

# Converting Colors

Android(4282453812)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282453812) contains.

<b>Android(4282453812)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

**Color**

**Android(4282453812)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	410F34
RGB	65, 15, 52
RGB Percent	25%, 6%, 20%
CMY	0.7451, 0.9412, 0.7961
CMYK	0.00, 0.77, 0.20, 0.75
HSL	316°, 62%, 16%
HSV	316°, 77%, 25%
XYZ	2.9706, 1.7134, 3.4230
YIQ	34.1680, 17.9230, 22.1070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

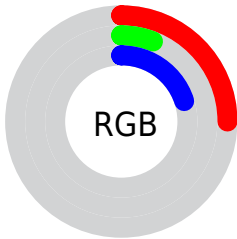
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	65, 15, 52
Decimal	4263732
CIELab	13.91, 28.60, -11.56
CIElCh	14, 30.845, 337.987
Yxy	1.7134, 0.3664, 0.2113
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282453812 (0xFF410F34)
YUV	34.1680, 8.7912, 27.0397
Hunter-Lab	13.0897, 17.6026, -6.3416

# Details

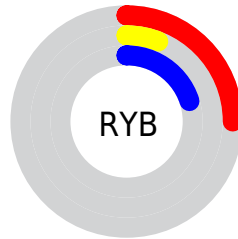
The Android color **4282453812** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **4279189788**, and the grayscale version is **4280427042**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4285742691**, and **4278517763** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4282452018**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4282455606**.

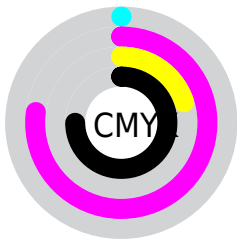
# Distribution



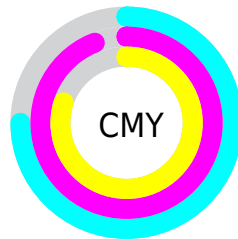
- Red (25%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282453812 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 4282453812 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4282453812

 4282453812

 4294965503

 4281008159

 4285742691

 4278517763

 4287452796

 4278190080

 4289228693

 4291070384

 4292912075

 4294819816

 4294958079

 4282453812

 4282453812

■ 4282452018

■ 4282455606

■ 4282450481

■ 4282457143

■ 4282449968

■ 4282458937

■ 4282460475

■ 4282462268

■ 4282463806

■ 4282465600

■ 4282467138

■ 4282468931

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4281015110



4282453812



4282976543

# Triad

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



4282453812



4280820736



4278201406

# Complementary

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



4282453812



4279189788

# 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.



4278201641



4282453812



4279445760

# Square

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



4282453812



4281998336



4278201362



4278200907

# Rectangle

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



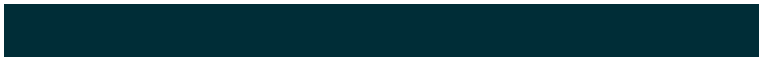
4282453812



4282912272



4278201362



4278201655



# Sweetspot

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



4282453812



4283711823



4280028993



4281016104



4289440683



4281019179



# Same Dimension

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



4282453812



4283696960



4282453788



4280360480



4284547144



4292870310



# Inverse Universe

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



4282453812



4283696960



4279189813



4280360480



4284547144

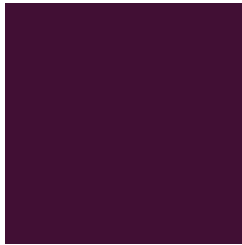


4292870310



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282453812 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

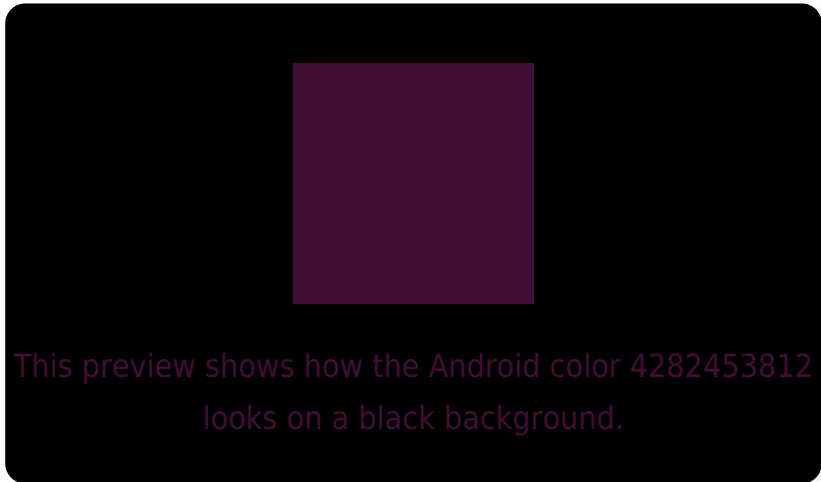
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4282453812 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282453812.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282453812.

# 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**  
4282453812

**Protanopia**  
4279510085

**Deuteranopia**  
4280427825



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4282453812

**Protanomaly**  
4280556607

**Deuteranomaly**  
4281146674

**Tritanomaly**  
4282389795

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4282453812

**Achromatopsia**  
4280427042

**Achromatomaly**  
4281146153

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282453812 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(65, 15, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 15, 52)  
}
```

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(65, 15, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 15, 52) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282453812 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(65, 15, 52) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 15, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(65, 15, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 15, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 15, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 15, 52)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282453812 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 15, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 15,  
52) }
```

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](#).



# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor