

# Converting Colors

Android(4279641270)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4279641270) contains.

<b>Android(4279641270)</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(4279641270)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1624B6
RGB	22, 36, 182
RGB Percent	9%, 14%, 71%
CMY	0.9137, 0.8588, 0.2863
CMYK	0.88, 0.80, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	235°, 78%, 40%
HSV	235°, 88%, 71%
XYZ	9.4053, 4.8097, 44.6886
YIQ	48.4580, -55.2100, 42.4380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

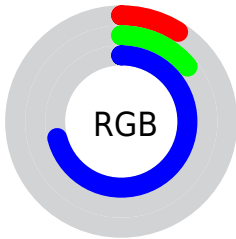
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	22, 35, 182
Decimal	1451190
CIE Lab	26.19, 49.43, -75.90
CIE LCh	26, 90.575, 303.077
Yxy	4.8097, 0.1597, 0.0817
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279641270 (0xFF1624B6)
YUV	48.4580, 65.8362, -23.2037
Hunter-Lab	21.9311, 38.1712, -105.4625

# Details

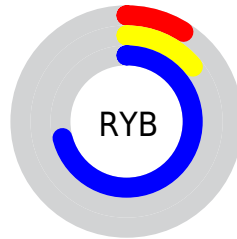
The Android color `4279641270` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `3333CC`. A complement of this color would be `4290160662`, and the grayscale version is `4281348144`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4284962031`, and `4278190207` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4278457270`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4280825270`.

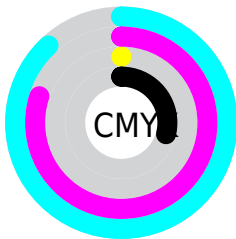
# Distribution



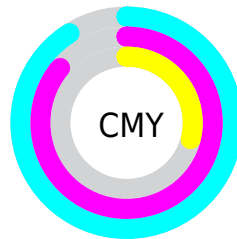
- Red (9%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4279641270 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 4279641270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4279641270

 4279641270

4294967295

 4278193306

 4284962031

 4278190207

 4287000063

 4278190181

 4289038335

 4278192460

 4291011071

 4278191413

 4293049855

 4278190622

 4294957567

 4278190081

 4294964735

 4278190080

 4279641270

 4279641270

■ 4278457270

■ 4280825270

■ 4278194358

■ 4282009014

■ 4283258550

■ 4284442294

■ 4285626294

■ 4286810294

■ 4287994038

■ 4289243574

■ 4290427318

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278208974



4279641270



4287496318

# Triad

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



4279641270



4286256896



4278211396

# Complementary

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



4279641270



4290160662

# 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.



4278210816



4279641270



4282859264

# Square

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



4279641270



4288610304



4278209536



4278211978

# Rectangle

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



4279641270



4289069137



4278209536



4278211371



# Sweetspot

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



4279641270



4289705453



4279678630



4283651704



4294440951



4286085240



# Same Dimension

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



4279641270



4278195693



4283831990



4283650908



4278193820



4278190620



# Inverse Universe

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



4290123300



4293722133



4285969942



4284240723



4288413710

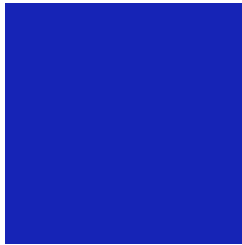


4280025090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4279641270 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

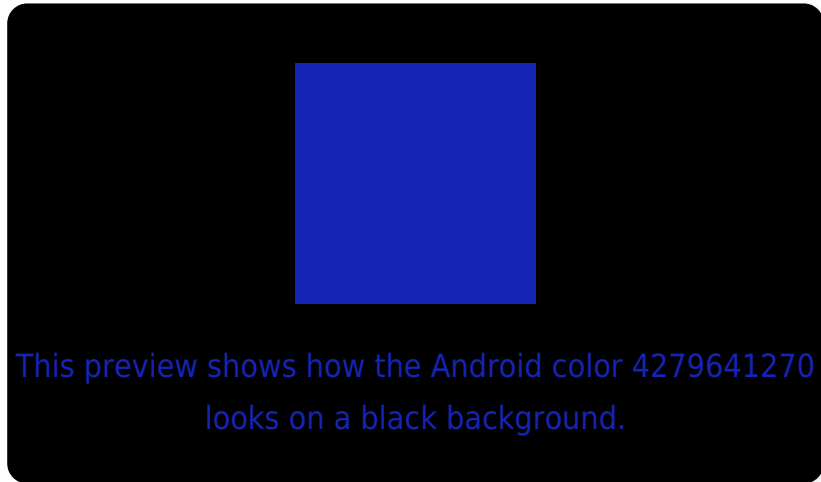
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4279641270 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4279641270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4279641270.

# 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**  
4279641270

**Protanomaly**  
4278727570

**Tritanomaly**  
4278729073

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4279641270

**Achromatopsia**  
4281348144

**Achromatomaly**  
4280757345

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4279641270 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(22, 36, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(22, 36, 182)  
}
```

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(22, 36, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(22, 36, 182) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4279641270 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(22, 36, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(22, 36, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(22, 36, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(22, 36, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 36, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 36,  
182) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4279641270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(22, 36, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(22, 36,  
182) }
```

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