

# Converting Colors

Android(4279664030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4279664030) contains.

<b>Android(4279664030)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4279664030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	167D9E
RGB	22, 125, 158
RGB Percent	9%, 49%, 62%
CMY	0.9137, 0.5098, 0.3804
CMYK	0.86, 0.21, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	195°, 76%, 35%
HSV	195°, 86%, 62%
XYZ	13.8360, 17.3064, 34.9590
YIQ	97.9650, -71.9810, -11.5730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

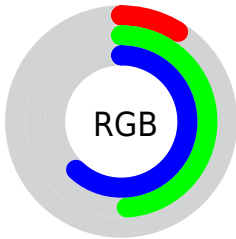
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	22, 81, 158
Decimal	1473950
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	48.64, -15.61, -25.50
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	49, 29.897, 238.516
Yxy	17.3064, 0.2093, 0.2618
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279664030 (0xFF167D9E)
<b>YUV</b>	97.9650, 29.5973, -66.6213
Hunter-Lab	41.6010, -13.4345, -20.7031

# Details

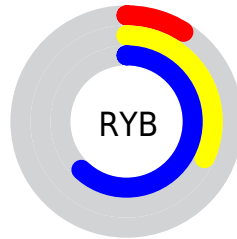
The Android color `4279664030` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `0099CC`. A complement of this color would be `4288558870`, and the grayscale version is `4284637794`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4284330709`, and `4278209642` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4278614430`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4280713630`.

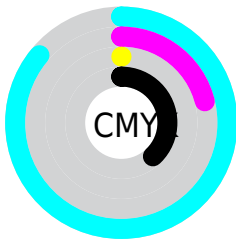
# Distribution



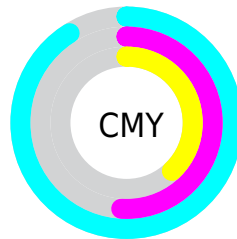
- Red (9%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4279664030 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 4279664030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4279664030

 4279664030

4294967295

 4278215812

 4284330709

 4278209642

 4286303729

 4278203730

 4288211455

 4278198331

 4290117631

 4278190629

 4292018175

 4278190350

 4293984255

 4278190080

 4279664030

 4279664030

 4278614430

 4280713630

■ 4278220958

■ 4281763230

■ 4282747294

■ 4283796638

■ 4284846238

■ 4285895838

■ 4286945438

■ 4287929502

■ 4288979102

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278222987



4279664030



4283135654

# Triad

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



4279664030



4288831606



4285233478

# Complementary

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



4279664030



4288558870

# 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.



4286935616



4279664030



4288963165

# Square

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



4279664030



4287784334



4288244041



4283268696

# Rectangle

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



4279664030



4285034915



4288244041



4285822787



# Sweetspot

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



4279664030



4288266959



4279672374



4282933609



4293454056



4285098345



# Same Dimension

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



4279664030



4278230223



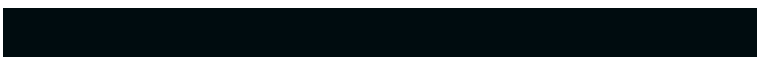
4279646878



4282862927



4278217871



4278193167



# Inverse Universe

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



4288550525



4291756188



4288576022



4283385677



4287561836



4279173132



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4279664030 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



This preview shows how the Android color 4279664030 looks on a 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 4279664030 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4279664030.

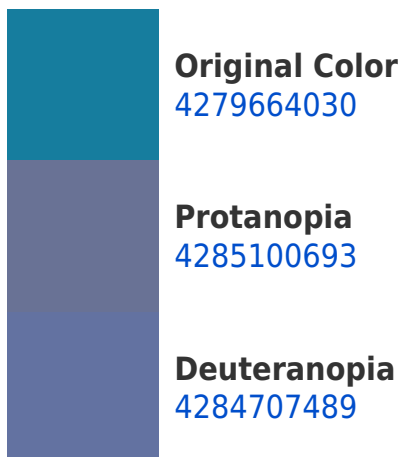


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4279664030.

# 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**  
4279664030

**Protanomaly**  
4283135640

**Deuteranomaly**  
4282873504

**Tritanomaly**  
4278747025

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4279664030

**Achromatopsia**  
4284637794

**Achromatomaly**  
4282805368

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4279664030 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, 125, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(22, 125, 158)  
}
```

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, 125, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(22, 125, 158) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4279664030 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

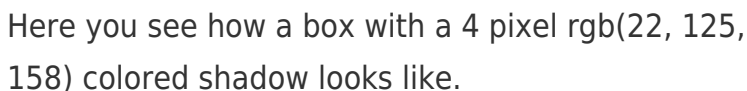
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(22, 125, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(22, 125, 158) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(22, 125, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(22, 125, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 125, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 125,  
158) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4279664030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(22, 125, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(22, 125,  
158) }
```

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