

# Converting Colors

Android(4284039760)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284039760) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4284039760)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	594250
RGB	89, 66, 80
RGB Percent	35%, 26%, 31%
CMY	0.6510, 0.7412, 0.6863
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.10, 0.65
HSL	323°, 15%, 30%
HSV	323°, 26%, 35%
XYZ	7.5160, 6.5995, 8.4671
YIQ	74.4730, 9.2140, 9.2300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

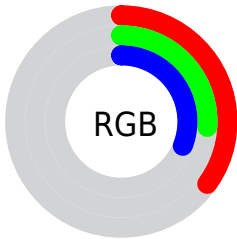
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	89, 66, 80
Decimal	5849680
CIELab	30.88, 12.55, -4.54
CIElCh	31, 13.352, 340.103
Yxy	6.5995, 0.3328, 0.2922
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284039760 (0xFF594250)
YUV	74.4730, 2.7248, 12.7402
Hunter-Lab	25.6894, 7.2676, -1.5591

# Details

The Android color **4284039760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **4282538315**, and the grayscale version is **4283058762**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4287328897**, and **4281014052** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4284037453**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4284042067**.

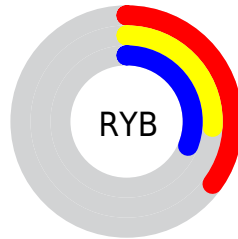
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (26%)

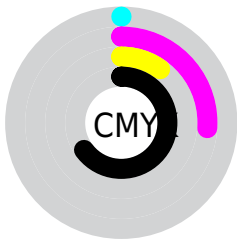
Blue (31%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (31%)

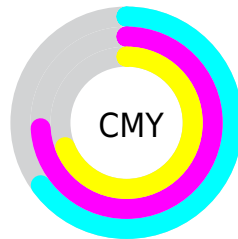


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284039760 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 4284039760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4284039760



4284039760

4294967295



4282461241



4287328897



4281014052



4289105051



4279762958



4290881206



4278190080



4292723154



4294630894



4294966015



4284039760



4284039760



4284037453



4284042067

■ 4284035145

■ 4284044375

■ 4284032838

■ 4284046682

■ 4284030530

■ 4284048990

■ 4284028479

■ 4284051297

■ 4284026171

■ 4284053349

■ 4284023864

■ 4284055656

■ 4284022838

■ 4284057964

■ 4284060271

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283385177



4284039760



4284367173

# Triad

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



4284039760



4283255092



4281028182

# Complementary

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



4284039760



4282538315

# 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.



4281093964



4284039760



4282469433

# Square

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



4284039760



4283909685



4281683521



4281551964

# Rectangle

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



4284039760



4284367423



4281683521



4280962643



# Sweetspot

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



4284039760



4285753967



4283122265



4282070328



4290427578



4282071867



# Same Dimension

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



4284039760



4285747045



4284039749



4281018154



4285202497



4293591183



# Inverse Universe

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



4284039760



4285747045



4282538326



4281018154



4285202497



4293591183



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284039760 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

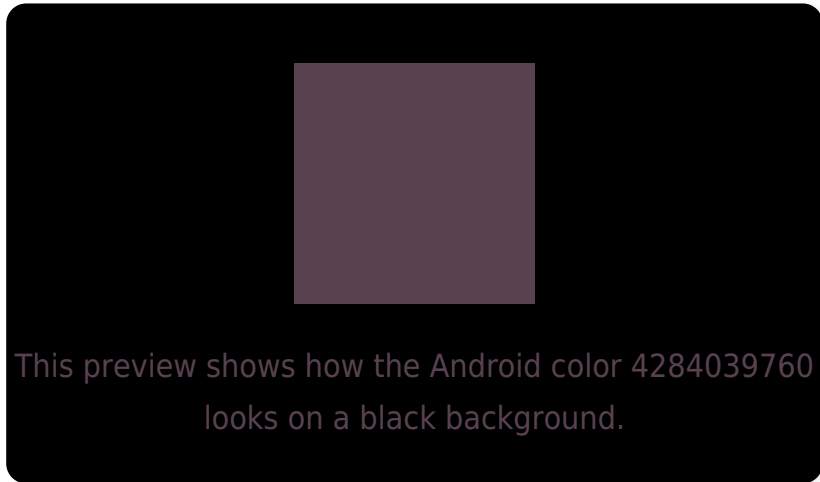
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4284039760 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284039760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284039760.

# 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**


4284039760

**Protanopia**

4282861652

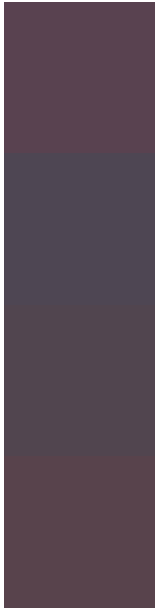
**Deuteranopia**

4283254607



**Tritanopia**  
4283974473

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4284039760

**Protanomaly**

4283319891

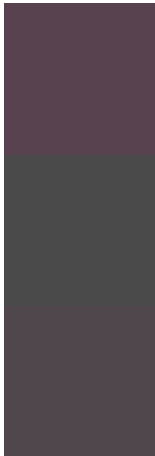
**Deuteranomaly**

4283516239

**Tritanomaly**

4283974476

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4284039760

**Achromatopsia**

4283058762

**Achromatomaly**

4283385676

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284039760 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(89, 66, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 66, 80)  
}
```

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(89, 66, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 66, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284039760 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(89, 66, 80) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 66, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(89, 66, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 66, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 66, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 66, 80)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284039760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 66, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 66,  
80) }
```

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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