

# Converting Colors

Android(4279566881)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4279566881) contains.

<b>Android(4279566881)</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(4279566881)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	150221
RGB	21, 2, 33
RGB Percent	8%, 1%, 13%
CMY	0.9176, 0.9922, 0.8706
CMYK	0.36, 0.94, 0.00, 0.87
HSL	277°, 89%, 7%
HSV	277°, 94%, 13%
XYZ	0.6055, 0.3127, 1.4673
YIQ	11.2150, 1.3730, 13.6690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

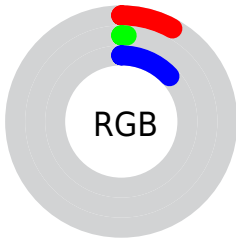
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	21, 2, 33
Decimal	1376801
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	2.82, 12.63, -15.14
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	3, 19.715, 309.839
Yxy	0.3127, 0.2538, 0.1311
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279566881 (0xFF150221)
YUV	11.2150, 10.7400, 8.5814
Hunter-Lab	5.5915, 9.5438, -11.6443

# Details

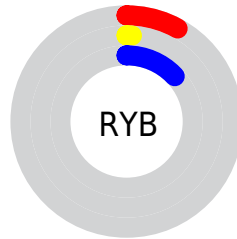
The Android color **4279566881** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **4279116034**, and the grayscale version is **4278913803**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4282265933**, and **4278190080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4279500833**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4279633185**.

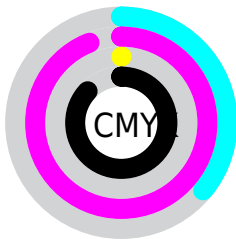
# Distribution



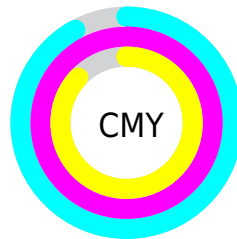
- Red (8%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (87%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4279566881 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 4279566881 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4279566881

 4279566881

 4294370559

 4278190087

 4282265933

 4278190080

 4283844453

 4285423486

 4287133848

 4288844467

 4290620622

 4292462571

 4279566881

 4279566881

■ 4279500833

■ 4279633185

■ 4279765281

■ 4279831585

■ 4279897889

■ 4279964449

■ 4280096289

■ 4280162593

■ 4280228897

■ 4280295457

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278192678



4279566881



4280352791

# Triad

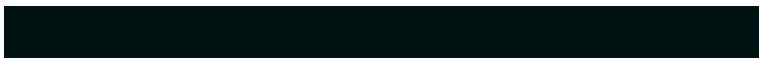
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



4279566881



4279895296



4278194705

# Complementary

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



4279566881



4279116034

# 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.



4278194688



4279566881



4278651904

# Square

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



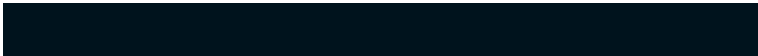
4279566881



4280483840



4278194688



4278194973

# Rectangle

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



4279566881



4280614923



4278194688



4278194698



# Sweetspot

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



4279566881



4280753963



4278324769



4279504663



4288059030



4279703319



# Same Dimension

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



4279566881



4279959595



4280353310



4279176719



4281335887



4286513359



# Inverse Universe

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



4280353294



4281008145



4278329605



4279176718



4283367455

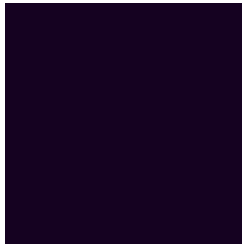


4291756112



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4279566881 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

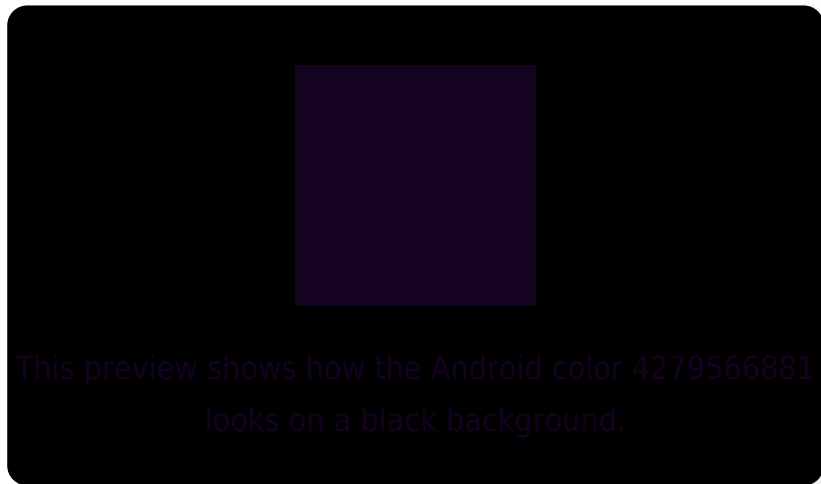
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

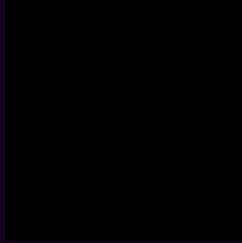
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4279566881 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4279566881.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4279566881.

# 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**  
4279566881

**Protanopia**  
4278193693

**Deuteranopia**  
4278193945



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4279566881

**Protanomaly**

4278716958

**Deuteranomaly**

4278716956

**Tritanomaly**

4279372053

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4279566881

**Achromatopsia**

4278913803

**Achromatomaly**

4279175187

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4279566881 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(21, 2, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 2, 33)  
}
```

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(21, 2, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 2, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4279566881 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(21, 2, 33) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 2, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(21, 2, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 2, 33); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 2, 33); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 2, 33) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4279566881 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 2, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 2,  
33) }
```

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