

# Converting Colors

Android(4282790182)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282790182) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4282790182)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	463126
RGB	70, 49, 38
RGB Percent	27%, 19%, 15%
CMY	0.7255, 0.8078, 0.8510
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.46, 0.73
HSL	21°, 30%, 21%
HSV	21°, 46%, 27%
XYZ	3.9740, 3.6387, 2.3266
YIQ	54.0250, 16.0470, 1.0310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

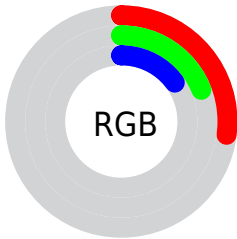
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	70, 55, 38
Decimal	4600102
CIELab	22.44, 7.85, 10.78
CIElCh	22, 13.334, 53.911
Yxy	3.6387, 0.3998, 0.3661
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282790182 (0xFF463126)
YUV	54.0250, -7.9003, 14.0101
Hunter-Lab	19.0753, 3.8052, 6.1211

# Details

The Android color **4282790182** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **4280695622**, and the grayscale version is **4281742902**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4286013267**, and **4279894528** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4282788895**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4282791469**.

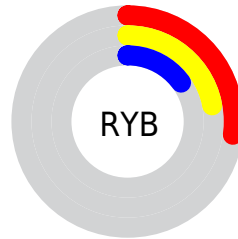
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (19%)

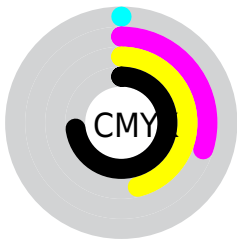
Blue (15%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (15%)

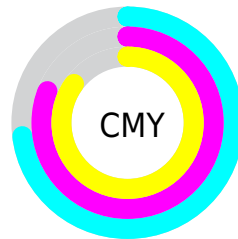


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282790182 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 4282790182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4282790182



4282790182

4294967295



4281277457



4286013267



4279894528



4287723627



4278190080



4289499780



4291341470



4293183673



4294960341



4294967281



4282790182



4282790182

■ 4282788895

■ 4282791469

■ 4282787864

■ 4282792500

■ 4282786577

■ 4282793787

■ 4282785546

■ 4282794818

■ 4282784259

■ 4282796105

■ 4282783744

■ 4282797392

■ 4282798423

■ 4282799710

■ 4282800741

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4282986286



4282790182



4282266658

# Triad

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



4282790182



4280171315



4281611336

# Complementary

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



4282790182



4280695622

# 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.



4280694601



4282790182



4279647037

# Square

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



4282790182



4280891946



4279843397



4282396737

# Rectangle

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



4282790182



4281873954



4279843397



4281349449



# Sweetspot

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



4282790182



4284240719



4282787387



4281215270



4289572269



4281216558



# Same Dimension

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



4282790182



4284234537



4282794278



4280557856



4284686848



4293086720



# Inverse Universe

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



4280695622



4280896092



4280691526



4280295972



4278206819



4278228451



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282790182 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

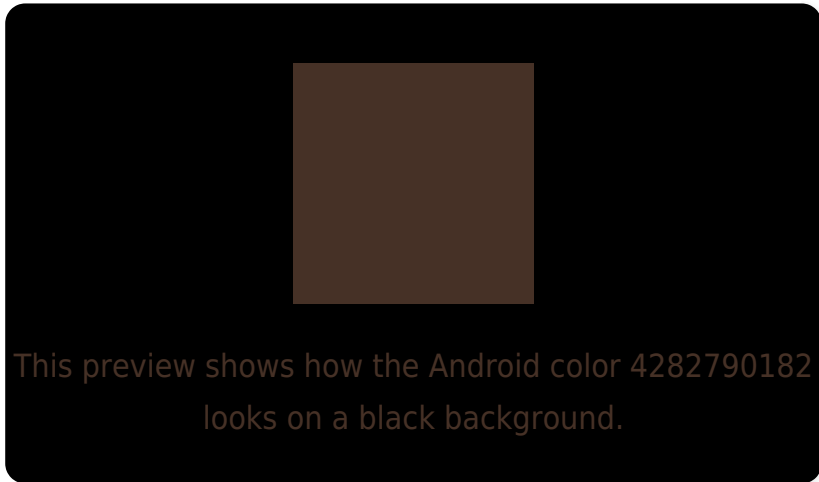
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

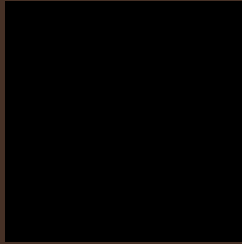
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4282790182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282790182.

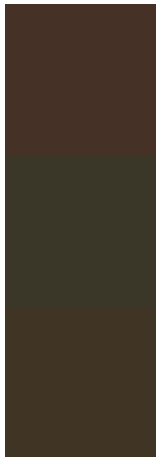


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282790182.

# 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



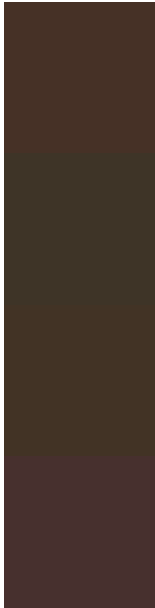
**Original Color**  
4282790182

**Protanopia**  
4282005032

**Deuteranopia**  
4282397733



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4282790182

**Protanomaly**

4282266663

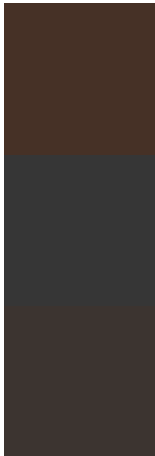
**Deuteranomaly**

4282528549

**Tritanomaly**

4282855470

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4282790182

**Achromatopsia**

4281742902

**Achromatomaly**

4282135600

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282790182 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(70, 49, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 49, 38)  
}
```

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(70, 49, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 49, 38) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282790182 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(70, 49, 38) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 49, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(70, 49, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 49, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 49, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 49, 38)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282790182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 49, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 49,  
38) }
```

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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