

# Converting Colors

Android(4280316589)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4280316589) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4280316589)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2072AD
RGB	32, 114, 173
RGB Percent	13%, 45%, 68%
CMY	0.8745, 0.5529, 0.3216
CMYK	0.82, 0.34, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	205°, 69%, 40%
HSV	205°, 82%, 68%
XYZ	14.1558, 15.3588, 41.7536
YIQ	96.2080, -67.8110, 0.9650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

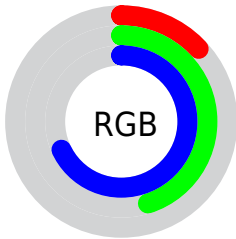
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	32, 84, 173
Decimal	2126509
CIE Lab	46.12, -2.73, -38.20
CIE LCh	46, 38.294, 265.909
Yxy	15.3588, 0.1986, 0.2155
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280316589 (0xFF2072AD)
YUV	96.2080, 37.8585, -56.3104
Hunter-Lab	39.1903, -4.1078, -35.7347

# Details

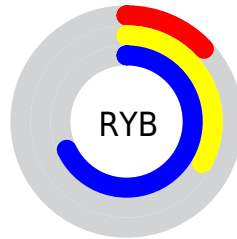
The Android color `4280316589` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `006699`. A complement of this color would be `4289551136`, and the grayscale version is `4284506208`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4284786405`, and `4278207352` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4279200685`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4281432493`.

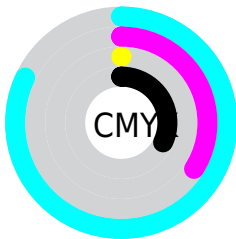
# Distribution



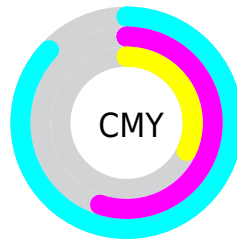
- Red (13%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (32%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4280316589 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 4280316589 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4280316589

 4280316589

4294967295

 4278213266

 4284786405

 4278207352

 4286759423

 4278201695

 4288666879

 4278196551

 4290574847

 4278191152

 4292542463

 4278190362

 4294508543

 4278190080

 4280316589

 4280316589

 4279200685

 4281432493

■ 4278216109

■ 4282613933

■ 4283730093

■ 4284845997

■ 4285961901

■ 4287143341

■ 4288259501

■ 4289375405

■ 4290556845

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278221474



4280316589



4285032359

# Triad

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



4280316589



4289221715



4282153544

# Complementary

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



4280316589



4289551136

# 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.



4284773425



4280316589



4288437817

# Square

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



4280316589



4289090163



4286868011



4278222184

# Rectangle

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



4280316589



4286930586



4286868011



4283136063



# Sweetspot

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



4280316589



4289448672



4280331611



4283458416



4293980400



4285558896



# Same Dimension

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



4280316589



4278486240



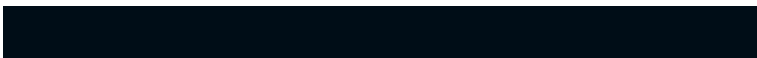
4280298669



4283323223



4278212502



4278193431



# Inverse Universe

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



4289536114



4292871300



4289569056



4283911763



4288020567



4279697421



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4280316589 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

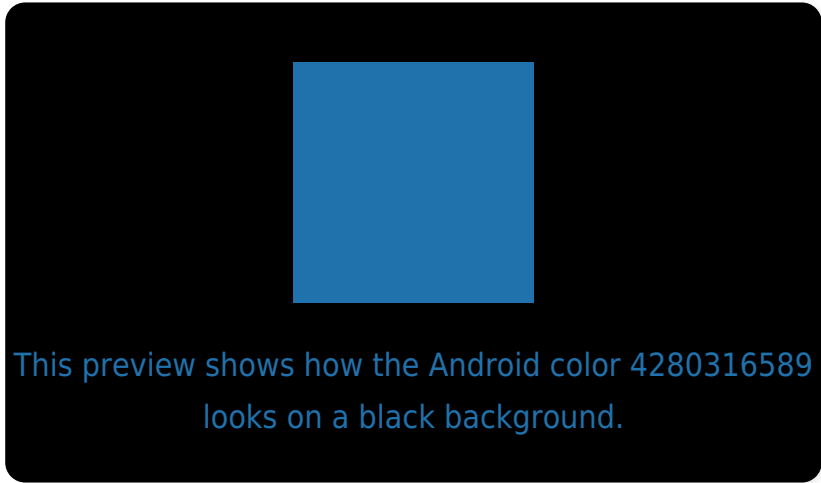
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4280316589 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4280316589.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4280316589.

# 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**  
4280316589

**Protanopia**  
4283919271

**Deuteranopia**  
4282871214



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4280316589

**Protanomaly**  
4282609321

**Deuteranomaly**  
4281954222

**Tritanomaly**  
4279006866

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4280316589

**Achromatopsia**  
4284506208

**Achromatomaly**  
4283000700

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4280316589 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(32, 114, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 114, 173)  
}
```

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(32, 114, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 114, 173) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4280316589 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(32, 114, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 114, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 114, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 114, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 114, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 114,  
173) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4280316589 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 114, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 114,  
173) }
```

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](#).



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