

# Converting Colors

Android(4283367460)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283367460) contains.

<b>Android(4283367460)</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> .....	21
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	27

**Color**

**Android(4283367460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4F0024
RGB	79, 0, 36
RGB Percent	31%, 0%, 14%
CMY	0.6902, 1.0000, 0.8588
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.54, 0.69
HSL	333°, 100%, 15%
HSV	333°, 100%, 31%
XYZ	3.5429, 1.7896, 1.8278
YIQ	27.7250, 35.5280, 27.9440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

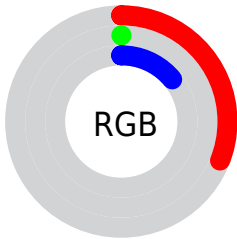
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	79, 0, 36
Decimal	5177380
CIE Lab	14.34, 36.24, 1.10
CIE LCh	14, 36.255, 1.746
Yxy	1.7896, 0.4948, 0.2499
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283367460 (0xFF4F0024)
YUV	27.7250, 4.0796, 44.9682
Hunter-Lab	13.3777, 23.8619, 1.2638

# Details

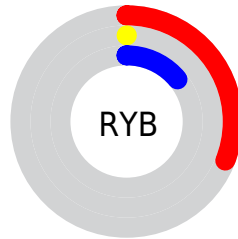
The Android color **4283367460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **4278210347**, and the grayscale version is **4280032284**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4286854736**, and **4279762945** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4283367460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4283369512**.

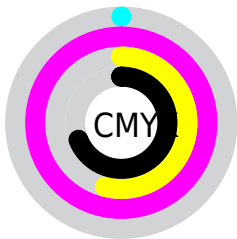
# Distribution



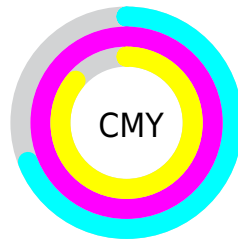
- Red (31%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283367460 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 4283367460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4283367460

 4283367460

 4294963967

 4281729038

 4286854736

 4279762945

 4288696168

 4278190080

 4290537857

 4292445083

 4294352310

 4294949330

 4294956526

 4283367460

■ 4283369512

■ 4283371565

■ 4283373617

■ 4283375669

■ 4283377721

■ 4283379518

■ 4283381570

■ 4283383622

■ 4283385675

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4282584125



4283367460



4283238664

# Triad

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



4283367460



4279511552



4278201681

# Complementary

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



4283367460



4278210347

# 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.



4278202175



4283367460



4278201608

# Square

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



4283367460



4281148416



4278202149



4278200152

# Rectangle

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



4283367460



4282782720



4278202149



4278201932



# Sweetspot

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



4283367460



4284893013



4280942671



4281540905



4289967027



4281545523



# Same Dimension

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



4283367460



4284874798



4283368192



4280689188



4293263465

# Inverse Universe

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



4283367460



4284874798



4278209615



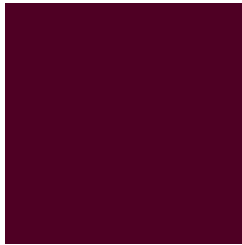
4280689188



4293263465

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283367460 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

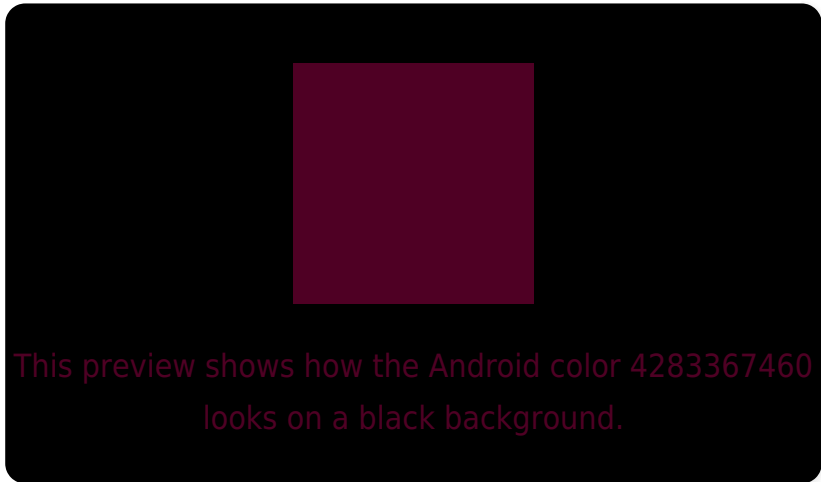
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4283367460 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283367460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283367460.

# 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**

4283367460

**Protanopia**

4280690740

**Deuteranopia**

4281345825





# Trichromacy



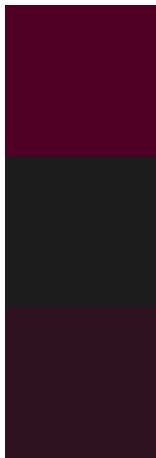
**Original Color**  
4283367460

**Protanomaly**  
4281669934

**Deuteranomaly**  
4282063138

**Tritanomaly**  
4283304214

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4283367460

**Achromatopsia**  
4280032284

**Achromatomaly**  
4281274911

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283367460 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(79, 0, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 0, 36)  
}
```

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(79, 0, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 0, 36) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283367460 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(79, 0, 36) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 0, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 0, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 0, 36); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 0, 36); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 0, 36) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283367460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 0, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 0,  
36) }
```

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**