

# Converting Colors

Android(4283973954)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283973954) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4283973954)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	584142
RGB	88, 65, 66
RGB Percent	35%, 25%, 26%
CMY	0.6549, 0.7451, 0.7412
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.25, 0.65
HSL	357°, 15%, 30%
HSV	357°, 26%, 35%
XYZ	6.8982, 6.2486, 5.9968
YIQ	71.9910, 13.3870, 5.1870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

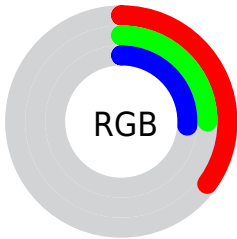
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	88, 65, 66
Decimal	5783874
CIE Lab	30.03, 10.15, 3.27
CIE LCh	30, 10.665, 17.858
Yxy	6.2486, 0.3603, 0.3264
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283973954 (0xFF584142)
YUV	71.9910, -2.9536, 14.0399
Hunter-Lab	24.9973, 5.5130, 3.2746

# Details

The Android color **4283973954** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **4282472535**, and the grayscale version is **4282927176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4287263090**, and **4280948247** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4283971642**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4283976266**.

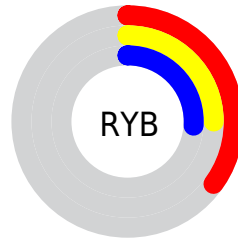
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (25%)

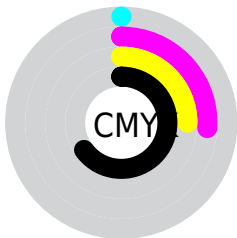
Blue (26%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (26%)

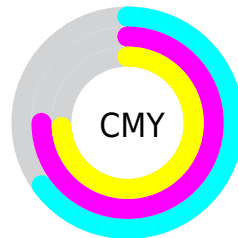


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283973954 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 4283973954 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4283973954



4283973954

4294967295



4282395436



4287263090



4280948247



4289038987



4279631872



4290815398



4278190080



4292657345



4294565085



4294965497



4283973954



4283973954



4283971642



4283976266

■ 4283969329

■ 4283978579

■ 4283967273

■ 4283980635

■ 4283964960

■ 4283982948

■ 4283962648

■ 4283985260

■ 4283960335

■ 4283987573

■ 4283958023

■ 4283989885

■ 4283957252

■ 4283991941

■ 4283994254

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283777354



4283973954



4283843131

# Triad

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



4283973954



4282272315



4281944151

# Complementary

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



4283973954



4282472535

# 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.



4281420627



4283973954



4281748291

# Square

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



4283973954



4282927159



4281355083



4282664534

# Rectangle

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



4283973954



4283647032



4281355083



4281747798



# Sweetspot

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



4283973954



4285753962



4283908440



4282070325



4290427578



4282071867



# Same Dimension

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



4283973954



4285747025



4283976513



4281018151



4285202437



4293591050



# Inverse Universe

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



4283973954



4285747025



4282469976



4281018151



4285202437

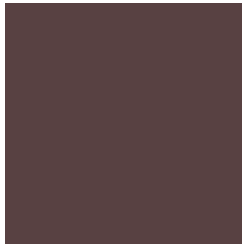


4293591050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283973954 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

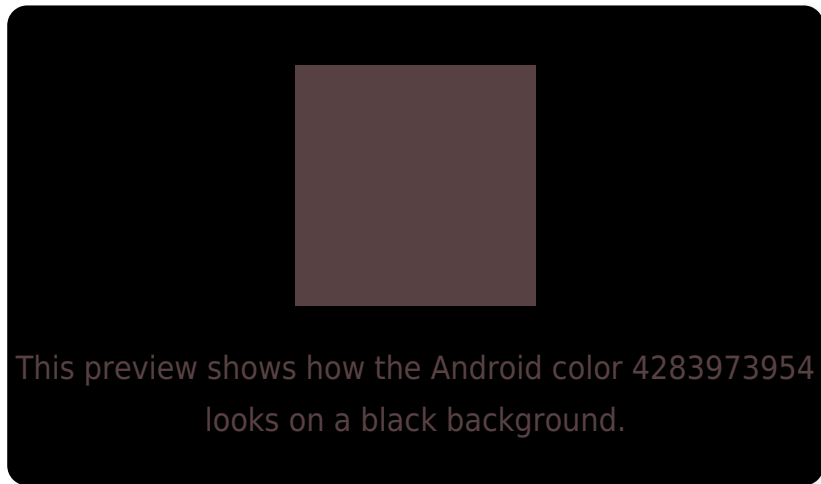
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

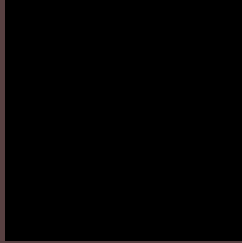
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4283973954 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283973954.

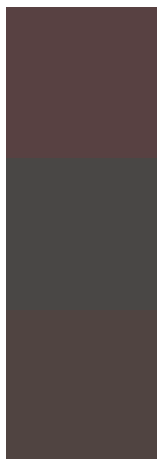


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283973954.

# 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**


4283973954

**Protanopia**

4282992453

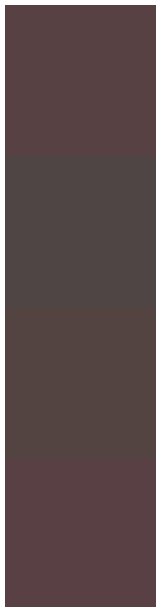
**Deuteranopia**

4283450433



**Tritanopia**  
4283973701

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4283973954

**Protanomaly**

4283319620

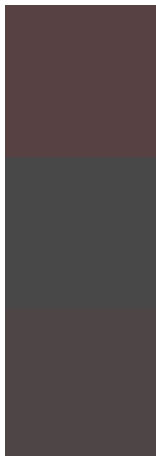
**Deuteranomaly**

4283646785

**Tritanomaly**

4283973700

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4283973954

**Achromatopsia**

4282927176

**Achromatomaly**

4283319622

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283973954 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(88, 65, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 65, 66)  
}
```

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(88, 65, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 65, 66) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283973954 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(88, 65, 66) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 65, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 65, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 65, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 65, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 65, 66)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283973954 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 65, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 65,  
66) }
```

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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