

# Converting Colors

Android(4282069315)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282069315) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4282069315)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B3143
RGB	59, 49, 67
RGB Percent	23%, 19%, 26%
CMY	0.7686, 0.8078, 0.7373
CMYK	0.12, 0.27, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	273°, 16%, 23%
HSV	273°, 27%, 26%
XYZ	3.9151, 3.5317, 5.7855
YIQ	54.0420, 0.1820, 7.7180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

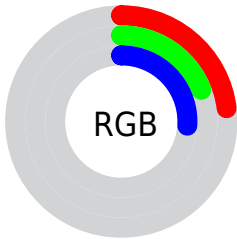
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	59, 49, 67
Decimal	3879235
CIE Lab	22.06, 8.63, -9.57
CIE LCh	22, 12.889, 312.048
Yxy	3.5317, 0.2959, 0.2669
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282069315 (0xFF3B3143)
YUV	54.0420, 6.3883, 4.3482
Hunter-Lab	18.7928, 4.2993, -5.0980

# Details

The Android color **4282069315** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **4281942833**, and the grayscale version is **4281742902**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4285161331**, and **4279304729** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4281870915**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4282267715**.

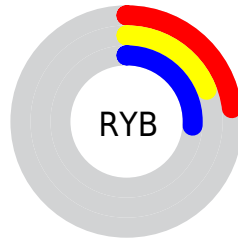
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (19%)

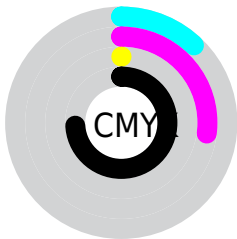
Blue (26%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (26%)

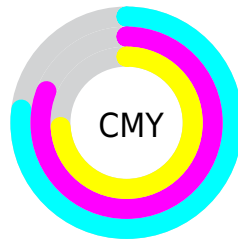


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (74%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282069315 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 4282069315 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4282069315



4282069315

4294967295



4280622125



4285161331



4279304729



4286871693



4278190080



4288582311



4290358466



4292134878



4294042875



4282069315



4282069315



4281870915



4282267715

■ 4281672771

■ 4282465859

■ 4281474371

■ 4282664259

■ 4281275971

■ 4282862659

■ 4281077827

■ 4283061059

■ 4280879427

■ 4283259203

■ 4280681027

■ 4283457603

■ 4280614979

■ 4283656003

■ 4283854147

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4281218119



4282069315



4282658363

# Triad

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



4282069315



4282462755



4279843384

# Complementary

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



4282069315



4281942833

# 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.



4280433199



4282069315



4281873698

# Square

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



4282069315



4282789672



4281153574



4279712065

# Rectangle

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



4282069315



4282854964



4281153574



4279974453



# Sweetspot

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



4282069315



4283715671



4281416003



4280887083



4289440683



4281019179



# Same Dimension

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



4282069315



4283054935



4282593602



4280294945



4281729121



4286382304



# Inverse Universe

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



4282593593



4283906887



4281418546



4280360479



4284547115



4292870244



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282069315 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

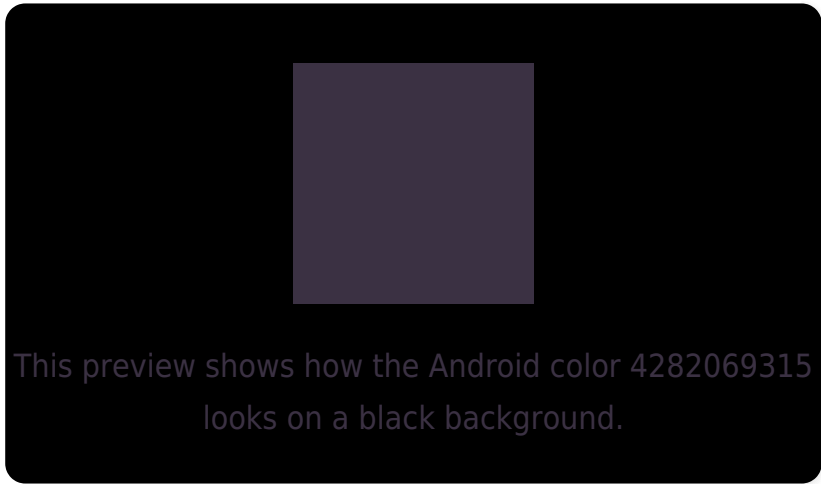
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4282069315 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282069315.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282069315.

# 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**  
4282069315

**Protanopia**  
4281349189

**Deuteranopia**  
4281545794



**Tritanopia**  
4281938743

# Trichromacy



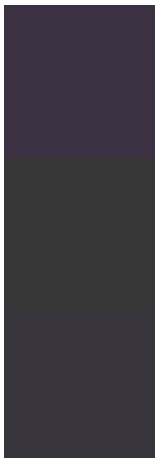
**Original Color**  
4282069315

**Protanomaly**  
4281611076

**Deuteranomaly**  
4281742146

**Tritanomaly**  
4282004027

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4282069315

**Achromatopsia**  
4281742902

**Achromatomaly**  
4281873467

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282069315 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, 49, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 49, 67)  
}
```

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, 49, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 49, 67) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282069315 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, 49, 67) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 49, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(59, 49, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 49, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 49, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 49, 67)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282069315 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 49, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 49,  
67) }
```

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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