

# Converting Colors

Android(4282794049)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282794049) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4282794049)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	464041
RGB	70, 64, 65
RGB Percent	27%, 25%, 25%
CMY	0.7255, 0.7490, 0.7451
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.07, 0.73
HSL	350°, 4%, 26%
HSV	350°, 9%, 27%
XYZ	5.3133, 5.3505, 5.7537
YIQ	65.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

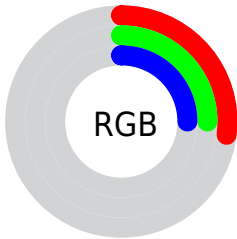
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	70, 64, 65
Decimal	4603969
CIELab	27.71, 2.77, 0.31
CIELCh	28, 2.790, 6.424
Yxy	5.3505, 0.3236, 0.3259
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282794049 (0xFF464041)
YUV	65.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887
Hunter-Lab	23.1312, 0.5224, 1.4439

# Details

The Android color **4282794049** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **4282402373**, and the grayscale version is **4282532418**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4285952113**, and **4279965207** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4282792251**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4282795847**.

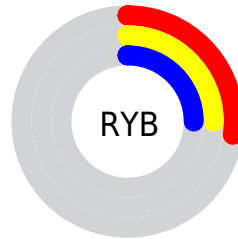
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (25%)

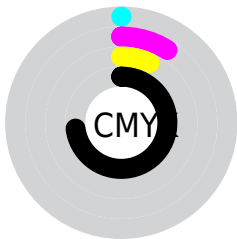
Blue (25%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (25%)

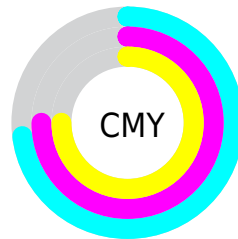


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282794049 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 4282794049 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4282794049



4282794049

4294967295



4281346603



4285952113



4279965207



4287662474



4278190080



4289373092



4291215040



4293057243



4294899704



4282794049



4282794049



4282792251



4282795847

■ 4282790453

■ 4282797645

■ 4282788655

■ 4282799443

■ 4282786858

■ 4282801240

■ 4282785060

■ 4282803038

■ 4282783262

■ 4282804836

■ 4282781464

■ 4282806634

■ 4282779666

■ 4282808432

■ 4282777868

■ 4282810230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4282728515



4282794049



4282794047

# Triad

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



4282794049



4282401342



4282270277

# Complementary

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



4282794049



4282402373

# 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.



4282139460



4282794049



4282270528

# Square

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



4282794049



4282597693



4282204994



4282401094

# Rectangle

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



4282794049



4282728766



4282204994



4282204741



# Sweetspot

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



4282794049



4284242266



4282728518



4281216044



4289572269



4281216558



# Same Dimension

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



4282794049



4284240724



4282794560



4280557601



4284678161



4293066790



# Inverse Universe

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



4282794049



4284240724



4282401862



4280557601



4284678161



4293066790



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282794049 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

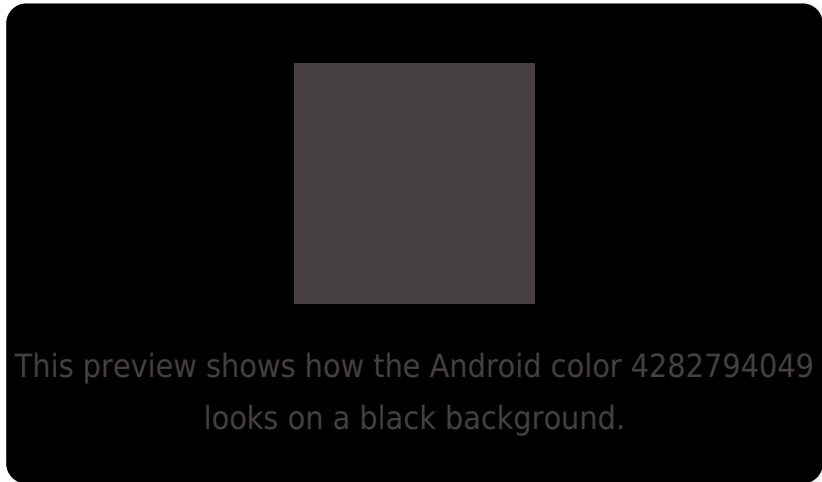
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

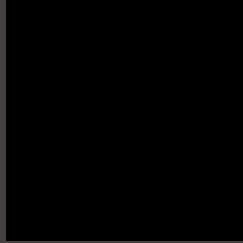
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4282794049 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282794049.

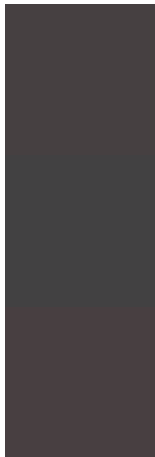


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282794049.

# 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



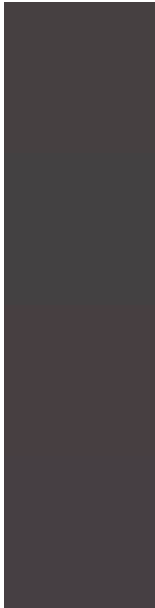
**Original Color**  
4282794049

**Protanopia**  
4282532162

**Deuteranopia**  
4282924865



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4282794049

**Protanomaly**

4282597698

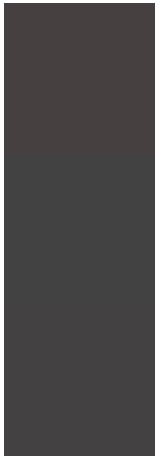
**Deuteranomaly**

4282859329

**Tritanomaly**

4282793795

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4282794049

**Achromatopsia**

4282532418

**Achromatomaly**

4282597698

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282794049 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, 64, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 64, 65)  
}
```

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, 64, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 64, 65) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282794049 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, 64, 65) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 64, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 64, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 64, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 64, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 64, 65)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282794049 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 64, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 64,  
65) }
```

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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