

# Converting Colors

Android(4283584819)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283584819) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4283584819)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	525133
RGB	82, 81, 51
RGB Percent	32%, 32%, 20%
CMY	0.6784, 0.6824, 0.8000
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.38, 0.68
HSL	58°, 23%, 26%
HSV	58°, 38%, 32%
XYZ	7.0196, 7.9177, 4.2903
YIQ	77.8790, 10.2260, -9.1180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

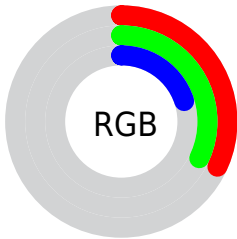
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	52, 82, 51
Decimal	5394739
CIELab	33.81, -4.92, 17.82
CIELCh	34, 18.492, 105.440
Yxy	7.9177, 0.3651, 0.4118
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283584819 (0xFF525133)
YUV	77.8790, -13.2513, 3.6141
Hunter-Lab	28.1384, -4.7122, 10.6570

# Details

The Android color **4283584819** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **4281545810**, and the grayscale version is **4283321934**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4286874210**, and **4280624390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4283584811**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4283584827**.

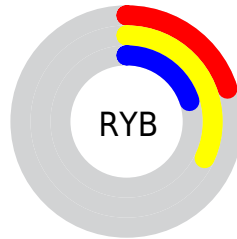
# Distribution



 Red (32%)


 Green (32%)

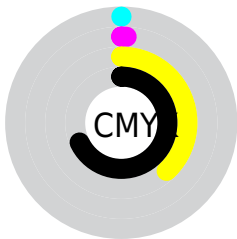
 Blue (20%)




 Red (20%)

 Yellow (32%)

 Blue (20%)

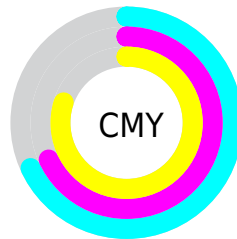


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (1%)

 Yellow (38%)

 Black (68%)



 Cyan (68%)

 Magenta (68%)

 Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283584819 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 4283584819 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4283584819



4283584819

4294967295



4282071581



4286874210



4280624390



4288584827



4278784000



4290361237



4278190080



4292203439



4294111179



4294967271



4283584819



4283584819



4283584811



4283584827

■ 4283584547

■ 4283585091

■ 4283584538

■ 4283585100

■ 4283584530

■ 4283585108

■ 4283584522

■ 4283585116

■ 4283584258

■ 4283585380

■ 4283584256

■ 4283585388

■ 4283585397

■ 4283585405

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284501043



4283584819



4282471739

# Triad

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



4283584819



4280309348



4285023575

# Complementary

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



4283584819



4281545810

# 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.



4284172644



4283584819



4281422700

# Square

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



4283584819



4280375383



4282863212



4285351240

# Rectangle

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



4283584819



4281751107



4282863212



4284761692



# Sweetspot

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



4283584819



4285229919



4283577140



4281742639



4290098613



4281742902



# Same Dimension

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



4283584819



4285229627



4282667571



4280887589



4285097216



4293452032



# Inverse Universe

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



4281545810



4282072171



4282463058



4280624425



4278190953



4278192104



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283584819 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

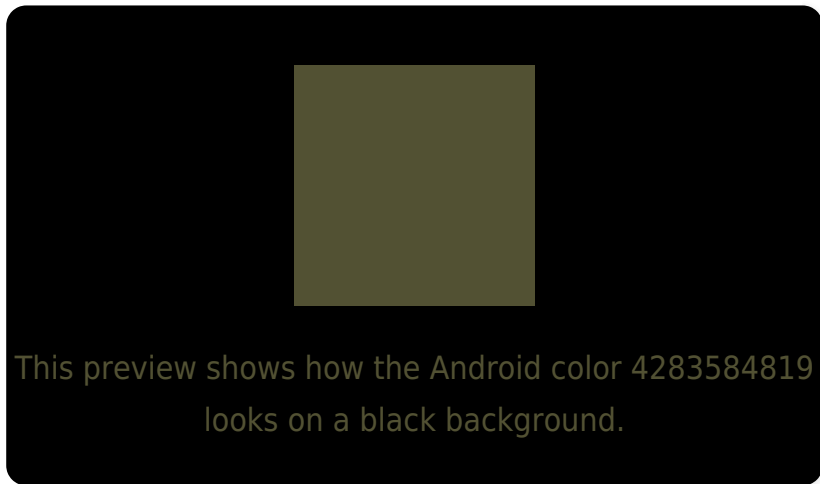
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

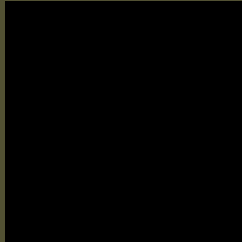
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4283584819 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283584819.

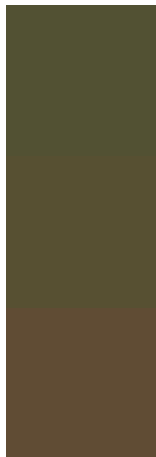


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283584819.

# 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](#).

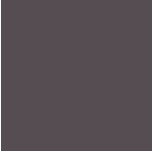
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
4283584819

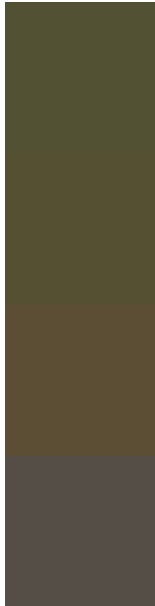
**Protanopia**  
4283912242

**Deuteranopia**  
4284501044



**Tritanopia**  
4283845971

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4283584819

**Protanomaly**  
4283781170

**Deuteranomaly**  
4284173876

**Tritanomaly**  
4283780679

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4283584819

**Achromatopsia**  
4283321934

**Achromatomaly**  
4283387716

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283584819 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(82, 81, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 81, 51)  
}
```

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(82, 81, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 81, 51) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283584819 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(82, 81, 51) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 81, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 81, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 81, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 81, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 81, 51)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283584819 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 81, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 81,  
51) }
```

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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