

# Converting Colors

Android(4285670731)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285670731) contains.

<b>Android(4285670731)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4285670731)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	72254B
RGB	114, 37, 75
RGB Percent	45%, 15%, 29%
CMY	0.5529, 0.8549, 0.7059
CMYK	0.00, 0.68, 0.34, 0.55
HSL	330°, 51%, 30%
HSV	330°, 68%, 45%
XYZ	8.8710, 5.4085, 7.2330
YIQ	64.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

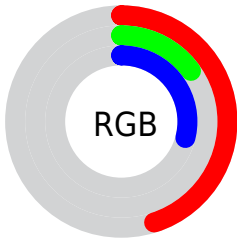
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	114, 37, 75
Decimal	7480651
CIELab	27.87, 37.71, -5.36
CIELCh	28, 38.094, 351.905
Yxy	5.4085, 0.4124, 0.2514
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285670731 (0xFF72254B)
YUV	64.3550, 5.2480, 43.5387
Hunter-Lab	23.2563, 27.3895, -2.1606

# Details

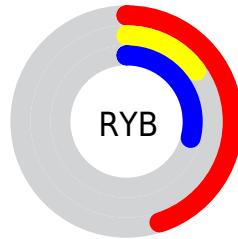
The Android color **4285670731** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **4280644172**, and the grayscale version is **4282400832**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4289288060**, and **4282253343** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4285667909**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4285673553**.

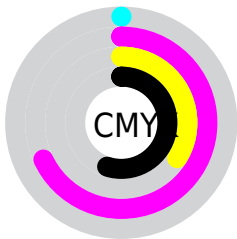
# Distribution



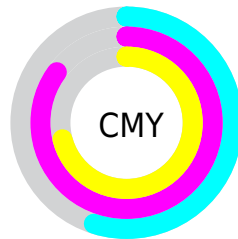
- Red (45%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285670731 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 4285670731 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4285670731



4285670731

4294967295



4283959348



4289288060



4282253343



4291129750



4280877061



4293036976



4278190080



4294944460



4294951656



4294958847



4294966271



4285670731



4285670731

■ 4285667909

■ 4285673553

■ 4285664831

■ 4285676631

■ 4285662010

■ 4285679452

■ 4285661240

■ 4285682530

■ 4285685352

■ 4285688174

■ 4285691251

■ 4285694073

■ 4285697151

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284297318



4285670731



4285933102

# Triad

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



4285670731



4282074882



4278209903

# Complementary

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



4285670731



4280644172

# 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.



4278210391



4285670731



4279454747

# Square

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



4285670731



4283907584



4278210361



4278208636

# Rectangle

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



4285670731



4285541660



4278210361



4278210152



# Sweetspot

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



4285670731



4287919749



4283180402



4283054145



4291414473



4283058762



# Same Dimension

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



4285670731



4287896663



4285670693



4281872949



4286054459



4294377594



# Inverse Universe

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



4285670731



4287896663



4280644210



4281872949



4286054459

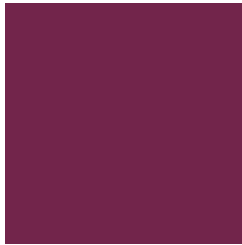


4294377594



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285670731 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

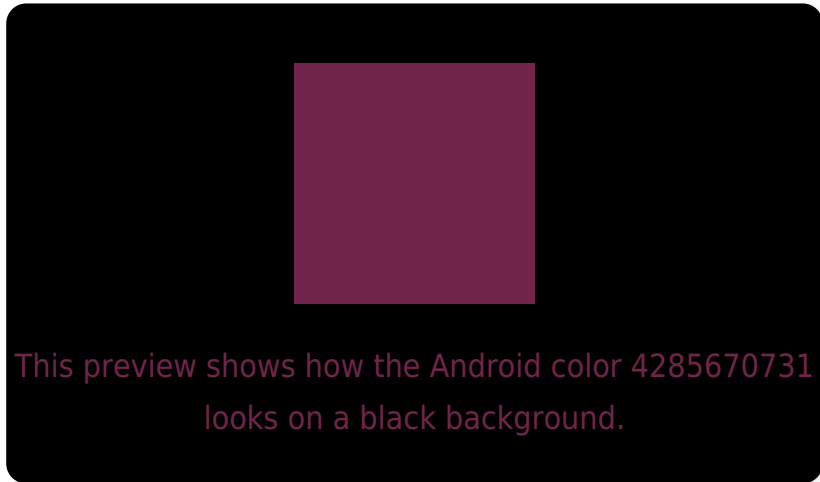
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

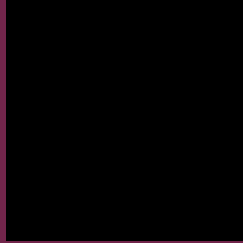
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4285670731 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285670731.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285670731.

# 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**  
4285670731

**Protanopia**  
4282008159

**Deuteranopia**  
4282925383



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4285670731

**Protanomaly**  
4283316056

**Deuteranomaly**  
4283905864

**Tritanomaly**  
4285606201

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285670731

**Achromatopsia**  
4282400832

**Achromatomaly**  
4283577924

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285670731 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(114, 37, 75)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 37, 75)  
}
```

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(114, 37, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 37, 75) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285670731 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(114, 37, 75) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 37, 75) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(114, 37, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 37, 75); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 37, 75);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 37,  
75) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285670731 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 37, 75) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114, 37,  
75) }
```

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](#).



# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor