

# Converting Colors

Android(4282066438)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282066438) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4282066438)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3B2606
RGB	59, 38, 6
RGB Percent	23%, 15%, 2%
CMY	0.7686, 0.8510, 0.9765
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.90, 0.77
HSL	36°, 82%, 13%
HSV	36°, 90%, 23%
XYZ	2.5296, 2.3292, 0.4885
YIQ	40.6310, 22.7880, -5.5000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

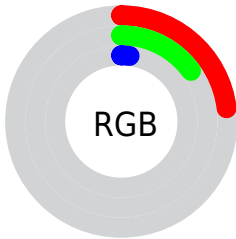
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">41, 59, 6</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">3876358</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">17.13, 6.49, 22.54</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">17, 23.458, 73.938</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">2.3292, 0.4731, 0.4356</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282066438 (0xFF3B2606)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">40.6310, -17.0731, 16.1096</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">15.2617, 2.8785, 8.7852</a>

# Details

The Android color **4282066438** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **4278590267**, and the grayscale version is **4280887593**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4285354803**, and **4278190080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4282065920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4282066956**.

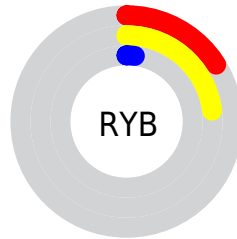
# Distribution



 Red (23%)

 Green (15%)

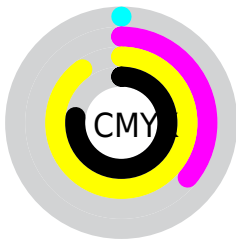
 Blue (2%)



 Red (16%)

 Yellow (23%)

 Blue (2%)

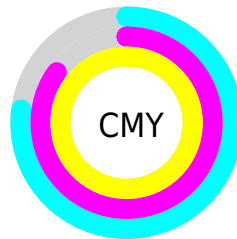


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (36%)

 Yellow (90%)

 Black (77%)



 Cyan (77%)

 Magenta (85%)

 Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282066438 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 4282066438 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4282066438



4282066438



4294967272



4280553984



4285354803



4278190080



4287064906



4288840802



4290616955



4292524437



4294432176



4294963659



4282066438



4282066438

■ 4282065920

■ 4282066956

■ 4282067730

■ 4282068248

■ 4282068766

■ 4282069539

■ 4282070057

■ 4282070575

■ 4282071349

■ 4282071867

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4282720276



4282066438



4281084932

# Triad

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



4282066438



4278202930



4281672258

# Complementary

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



4282066438



4278590267

# 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.



4279904587



4282066438



4278202689

# Square

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



4282066438



4278202912



4278202186



4282653748

# Rectangle

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



4282066438



4280299276



4278202186



4281214278



# Sweetspot

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



4282066438



4283253816



4282058267



4280688922



4289111718



4280690214



# Same Dimension

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



4282066438



4283248128



4281744134



4280229148



4284365056



4292773376



# Inverse Universe

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



4278590267



4278197837



4278912571



4280032543



4278199646

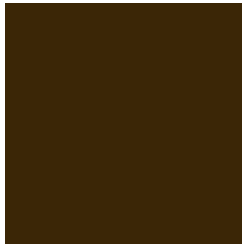


4278212830



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282066438 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

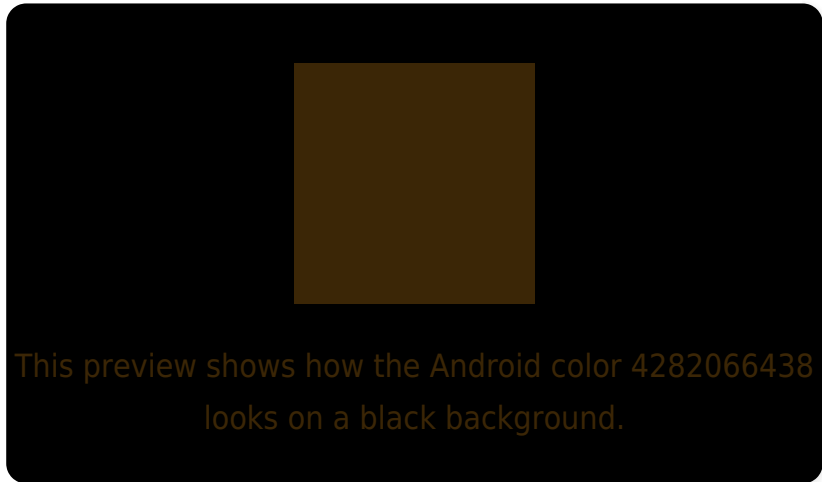
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4282066438 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282066438.

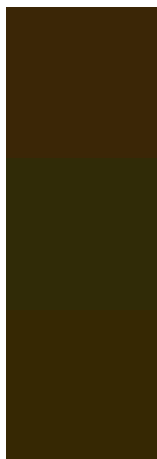


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282066438.

# 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**

4282066438

**Protanopia**

4281346823

**Deuteranopia**

4281739267



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4282066438

**Protanomaly**  
4281608455

**Deuteranomaly**  
4281870084

**Tritanomaly**  
4282131482

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4282066438

**Achromatopsia**  
4280887593

**Achromatomaly**  
4281346076

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282066438 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(59, 38, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 38, 6)  
}
```

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(59, 38, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 38, 6) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282066438 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(59, 38, 6) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 38, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(59, 38, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 38, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 38, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 38, 6) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282066438 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 38, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 38,  
6) }
```

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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