

# Converting Colors

Android(4282396476)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282396476) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4282396476)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	402F3C
RGB	64, 47, 60
RGB Percent	25%, 18%, 24%
CMY	0.7490, 0.8157, 0.7647
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.06, 0.75
HSL	314°, 15%, 22%
HSV	314°, 27%, 25%
XYZ	3.9465, 3.4493, 4.7327
YIQ	53.5650, 5.9590, 7.6470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

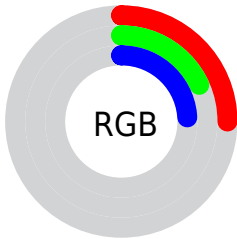
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	64, 47, 60
Decimal	4206396
CIELab	21.76, 10.38, -5.22
CIELCh	22, 11.617, 333.316
Yxy	3.4493, 0.3254, 0.2844
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282396476 (0xFF402F3C)
YUV	53.5650, 3.1725, 9.1515
Hunter-Lab	18.5722, 5.4288, -2.1083

# Details

The Android color **4282396476** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **4281286707**, and the grayscale version is **4281742902**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4285554027**, and **4279697426** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4282394938**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4282398014**.

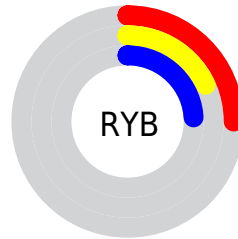
# Distribution



 Red (25%)

 Green (18%)

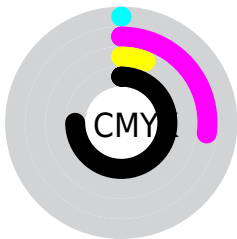
 Blue (24%)



 Red (25%)

 Yellow (18%)

 Blue (24%)

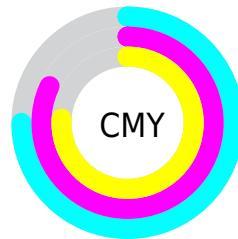


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (27%)

 Yellow (6%)

 Black (75%)



 Cyan (75%)

 Magenta (82%)

 Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282396476 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 4282396476 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4282396476



4282396476

4294967295



4280949286



4285554027



4279697426



4287198852



4278190080



4288974751



4290751162



4292593109



4294435314

4294967039



4282396476



4282396476

■ 4282394938

■ 4282398014

■ 4282393145

■ 4282399807

■ 4282391607

■ 4282401345

■ 4282389814

■ 4282403138

■ 4282388276

■ 4282404676

■ 4282386739

■ 4282406213

■ 4282384945

■ 4282408007

■ 4282384433

■ 4282409544

■ 4282411338

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4281807426



4282396476



4282723891

# Triad

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



4282396476



4281938979



4279908669

# Complementary

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



4282396476



4281286707

# 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.



4280170805



4282396476



4281349670

# Square

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



4282396476



4282462501



4280694828



4280301379

# Rectangle

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



4282396476



4282789422



4280694828



4279974203



# Sweetspot

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



4282396476



4283714899



4281544512



4281018154



4289440683



4281019179



# Same Dimension

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



4282396476



4283709774



4282396468



4280360480



4284547146



4292870316



# Inverse Universe

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



4282396476



4283709774



4281286715



4280360480



4284547146



4292870316



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282396476 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

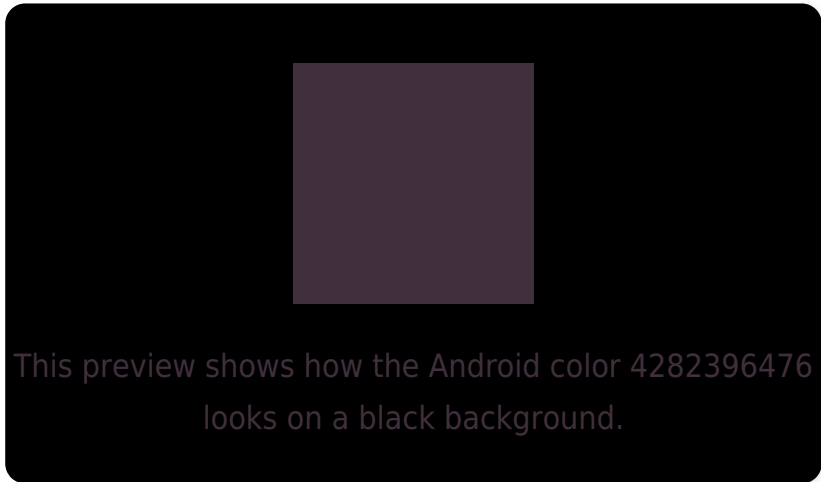
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

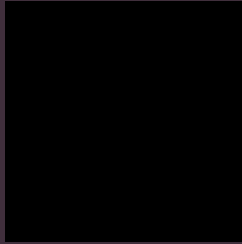
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4282396476 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282396476.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282396476.

# 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



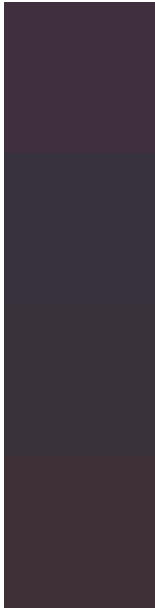
**Original Color**  
4282396476

**Protanopia**  
4281480255

**Deuteranopia**  
4281742139



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4282396476

**Protanomaly**

4281807422

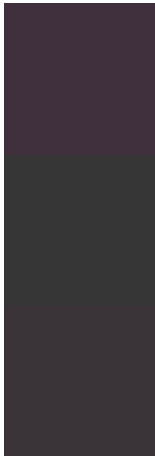
**Deuteranomaly**

4282004027

**Tritanomaly**

4282331191

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4282396476

**Achromatopsia**

4281742902

**Achromatomaly**

4282004280

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282396476 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(64, 47, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 47, 60)  
}
```

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(64, 47, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 47, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282396476 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(64, 47, 60) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 47, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(64, 47, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 47, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 47, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 47, 60)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282396476 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 47, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 47,  
60) }
```

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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