

# Converting Colors

Android(4285539883)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285539883) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4285539883)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	70262B
RGB	112, 38, 43
RGB Percent	44%, 15%, 17%
CMY	0.5608, 0.8510, 0.8314
CMYK	0.00, 0.66, 0.62, 0.56
HSL	356°, 49%, 29%
HSV	356°, 66%, 44%
XYZ	7.8112, 5.0054, 2.8399
YIQ	60.6960, 42.4990, 17.2430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

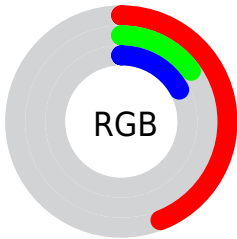
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	112, 38, 43
Decimal	7349803
CIELab	26.75, 33.12, 14.39
CIELCh	27, 36.111, 23.492
Yxy	5.0054, 0.4989, 0.3197
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285539883 (0xFF70262B)
YUV	60.6960, -8.7241, 44.9936
Hunter-Lab	22.3727, 23.1695, 8.1348

# Details

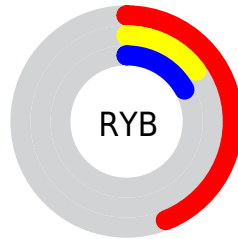
The Android color **4285539883** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **4280709227**, and the grayscale version is **4282203453**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4289222488**, and **4282056704** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4285537057**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4285542709**.

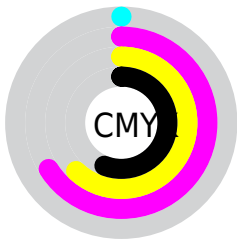
# Distribution



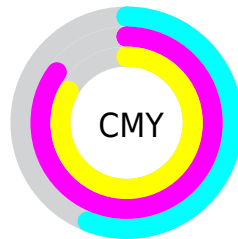
- Red (44%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285539883 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 4285539883 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4285539883



4285539883

4294967295



4283763735



4289222488



4282056704



4291063921



4280352769



4293036938



4278190080



4294944164



4294951360



4294958555



4294966008



4285539883



4285539883

■ 4285537057

■ 4285542709

■ 4285534230

■ 4285545536

■ 4285531148

■ 4285548618

■ 4285530120

■ 4285551445

■ 4285554271

■ 4285557098

■ 4285559924

■ 4285563007

■ 4285565833

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285342790



4285539883



4284887315

# Triad

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



4285539883



4279322908



4278207606

# Complementary

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



4285539883



4280709227

# 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.



4278209131



4285539883



4278209592

# Square

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



4285539883



4281877509



4278209620



4281547378

# Rectangle

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



4285539883



4284037125



4278209620



4278208372



# Sweetspot

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



4285539883



4287722614



4285146736



4283054137



4291414473



4283058762



# Same Dimension

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



4285539883



4287700774



4285547814



4281872947



4286054408



4294377489



# Inverse Universe

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



4285539883



4287700774



4280701296



4281872947



4286054408

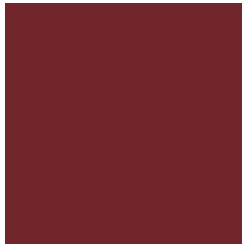


4294377489



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285539883 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

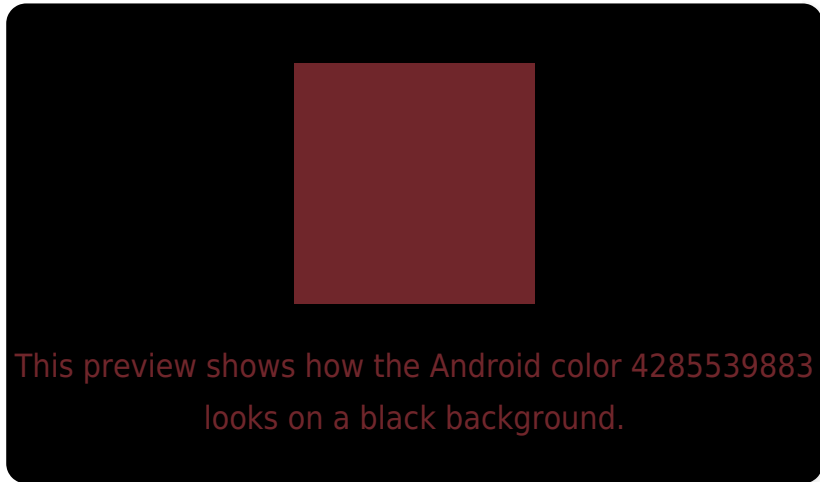
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4285539883 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285539883.

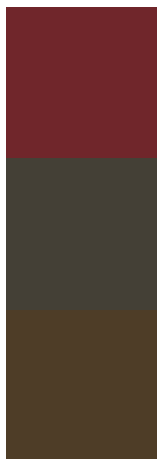


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285539883.

# 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**

4285539883

**Protanopia**

4282662966

**Deuteranopia**

4283317543



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4285539883

**Protanomaly**

4283709234

**Deuteranomaly**

4284101928

**Tritanomaly**

4285539882

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4285539883

**Achromatopsia**

4282203453

**Achromatomaly**

4283446582

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285539883 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(112, 38, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 38, 43)  
}
```

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(112, 38, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 38, 43) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285539883 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(112, 38, 43) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 38, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 38, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 38, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 38, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 38,  
43) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285539883 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 38, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 38,  
43) }
```

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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