

# Converting Colors

Android(4282396987)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282396987) contains.

<b>Android(4282396987)</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(4282396987)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	40313B
RGB	64, 49, 59
RGB Percent	25%, 19%, 23%
CMY	0.7490, 0.8078, 0.7686
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.08, 0.75
HSL	320°, 13%, 22%
HSV	320°, 23%, 25%
XYZ	4.0021, 3.6024, 4.6221
YIQ	54.6250, 5.7300, 6.2900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

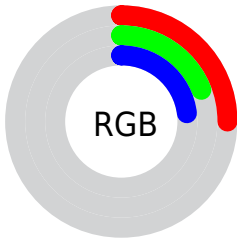
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	64, 49, 59
Decimal	4206907
CIELab	22.31, 8.82, -3.71
CIELCh	22, 9.566, 337.149
Yxy	3.6024, 0.3273, 0.2946
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282396987 (0xFF40313B)
YUV	54.6250, 2.1569, 8.2219
Hunter-Lab	18.9799, 4.4234, -1.1526

# Details

The Android color **4282396987** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **4281417782**, and the grayscale version is **4281808695**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4285554538**, and **4279632401** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4282395449**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4282398525**.

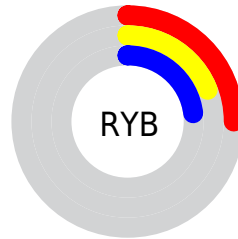
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (19%)

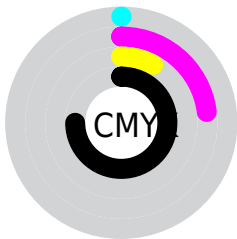
Blue (23%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (23%)

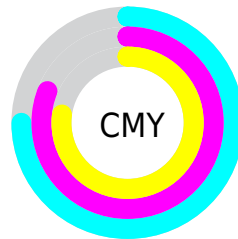


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282396987 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 4282396987 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4282396987



4282396987

4294967295



4280949797



4285554538



4279632401



4287199363



4278190080



4288975517



4290751672



4292593876



4294436080



4282396987



4282396987



4282395449



4282398525

4282393655

4282400319

4282392117

4282401857

4282390322

4282403652

4282388784

4282405190

4282387246

4282406728

4282385452

4282408522

4282384427

4282410060

4282411854

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4281938753



4282396987



4282658868

# Triad

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



4282396987



4281939239



4280432958

# Complementary

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



4282396987



4281417782

# 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.



4280498487



4282396987



4281415722

# Square

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



4282396987



4282397480



4280891696



4280694850

# Rectangle

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



4282396987



4282659119



4280891696



4280367420



# Sweetspot

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



4282396987



4283715154



4281741632



4281018410



4289440683



4281019179



# Same Dimension

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



4282396987



4283710796



4282396980



4280360480



4284547137



4292870294



# Inverse Universe

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



4282396987



4283710796



4281417790



4280360480



4284547137



4292870294



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282396987 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

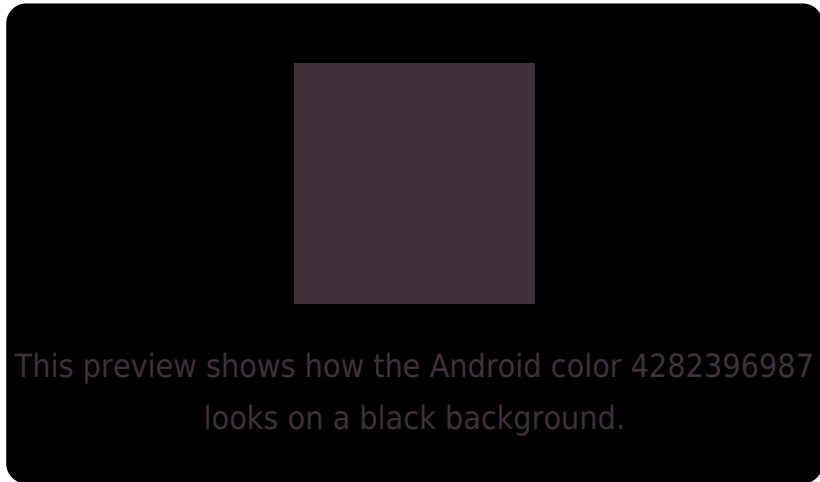
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4282396987 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282396987.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282396987.

# 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**  
4282396987

**Protanopia**  
4281611582

**Deuteranopia**  
4281873466



# Trichromacy



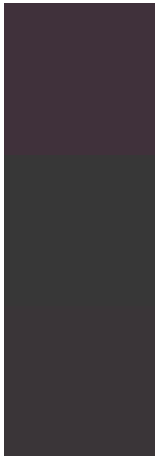
**Original Color**  
4282396987

**Protanomaly**  
4281873469

**Deuteranomaly**  
4282069818

**Tritanomaly**  
4282331704

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4282396987

**Achromatopsia**  
4281808695

**Achromatomaly**  
4282004792

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282396987 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, 49, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 49, 59)  
}
```

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, 49, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 49, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282396987 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, 49, 59) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 49, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 49, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 49, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 49, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 49, 59)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282396987 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 49, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 49,  
59) }
```

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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