

# Converting Colors

Android(4281812517)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281812517) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4281812517)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	374625
RGB	55, 70, 37
RGB Percent	22%, 27%, 15%
CMY	0.7843, 0.7255, 0.8549
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.47, 0.73
HSL	87°, 31%, 21%
HSV	87°, 47%, 27%
XYZ	4.0996, 5.3261, 2.5622
YIQ	61.7530, 1.6530, -13.4430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

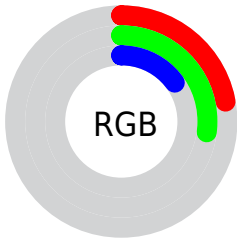
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	37, 70, 52
Decimal	3622437
CIE Lab	27.64, -12.77, 17.94
CIE LCh	28, 22.019, 125.454
Yxy	5.3261, 0.3420, 0.4443
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281812517 (0xFF374625)
YUV	61.7530, -12.2032, -5.9224
Hunter-Lab	23.0784, -8.6785, 9.5723

# Details

The Android color **4281812517** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **4281607494**, and the grayscale version is **4282269246**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4284970578**, and **4278852352** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4281615902**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4282009132**.

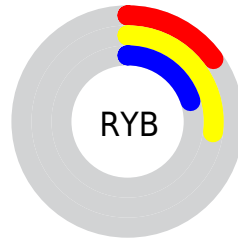
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (27%)

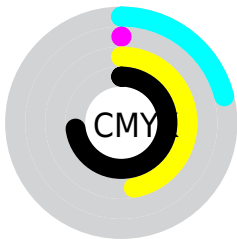
Blue (15%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (20%)

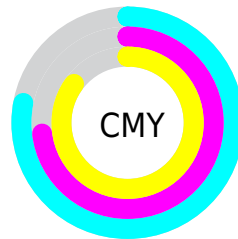


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281812517 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 4281812517 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4281812517



4281812517

4294967295



4280365072



4284970578



4278852352



4286615659



4278190080



4288326532



4290102942



4291945145



4293787605



4294967281



4281812517



4281812517

■ 4281615902

■ 4282009132

■ 4281419287

■ 4282205747

■ 4281157136

■ 4282467898

■ 4280960521

■ 4282664513

■ 4280763906

■ 4282861128

■ 4280698368

■ 4283057743

■ 4283254358

■ 4283450973

■ 4283713124

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4282990879



4281812517



4280371507

# Triad

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



4281812517



4278339424



4284560447

# Complementary

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



4281812517



4281607494

# 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.



4284036688



4281812517



4281090659

# Square

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



4281812517



4278208852



4282858589



4284495407

# Rectangle

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



4281812517



4279126590



4282858589



4284429381



# Sweetspot

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



4281812517



4283849807



4282790949



4280954406



4289572269



4281216558



# Same Dimension

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



4281812517



4282670119



4280763941



4280427552



4281754368



4286374656



# Inverse Universe

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



4281607494



4282328924



4282656070



4280426532



4281139299



4284940515



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281812517 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

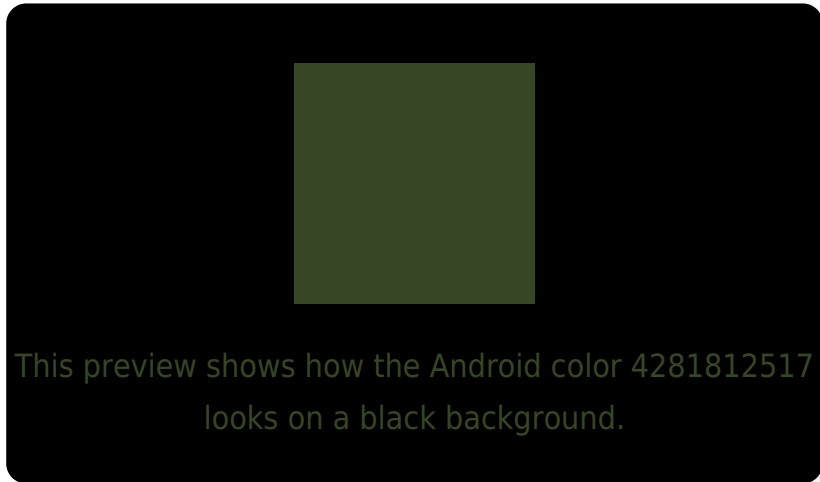
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

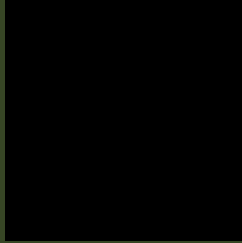
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

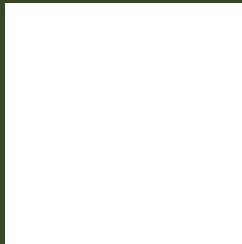
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4281812517 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281812517.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281812517.

# 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



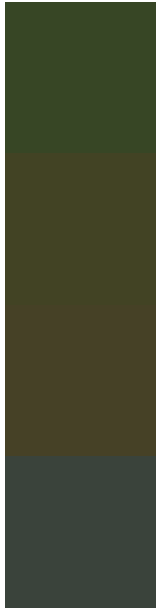
**Original Color**  
4281812517

**Protanopia**  
4282925347

**Deuteranopia**  
4283383335



# Trichromacy



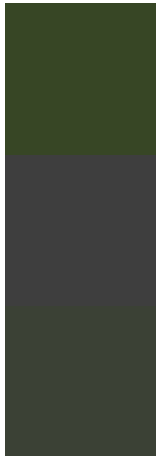
**Original Color**  
4281812517

**Protanomaly**  
4282532644

**Deuteranomaly**  
4282794278

**Tritanomaly**  
4282008379

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4281812517

**Achromatopsia**  
4282269246

**Achromatomaly**  
4282073397

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281812517 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(55, 70, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 70, 37)  
}
```

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(55, 70, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 70, 37) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281812517 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(55, 70, 37) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 70, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 70, 37)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 70, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 70, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 70, 37)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281812517 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 70, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 70,  
37) }
```

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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