

# Converting Colors

Android(4282003969)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282003969) contains.

<b>Android(4282003969)</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(4282003969)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A3201
RGB	58, 50, 1
RGB Percent	23%, 20%, 0%
CMY	0.7725, 0.8039, 0.9961
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.98, 0.77
HSL	52°, 97%, 12%
HSV	52°, 98%, 23%
XYZ	2.8910, 3.1829, 0.4907
YIQ	46.8060, 20.4970, -13.5430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

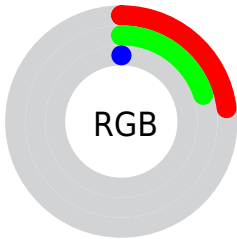
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	10, 58, 1
Decimal	3813889
CIELab	20.76, -2.38, 28.78
CIELCh	21, 28.876, 94.728
Yxy	3.1829, 0.4404, 0.4849
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282003969 (0xFF3A3201)
YUV	46.8060, -22.5824, 9.8171
Hunter-Lab	17.8408, -2.2964, 10.8578

# Details

The Android color **4282003969** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **4278257978**, and the grayscale version is **4281282351**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4285227056**, and **4278191360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4282003968**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4282004231**.

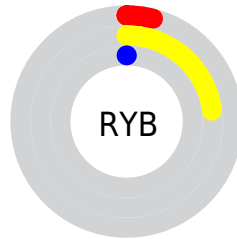
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (20%)

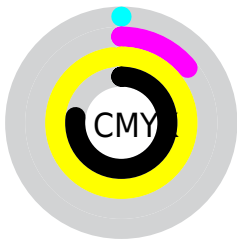
Blue (0%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (0%)

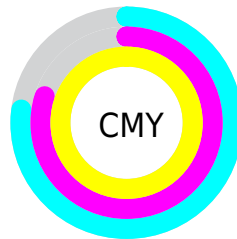


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (77%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282003969 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 4282003969 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4282003969

 4282003969

 4294967269

 4280491264

 4285227056

 4278191360

 4286937415

 4278190080

 4288713312

 4290555257

 4292397203

 4294304941

 4294967241

 4282003969

 4282003969

■ 4282003968

■ 4282004231

■ 4282004493

■ 4282004498

■ 4282004760

■ 4282005022

■ 4282005284

■ 4282005546

■ 4282005807

■ 4282005813

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283116041



4282003969



4280563724

# Triad

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



4282003969



4278205514



4283310660

# Complementary

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



[4282003969](#)



[4278257978](#)

# 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.



4281805653



4282003969



4278204760

# Square

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



4282003969



4278205493



4278334300



4283964719

# Rectangle

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



4282003969



4279187992



4278334300



4282918219



# Sweetspot

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



4282003969



4283255094



4281991434



4280689689



4289111718



4280690214



# Same Dimension

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



4282003969



4283253248



4280695297



4280032281



4284239616



4292590848



# Inverse Universe

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



4278257978



4278192973



4279566650



4279835164



4278193500

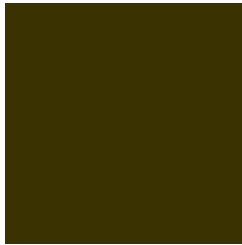


4278198235



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282003969 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

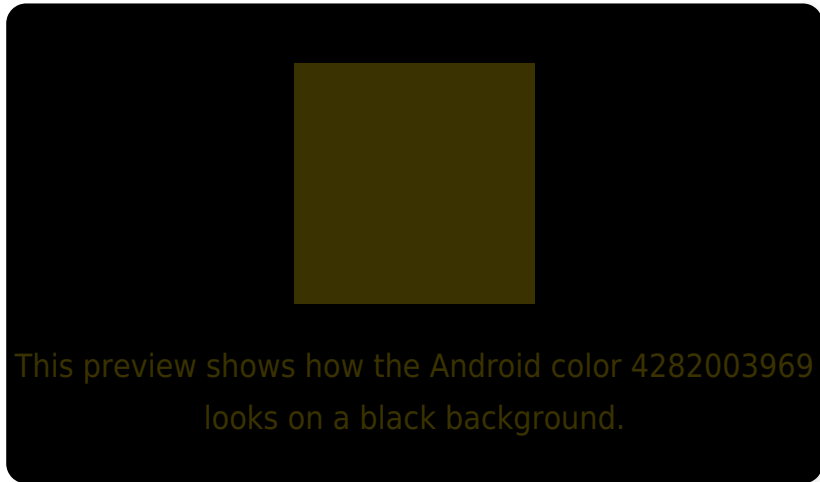
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

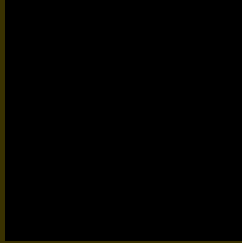
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4282003969 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282003969.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282003969.

# 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**  
4282003969

**Protanopia**  
4281938434

**Deuteranopia**  
4282396678



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4282003969

**Protanomaly**

4281938434

**Deuteranomaly**

4282265860

**Tritanomaly**

4282134304

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4282003969

**Achromatopsia**

4281282351

**Achromatomaly**

4281544734

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282003969 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, 50, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 50, 1)  
}
```

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, 50, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 50, 1) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282003969 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, 50, 1) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 50, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(58, 50, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 50, 1); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 50, 1); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 50, 1) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282003969 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 50, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 50,  
1) }
```

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](#).



# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor