

# Converting Colors

Android(4279196294)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4279196294) contains.

<b>Android(4279196294)</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> .....	28

# Color

**Android(4279196294)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F5A86
RGB	15, 90, 134
RGB Percent	6%, 35%, 53%
CMY	0.9412, 0.6471, 0.4745
CMYK	0.89, 0.33, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	202°, 80%, 29%
HSV	202°, 89%, 53%
XYZ	8.1562, 9.1351, 23.8876
YIQ	72.5910, -58.8240, -2.2160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

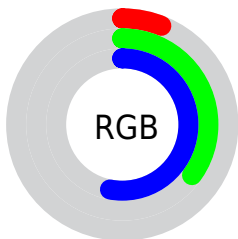
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	15, 61, 134
Decimal	1006214
CIELab	36.24, -4.65, -30.55
CIELCh	36, 30.901, 261.353
Yxy	9.1351, 0.1981, 0.2218
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279196294 (0xFF0F5A86)
YUV	72.5910, 30.2746, -50.5073
Hunter-Lab	30.2244, -4.7232, -25.7024

# Details

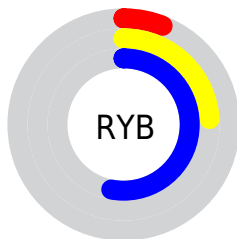
The Android color `4279196294` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `006699`. A complement of this color would be `4286987023`, and the grayscale version is `4282927176`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4283665595`, and `4278201684` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4278343046`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4280049542`.

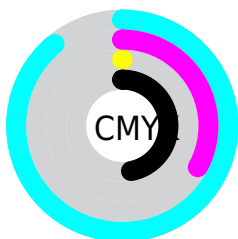
# Distribution



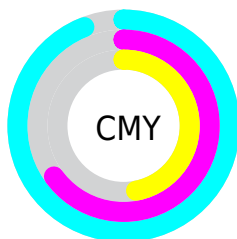
- Red (6%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4279196294 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 4279196294 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4279196294

 4279196294

4294967295

 4278207341

 4283665595

 4278201684

 4285507287

 4278196541

 4287349236

 4278190886

 4289256959

 4278190352

 4291099391

 4278190080

 4293066751

 4279196294

 4279196294

 4278343046

 4280049542

■ 4278211718

■ 4280968326

■ 4281821574

■ 4282740358

■ 4283593606

■ 4284446854

■ 4285365638

■ 4286218886

■ 4287137670

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278214523



4279196294



4283191939

# Triad

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



4279196294



4286857541



4281687861

# Complementary

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



4279196294



4286987023

# 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.



4283586853



4279196294



4286335023

# Square

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



4279196294



4286529886



4285157667



4278214989

# Rectangle

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



4279196294



4284697467



4285157667



4282408239



# Sweetspot

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



4279196294



4286553261



4279207483



4282076247



4292269782



4283914071



# Same Dimension

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



4279196294



4278218157



4279181190



4282138690



4278211202



4278190595



# Inverse Universe

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



4286975834



4289527917



4287002127



4282530880



4286709842



4278386690



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4279196294 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

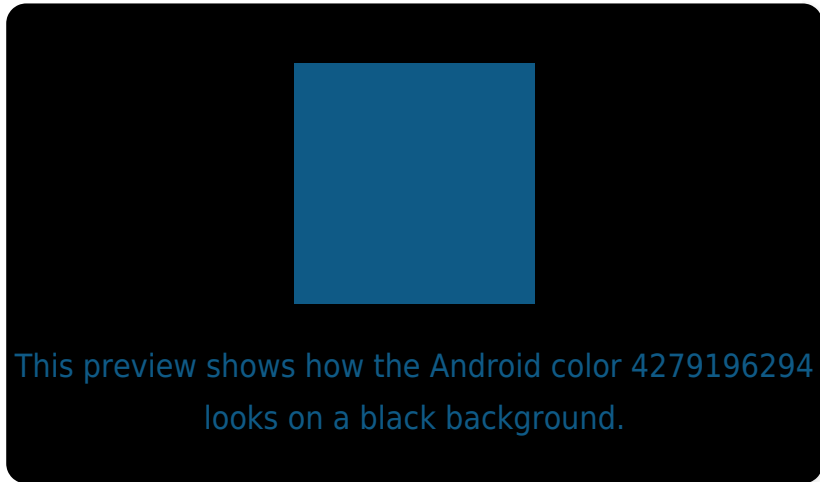
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4279196294 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4279196294.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4279196294.

# 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**

4279196294

**Protanopia**

4282733696

**Deuteranopia**

4281947527

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4279196294

**Protanomaly**

4281423490

**Deuteranomaly**

4280964999

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4279196294

**Achromatopsia**

4282992969

**Achromatomaly**

4281618271

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4279196294 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(15, 90, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 90, 134)  
}
```

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(15, 90, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 90, 134) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4279196294 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(15, 90, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 90, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 90, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 90, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 90, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 90,  
134) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4279196294 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 90, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 90,  
134) }
```

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