

# Converting Colors

Android(4283440412)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283440412) contains.

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**Color**

**Android(4283440412)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	501D1C
RGB	80, 29, 28
RGB Percent	31%, 11%, 11%
CMY	0.6863, 0.8863, 0.8902
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.65, 0.69
HSL	1°, 48%, 21%
HSV	1°, 65%, 31%
XYZ	3.9572, 2.6680, 1.4050
YIQ	44.1350, 30.7170, 10.5010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

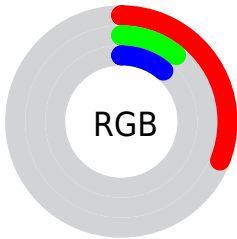
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	80, 29, 28
Decimal	5250332
CIELab	18.66, 23.89, 12.85
CIElCh	19, 27.127, 28.278
Yxy	2.6680, 0.4928, 0.3322
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283440412 (0xFF501D1C)
YUV	44.1350, -7.9546, 31.4536
Hunter-Lab	16.3341, 14.6600, 6.3339

# Details

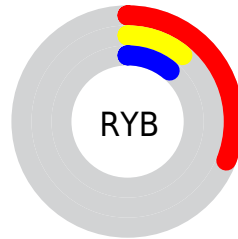
The Android color **4283440412** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **4280045392**, and the grayscale version is **4281084972**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4286925639**, and **4280287233** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4283438356**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4283442468**.

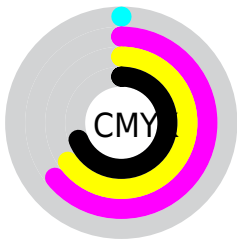
# Distribution



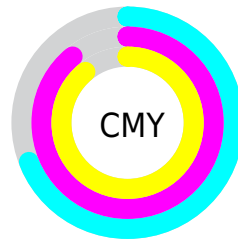
- Red (31%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283440412 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 4283440412 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4283440412



4283440412

4294967295



4281861634



4286925639



4280287233



4288701535



4278190080



4290542968



4292450193



4294357676



4294954695



4294961891



4283440412



4283440412

■ 4283438356

■ 4283442468

■ 4283436300

■ 4283444524

■ 4283434244

■ 4283446580

■ 4283433472

■ 4283448380

■ 4283450436

■ 4283452492

■ 4283454548

■ 4283456604

■ 4283458660

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283439919



4283440412



4282852362

# Triad

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



4283440412



4278662424



4278202453

# Complementary

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



4283440412



4280045392

# 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.



4278203727



4283440412



4278204204

# Square

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



4283440412



4280627718



4278204223



4281018704

# Rectangle

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



4283440412



4282264065



4278204223



4278202964



# Sweetspot

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



4283440412



4285092948



4283440207



4281739561



4290098613



4281742902



# Same Dimension

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



4283440412



4285077783



4283447068



4280886565



4285071872



4293395456



# Inverse Universe

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



4280045392



4279723881



4280038736



4280625449



4278216553

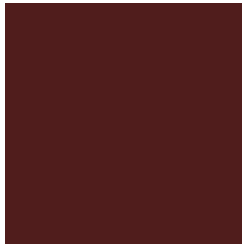


4278248680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283440412 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

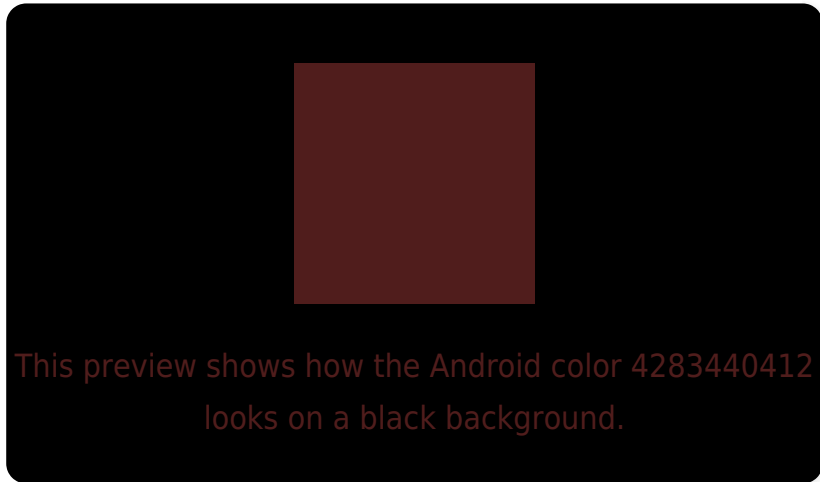
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4283440412 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283440412.

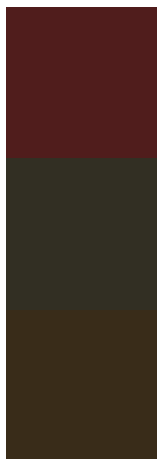


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283440412.

# 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



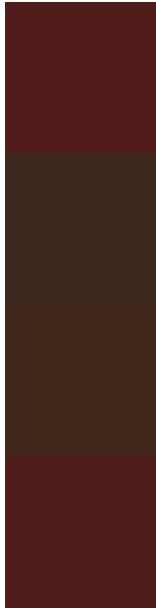
**Original Color**  
4283440412

**Protanopia**  
4281478947

**Deuteranopia**  
4281936921



# Trichromacy



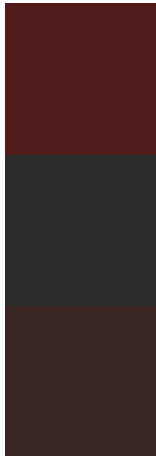
**Original Color**  
4283440412

**Protanomaly**  
4282198048

**Deuteranomaly**  
4282459930

**Tritanomaly**  
4283440413

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4283440412

**Achromatopsia**  
4281084972

**Achromatomaly**  
4281935654

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283440412 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(80, 29, 28) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 29, 28)  
}
```

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(80, 29, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 29, 28) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283440412 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(80, 29, 28) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 29, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 29, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 29, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 29, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 29, 28)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283440412 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 29, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 29,  
28) }
```

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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