

# Converting Colors

Android(4278218903)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4278218903) contains.

<b>Android(4278218903)</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(4278218903)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007097
RGB	0, 112, 151
RGB Percent	0%, 44%, 59%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5608, 0.4078
CMYK	1.00, 0.26, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	195°, 100%, 30%
HSV	195°, 100%, 59%
XYZ	11.3801, 13.8227, 31.3464
YIQ	82.9580, -79.2710, -11.6150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

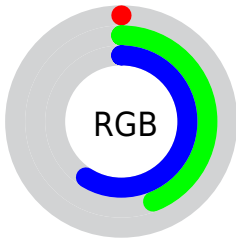
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 64, 151
Decimal	28823
CIELab	43.98, -12.09, -28.65
CIELCh	44, 31.096, 247.126
Yxy	13.8227, 0.2012, 0.2444
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278218903 (0xFF007097)
YUV	82.9580, 33.5447, -72.7542
Hunter-Lab	37.1789, -10.4260, -23.9636

# Details

The Android color `4278218903` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `006699`. A complement of this color would be `4288096000`, and the grayscale version is `4283650899`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4283737293`, and `4278206564` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4278218903`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4279202967`.

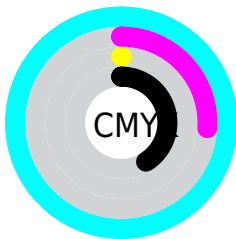
# Distribution



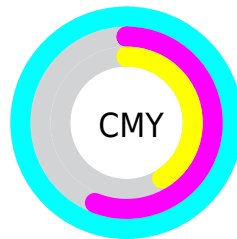
- Red (0%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4278218903 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 4278218903 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4278218903

 4278218903

4294967295

 4278212733

 4283737293

 4278206564

 4285710314

 4278200908

 4287618047

 4278196021

 4289525759

 4278190623

 4291428351

 4278190082

 4293394431

 4278190080

 4278218903

 4279202967

■ 4280187031

■ 4281171095

■ 4282155159

■ 4283204759

■ 4284188567

■ 4285172631

■ 4286156695

■ 4287140759

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278219910



4278218903



4283066779

# Triad

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



4278218903



4288238435



4283854910

# Complementary

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



4278218903



4288096000

# 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.



4285687860



4278218903



4288042826

# Square

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



4278218903



4287452797



4287127353



4281693267

# Rectangle

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



4278218903



4284965526



4287127353



4284509497



# Sweetspot

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



4278218903



4287215044



4278228774



4282407523



4293125091



4284703587



# Same Dimension

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



4278218903



4278227652



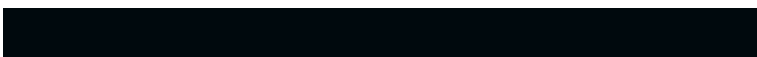
4278199959



4282731341



4278216844



4278192397



# Inverse Universe

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



4288086128



4291035282



4288114944



4283254091



4287365224



4279042057



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4278218903 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

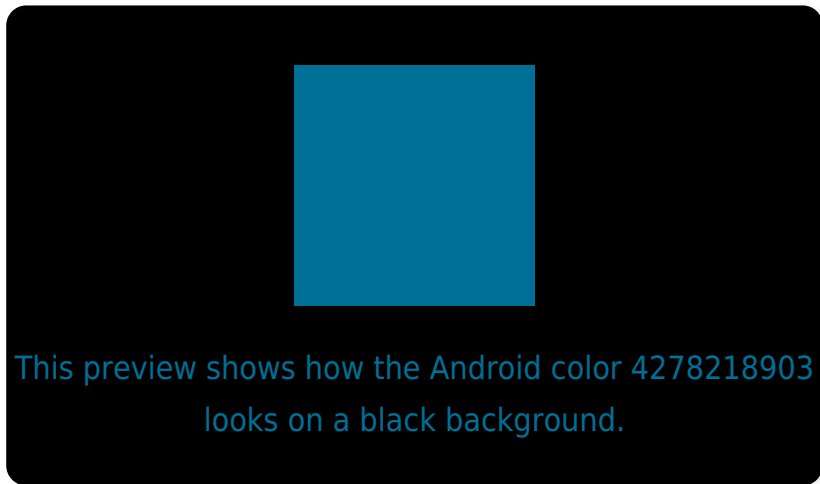
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

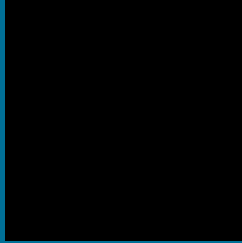
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4278218903 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4278218903.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4278218903.

# 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





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4278218903

**Protanomaly**  
4282083986

**Deuteranomaly**  
4281625240

**Tritanomaly**  
4278219398

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4278218903

**Achromatopsia**  
4283650899

**Achromatomaly**  
4281687660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4278218903 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(0, 112, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 112, 151)  
}
```

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(0, 112, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 112, 151) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4278218903 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(0, 112, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 112, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 112, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 112, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 112, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 112,  
151) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4278218903 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 112, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 112,  
151) }
```

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