

# Converting Colors

Android(4282002485)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282002485) contains.

<b>Android(4282002485)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4282002485)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A2C35
RGB	58, 44, 53
RGB Percent	23%, 17%, 21%
CMY	0.7725, 0.8275, 0.7922
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.09, 0.77
HSL	321°, 14%, 20%
HSV	321°, 24%, 23%
XYZ	3.2882, 2.9579, 3.7658
YIQ	49.2120, 5.4550, 5.7670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

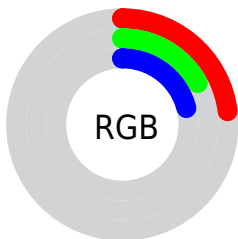
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	58, 44, 53
Decimal	3812405
CIE Lab	19.87, 8.29, -3.31
CIE LCh	20, 8.925, 338.236
Yxy	2.9579, 0.3284, 0.2954
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282002485 (0xFF3A2C35)
YUV	49.2120, 1.8675, 7.7071
Hunter-Lab	17.1987, 4.0296, -0.9430

# Details


The Android color **4282002485** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **4281088561**, and the grayscale version is **4281413937**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4285094499**, and **4279238664** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4282000947**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4282004023**.

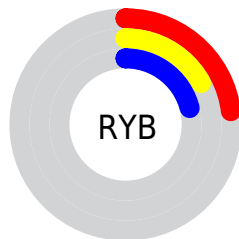
# Distribution



 Red (23%)

 Green (17%)

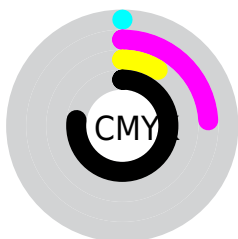
 Blue (21%)




 Red (23%)

 Yellow (17%)

 Blue (21%)

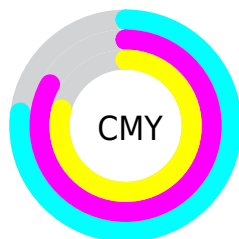


 Cyan (0%)


 Magenta (24%)

 Yellow (9%)

 Black (77%)



 Cyan (77%)

 Magenta (83%)

 Yellow (79%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282002485 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 4282002485 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4282002485



4282002485

4294967295



4280555296



4285094499



4279238664



4286739068



4278190080



4288515222



4290291377



4292067788



4293975529



4294966015



4282002485



4282002485

■ 4282000947

■ 4282004023

■ 4281999409

■ 4282005561

■ 4281998127

■ 4282006843

■ 4281996589

■ 4282008381

■ 4281995051

■ 4282009919

■ 4281993513

■ 4282011457

■ 4281991975

■ 4282012996

■ 4281991205

■ 4282014278

■ 4282015816

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4281544250



4282002485



4282198830

# Triad

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



4282002485



4281544739



4280169272

# Complementary

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



4282002485



4281088561

# 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.



4280235058



4282002485



4281086502

# Square

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



4282002485



4281937444



4280628011



4280496700

# Rectangle

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



4282002485



4282199082



4280628011



4280169526



# Sweetspot

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



4282002485



4283254603



4281412666



4280689445



4289111718



4280690214



# Same Dimension

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



4282002485



4283250245



4282002478



4280031515



4284219451



4292542605



# Inverse Universe

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



4282002485



4283250245



4281088568



4280031515



4284219451

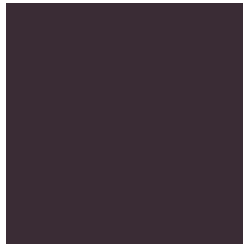


4292542605



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282002485 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

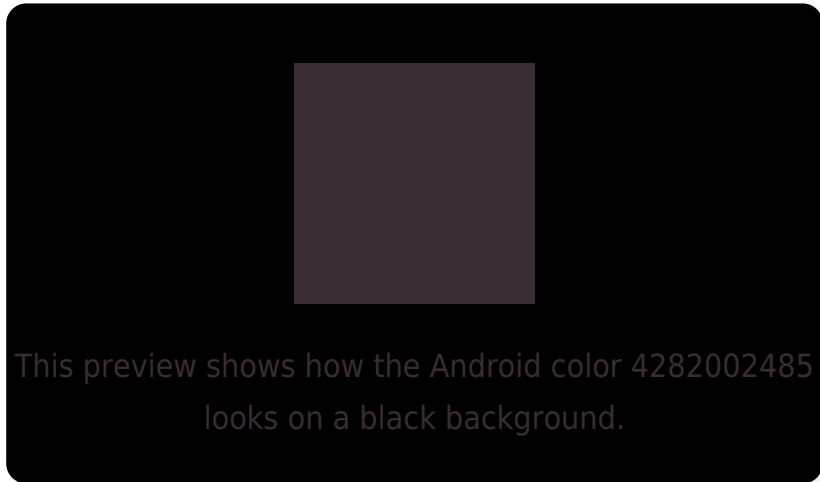
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4282002485 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282002485.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282002485.

# 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**

4282002485

**Protanopia**

4281282615

**Deuteranopia**

4281544500



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4282002485

**Protanomaly**

4281544502

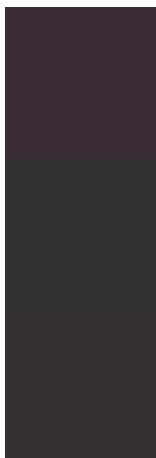
**Deuteranomaly**

4281740852

**Tritanomaly**

4281937202

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4282002485

**Achromatopsia**

4281413937

**Achromatomaly**

4281610034

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282002485 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(58, 44, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 44, 53)  
}
```

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(58, 44, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 44, 53) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282002485 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(58, 44, 53) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 44, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 44, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 44, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 44, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 44, 53)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282002485 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 44, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 44,  
53) }
```

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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