

# Converting Colors

Android(4281739793)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281739793) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4281739793)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	362A11
RGB	54, 42, 17
RGB Percent	21%, 16%, 7%
CMY	0.7882, 0.8353, 0.9333
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.69, 0.79
HSL	41°, 52%, 14%
HSV	41°, 69%, 21%
XYZ	2.4505, 2.4807, 0.8800
YIQ	42.7380, 15.1770, -5.2310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

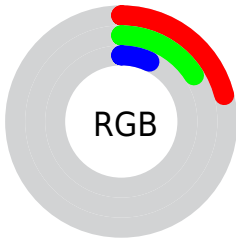
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	35, 54, 17
Decimal	3549713
CIELab	17.83, 1.89, 18.16
CIElCh	18, 18.254, 84.070
Yxy	2.4807, 0.4217, 0.4269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281739793 (0xFF362A11)
YUV	42.7380, -12.6888, 9.8768
Hunter-Lab	15.7501, 0.2089, 7.7125

# Details

The Android color **4281739793** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **4279311670**, and the grayscale version is **4281019179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4284897084**, and **4278190080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4281739276**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4281740310**.

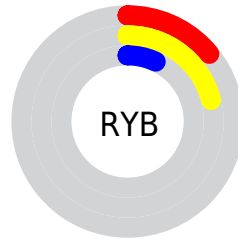
# Distribution



 Red (21%)

 Green (16%)

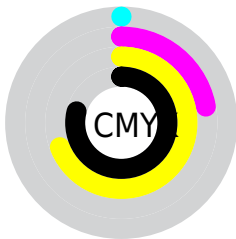
 Blue (7%)



 Red (14%)

 Yellow (21%)

 Blue (7%)

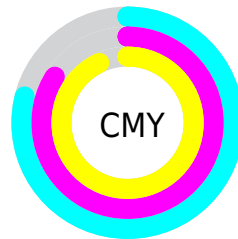


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (22%)

 Yellow (69%)

 Black (79%)



 Cyan (79%)

 Magenta (84%)


 Yellow (93%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281739793 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 4281739793 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4281739793

 4281739793

 4294967282

 4280358400

 4284897084

 4278190080

 4286607187


 4288317803

 4290093957

 4291935903

 4293843642

 4294964950

 4281739793

 4281739793

■ 4281739276

■ 4281740310

■ 4281738758

■ 4281740828

■ 4281738497

■ 4281741089

■ 4281738240

■ 4281741607

■ 4281742124

■ 4281742641

■ 4281742903

■ 4281743420

■ 4281743938

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4282393879



4281739793



4280888851

# Triad

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



4281739793



4278202934



4282000443

# Complementary

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



4281739793



4279311670

# 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.



4280887620



4281739793



4278202689

# Square

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



4281739793



4278399528



4279250502



4282589487

# Rectangle

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



4281739793



4280234008



4279250502



4281673279



# Sweetspot

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



4281739793



4282860344



4281733405



4280557851



4288914339



4280558628



# Same Dimension

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



4281739793



4282856461



4281349649



4280032025



4284235264



4292580352



# Inverse Universe

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



4279311670



4279050311



4279701814



4279835164



4278197852



4278208475



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281739793 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

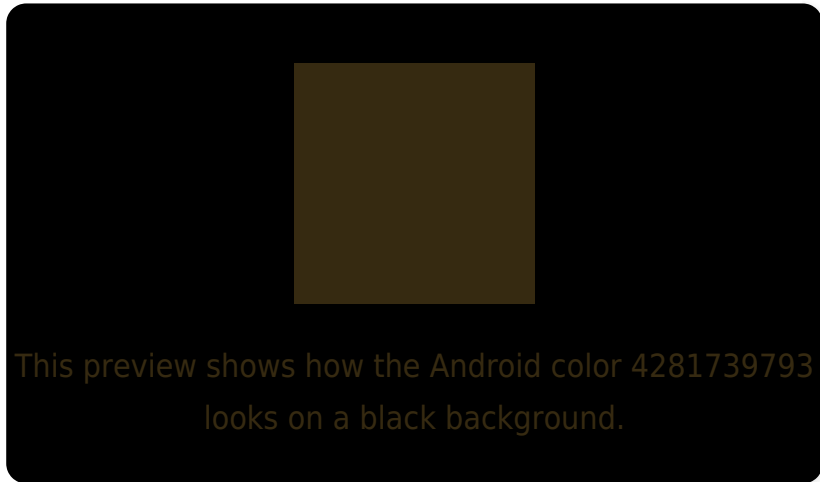
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

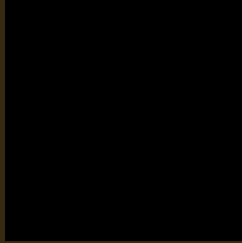
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4281739793 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281739793.

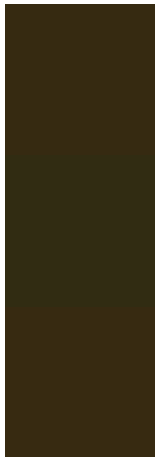


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281739793.

# 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](#).

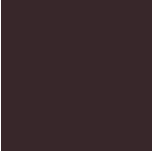
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
4281739793

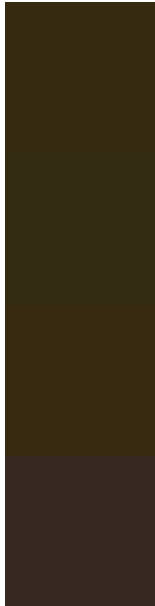
**Protanopia**  
4281412626

**Deuteranopia**  
4281805329



**Tritanopia**  
4281870122

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4281739793

**Protanomaly**

4281543442

**Deuteranomaly**

4281805329

**Tritanomaly**

4281804833

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4281739793

**Achromatopsia**

4281019179

**Achromatomaly**

4281281314

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281739793 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(54, 42, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 42, 17)  
}
```

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(54, 42, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 42, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281739793 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(54, 42, 17) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 42, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(54, 42, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 42, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 42, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 42, 17)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281739793 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 42, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 42,  
17) }
```

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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