

# Converting Colors

Android(4281884007)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281884007) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4281884007)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	385D67
RGB	56, 93, 103
RGB Percent	22%, 36%, 40%
CMY	0.7804, 0.6353, 0.5961
CMYK	0.46, 0.10, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	193°, 30%, 31%
HSV	193°, 46%, 40%
XYZ	7.9934, 9.6487, 14.2731
YIQ	83.0770, -25.2620, -4.7340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

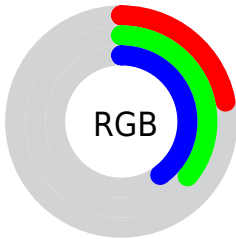
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">56, 77, 103</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">3693927</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">37.20, -10.27, -9.87</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">37, 14.239, 223.857</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">9.6487, 0.2505, 0.3023</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4281884007</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF385D67</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">83.0770, 9.8220, -23.7465</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">31.0624, -8.4250, -5.4999</a>

# Details

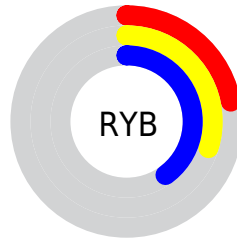
The Android color `4281884007` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `336666`. A complement of this color would be `4284957240`, and the grayscale version is `4283650899`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4285173658`, and `4278464312` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4281228135`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4282539879`.

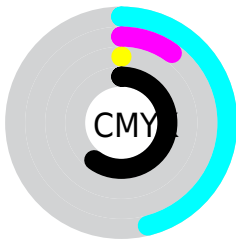
# Distribution



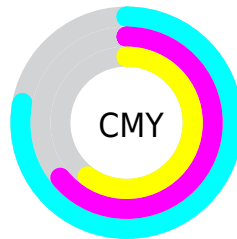
- Red (22%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281884007 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 4281884007 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4281884007



4281884007

4294967295



4280304975



4285173658



4278464312



4286884533



4278197027



4288595408



4278190092



4290437613



4278190080



4292280063



4294180863



4281884007



4281884007



4281228135



4282539879

■ 4280506727

■ 4283261287

■ 4279850599

■ 4283917415

■ 4279194727

■ 4284573287

■ 4278473319

■ 4285294695

■ 4278210919

■ 4285950567

■ 4286606439

■ 4287262567

■ 4287983975

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4281884253



4281884007



4282538605

# Triad

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



4281884007



4285223006



4284176449

# Complementary

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



4281884007



4284957240

# 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.



4284896578



4281884007



4285484883

# Square

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



4281884007



4284502888



4285354312



4283325511

# Rectangle

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



4281884007



4283193454



4285354312



4284438337



# Sweetspot

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



4281884007



4285825927



4281886529



4281942597



4291085508



4282729797



# Same Dimension

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



4281884007



4282218375



4281878119



4281217587



4278213235



4278239218



# Inverse Universe

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



4284954717



4287053175



4284963128



4281544242



4285726810

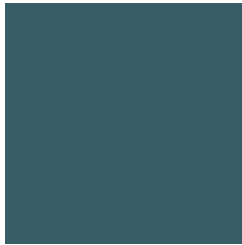


4294049983



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281884007 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

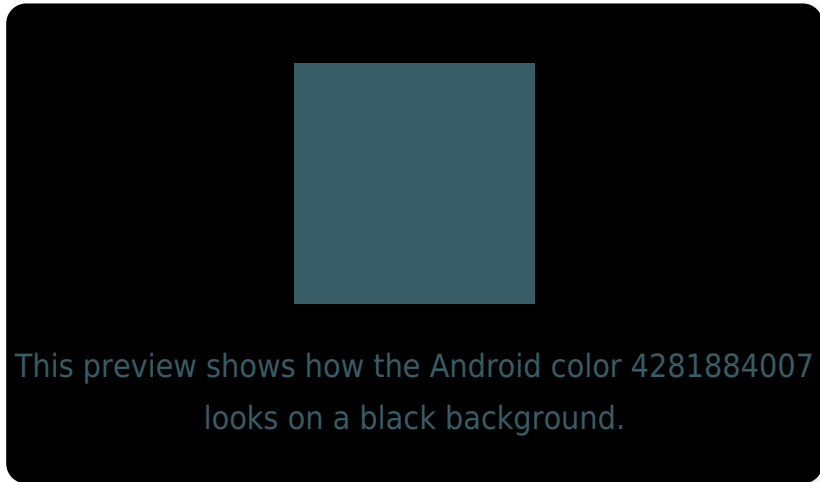
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

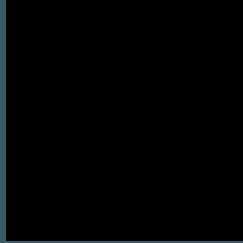
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4281884007 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281884007.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281884007.

# 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**

4281884007

**Protanopia**

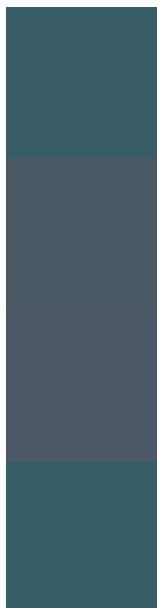
4283783011

**Deuteranopia**

4283913577



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4281884007

**Protanomaly**

4283062628

**Deuteranomaly**

4283193448

**Tritanomaly**

4281818470

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4281884007

**Achromatopsia**

4283650899

**Achromatomaly**

4282996570

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281884007 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(56, 93, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 93, 103)  
}
```

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(56, 93, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 93, 103) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281884007 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(56, 93, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 93, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(56, 93, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 93, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 93, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 93,  
103) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281884007 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 93, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 93,  
103) }
```

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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