

# Converting Colors

Android(4282072359)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282072359) contains.

<b>Android(4282072359)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4282072359)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B3D27
RGB	59, 61, 39
RGB Percent	23%, 24%, 15%
CMY	0.7686, 0.7608, 0.8471
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.36, 0.76
HSL	65°, 22%, 20%
HSV	65°, 36%, 24%
XYZ	3.8386, 4.4138, 2.5691
YIQ	57.8940, 5.8700, -7.2660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

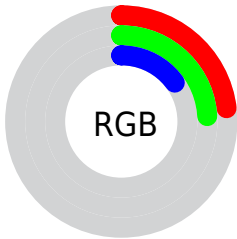
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	39, 61, 41
Decimal	3882279
CIELab	24.99, -5.16, 13.32
CIELCh	25, 14.280, 111.163
Yxy	4.4138, 0.3547, 0.4079
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282072359 (0xFF3B3D27)
YUV	57.8940, -9.3147, 0.9700
Hunter-Lab	21.0090, -4.1517, 7.4560

# Details

The Android color **4282072359** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **4280887101**, and the grayscale version is **4282006074**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4285230164**, and **4279112448** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4282006817**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4282137901**.

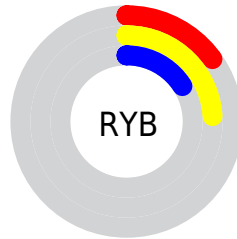
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (24%)

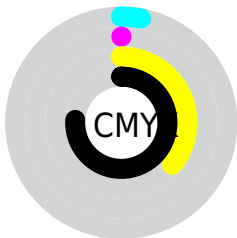
Blue (15%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (16%)

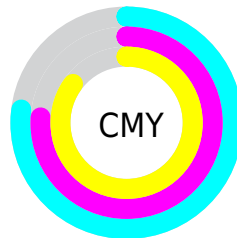


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282072359 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 4282072359 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4282072359



4282072359

4294967295



4280624914



4285230164



4279112448



4286875245



4278190080



4288585862



4290362272



4292204219



4294046679



4294967283



4282072359



4282072359

■ 4282006817

■ 4282137901

■ 4282006811

■ 4282137907

■ 4281941269

■ 4282203449

■ 4281941263

■ 4282203455

■ 4281875721

■ 4282268998

■ 4281875714

■ 4282269004

■ 4281810176

■ 4282334546

■ 4282334552

■ 4282400094

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4282792486



4282072359



4281286701

# Triad

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



4282072359



4280041548



4283315263

# Complementary

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



4282072359



4280887101

# 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.



4282791497



4282072359



4280892752

# Square

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



4282072359



4279910723



4281875023



4283511860

# Rectangle

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



4282072359



4280697140



4281875023



4283184195



# Sweetspot

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



4282072359



4283322182



4282198311



4280822051



4289243304



4280887593



# Same Dimension

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



4282072359



4283191085



4281351463



4280164124



4283850240



4291485184



# Inverse Universe

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



4280887101



4281347407



4281607997



4280032287



4278779998



4279501022



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282072359 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

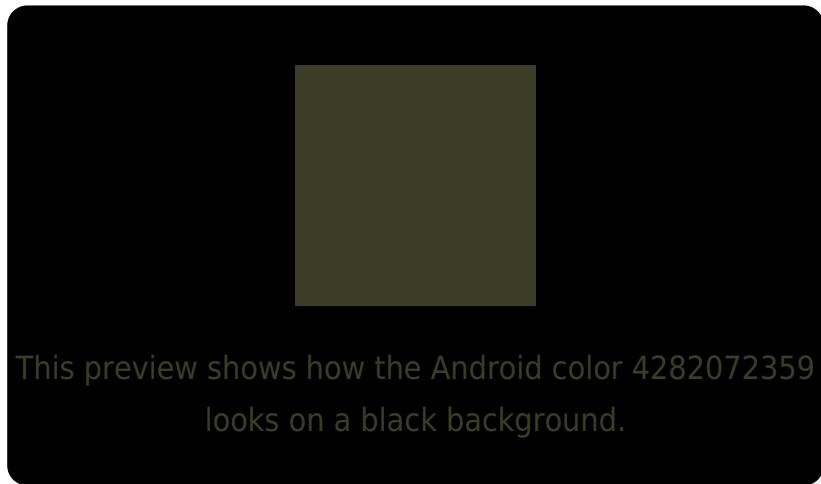
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

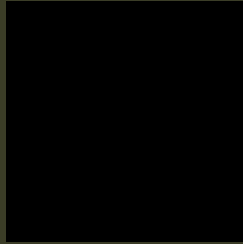
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

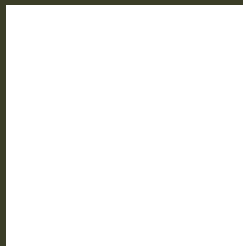
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4282072359 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282072359.

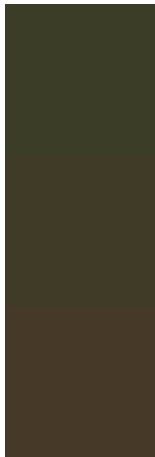


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282072359.

# 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**  
4282072359

**Protanopia**  
4282399526

**Deuteranopia**  
4282857768



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4282072359

**Protanomaly**  
4282268710

**Deuteranomaly**  
4282595880

**Tritanomaly**  
4282202934

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4282072359

**Achromatopsia**  
4282006074

**Achromatomaly**  
4282006323

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282072359 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, 61, 39) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 61, 39)  
}
```

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, 61, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 61, 39) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282072359 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, 61, 39) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 61, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 61, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 61, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 61, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 61, 39)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282072359 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 61, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 61,  
39) }
```

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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