

# Converting Colors

Android(4282729557)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282729557) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4282729557)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	454455
RGB	69, 68, 85
RGB Percent	27%, 27%, 33%
CMY	0.7294, 0.7333, 0.6667
CMYK	0.19, 0.20, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	244°, 11%, 30%
HSV	244°, 20%, 33%
XYZ	6.1611, 6.0553, 9.4384
YIQ	70.2370, -4.8610, 5.4990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

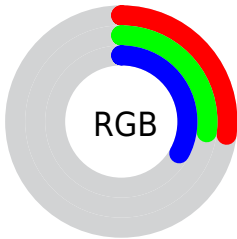
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	69, 68, 85
Decimal	4539477
CIELab	29.55, 4.51, -9.98
CIElCh	30, 10.948, 294.320
Yxy	6.0553, 0.2845, 0.2796
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282729557 (0xFF454455)
YUV	70.2370, 7.2782, -1.0848
Hunter-Lab	24.6076, 1.6282, -5.5158

# Details

The Android color **4282729557** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **4283716932**, and the grayscale version is **4282795590**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4285887623**, and **4279834920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4282202965**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4283255893**.

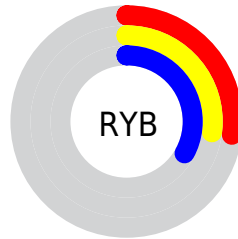
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (27%)

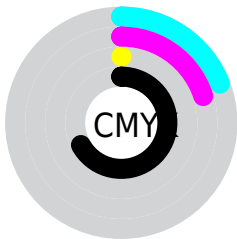
Blue (33%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (33%)

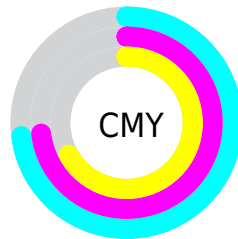


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282729557 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 4282729557 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4282729557



4282729557

4294967295



4281282110



4285887623



4279834920



4287598241



4278190100



4289374396



4278190080



4291150808



4292993012



4294900991



4282729557



4282729557



4282202965



4283255893

■ 4281676629

■ 4283782485

■ 4281150037

■ 4284309077

■ 4280623701

■ 4284835413

■ 4280097109

■ 4285361749

■ 4279570773

■ 4285888341

■ 4279044181

■ 4286414677

■ 4278517845

■ 4286941269

■ 4287467605

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4282009430



4282729557



4283384144

# Triad

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



4282729557



4283712056



4281551428

# Complementary

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



4282729557



4283716932

# 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.



4282075452



4282729557



4283319349

# Square

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



4282729557



4283908159



4282730294



4281223756

# Rectangle

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



4282729557



4283711562



4282730294



4281682497



# Sweetspot

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



4282729557



4284966766



4282668117



4281611320



4290295992



4281874488



# Same Dimension

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



4282729557



4283781998



4283253845



4280756011



4278583403



4279107819



# Inverse Universe

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



4283778132



4285420396



4283192644



4281018155



4285202533



4293591261



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282729557 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

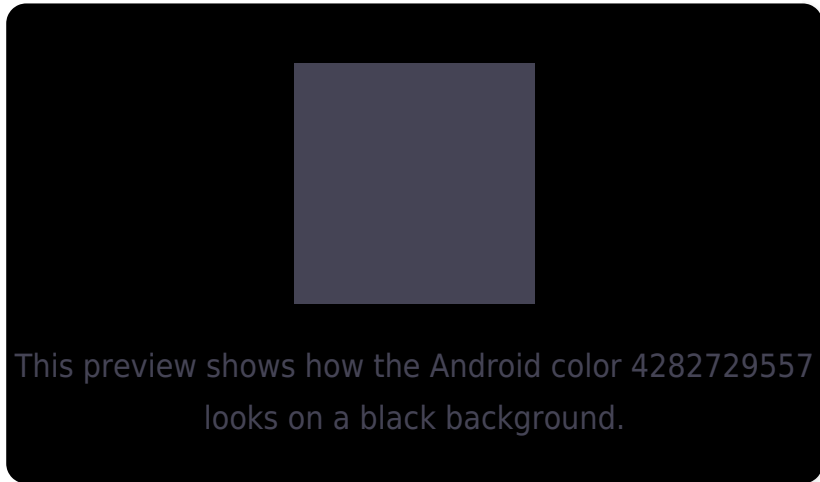
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4282729557 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282729557.

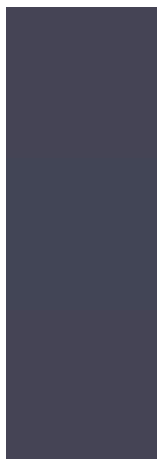


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282729557.

# 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**

4282729557

**Protanopia**

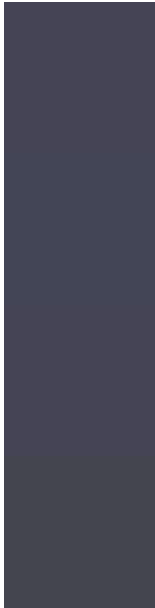
4282533206

**Deuteranopia**

4282729557



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4282729557

**Protanomaly**

4282598742

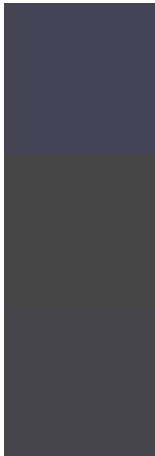
**Deuteranomaly**

4282729557

**Tritanomaly**

4282664271

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4282729557

**Achromatopsia**

4282795590

**Achromatomaly**

4282795339

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282729557 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(69, 68, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 68, 85)  
}
```

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(69, 68, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 68, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282729557 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(69, 68, 85) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 68, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 68, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 68, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 68, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 68, 85)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282729557 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 68, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 68,  
85) }
```

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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