24.77, -5.42, 4.43
CIElCh	25, 7.004, 140.746
Yxy	4.3423, 0.3134, 0.3622
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281679156 (0xFF353D34)
YUV	57.5820, -2.7519, -4.0184
Hunter-Lab	20.8382, -4.2863, 3.5217

# Details

The Android color **4281679156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **4282135613**, and the grayscale version is **4282006074**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4284771426**, and **4278719238** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4281351470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4282006842**.

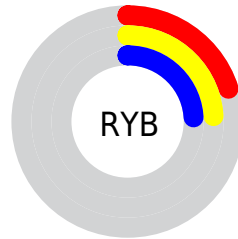
# Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (24%)

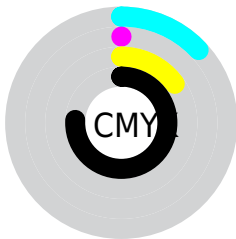
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (24%)

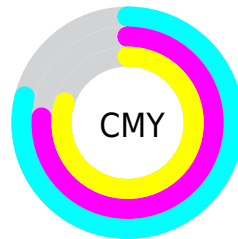


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281679156 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 4281679156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4281679156



4281679156

4294967295



4280297247



4284771426



4278719238



4286416507



4278190080



4288061589



4289838000



4291679947



4293522407



4281679156



4281679156



4281351470



4282006842

■ 4280958248

■ 4282400064

■ 4280630562

■ 4282727750

■ 4280237340

■ 4283120972

■ 4279909653

■ 4283448658

■ 4279516431

■ 4283841881

■ 4279188745

■ 4284169567

■ 4278861059

■ 4284497253

■ 4278664448

■ 4284890475

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4282072113



4281679156



4281351737

# Triad

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



4281679156



4281547845



4282791735

# Complementary

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



4281679156



4282135613

# 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.



4282726205



4281679156



4282006085

# Square

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



4281679156



4281220419



4282398786



4282726451

# Rectangle

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



4281679156



4281220669



4282398786



4282791737



# Sweetspot

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



4281679156



4283191116



4282203188



4280756519



4289243304



4280887593



# Same Dimension

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



4281679156



4282535745



4281613623



4280033052



4278869504



4279885312



# Inverse Universe

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



4282135613



4283253071



4282201146



4280163359



4283695198

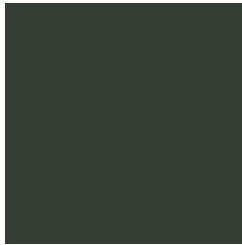


4291100894



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281679156 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

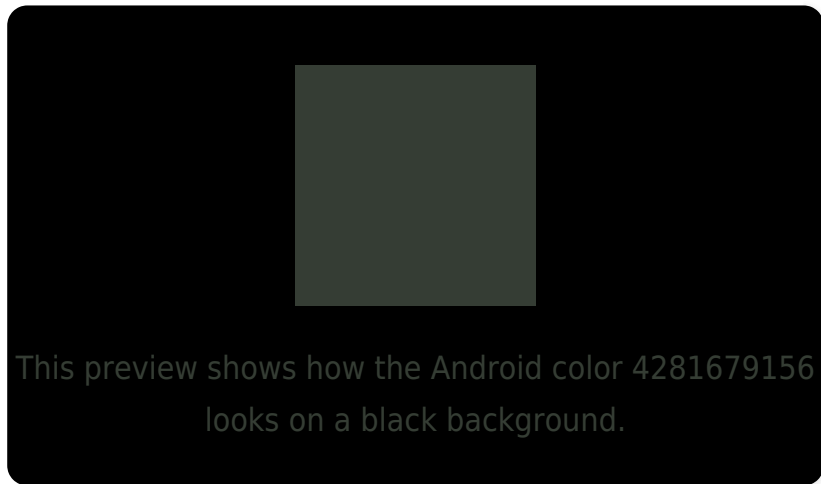
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4281679156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281679156.

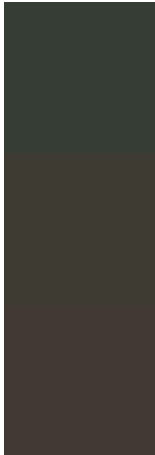


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281679156.

# 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



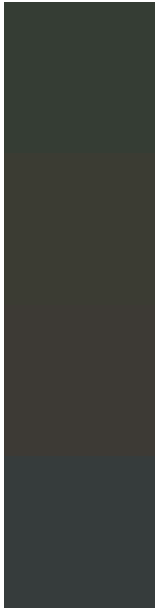
**Original Color**  
4281679156

**Protanopia**  
4282268467

**Deuteranopia**  
4282530101



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4281679156

**Protanomaly**

4282072115

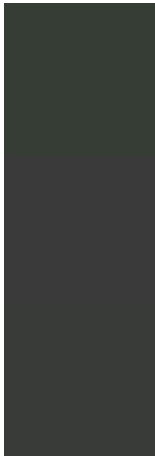
**Deuteranomaly**

4282202677

**Tritanomaly**

4281744444

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4281679156

**Achromatopsia**

4282006074

**Achromatomaly**

4281875256

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281679156 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, 61, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 61, 52)  
}
```

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, 61, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 61, 52) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281679156 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, 61, 52) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 61, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 61, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 61, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 61, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 61, 52)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281679156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 61, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 61,  
52) }
```

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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