

# Converting Colors

Android(4280493459)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4280493459) contains.

<b>Android(4280493459)</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(4280493459)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	232593
RGB	35, 37, 147
RGB Percent	14%, 15%, 58%
CMY	0.8627, 0.8549, 0.4235
CMYK	0.76, 0.75, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	239°, 62%, 36%
HSV	239°, 76%, 58%
XYZ	6.6212, 3.7870, 27.9858
YIQ	48.9420, -36.5020, 33.7860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

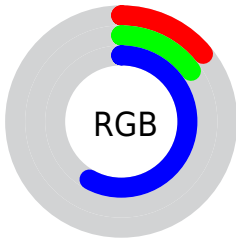
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	35, 37, 147
Decimal	2303379
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	22.95, 37.82, -60.00
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	23, 70.926, 302.228
Yxy	3.7870, 0.1725, 0.0986
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280493459 (0xFF232593)
YUV	48.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271
Hunter-Lab	19.4603, 26.6771, -71.6423

# Details

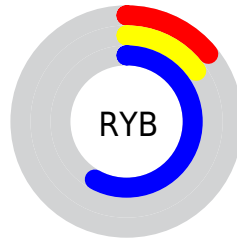
The Android color `4280493459` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `333399`. A complement of this color would be `4287861027`, and the grayscale version is `4281413937`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4284699594`, and `4278190175` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4279506835`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4281480083`.

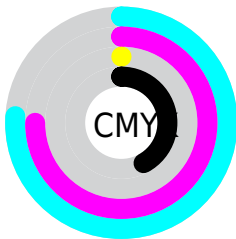
# Distribution



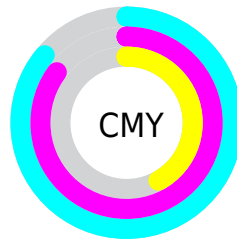
- Red (14%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4280493459 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 4280493459 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4280493459

 4280493459

4294967295

 4278194297

 4284699594

 4278190175

 4286606567

 4278190662

 4288513535

 4278191151

 4290420991

 4278190361

 4292328447

 4278190080

 4294301695

 4294964223

 4280493459

 4280493459

■ 4279506835

■ 4281480083

■ 4278585491

■ 4282401427

■ 4278190995

■ 4283388051

■ 4284374931

■ 4285361555

■ 4286282899

■ 4287269523

■ 4288256147

■ 4289177491

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278206372



4280493459



4285792361

# Triad

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



4280493459



4285078272



4278208826

# Complementary

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



4280493459



4287861027

# 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.



4278208256



4280493459



4282464000

# Square

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



4280493459



4286906368



4278206976



4278209135

# Rectangle

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



4280493459



4287037511



4278206976



4278208551



# Sweetspot

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



4280493459



4287861951



4280521615



4282795617



4292927712



4284572001



# Same Dimension

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



4280493459



4279309503



4283900819



4282598218



4278190730



4278190090



# Inverse Universe

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



4287832869



4290711828



4284453667



4283056963



4287234050

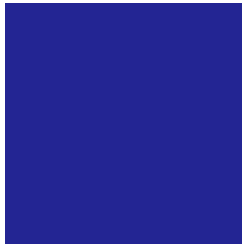


4278845440



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4280493459 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

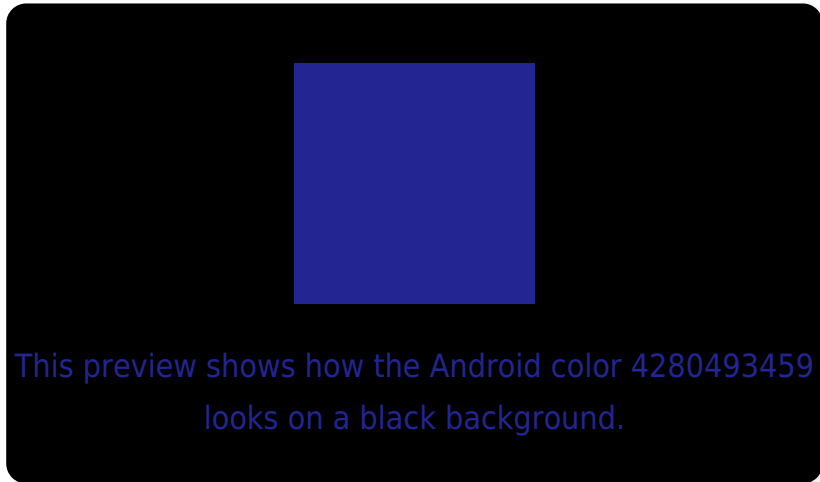
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4280493459 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4280493459.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4280493459.

# 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**

4280493459

**Deuteranopia**

4278204767

**Tritanopia**

4278205761

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4280493459

**Deuteranomaly**  
4279054962

**Tritanomaly**  
4279055455

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4280493459

**Achromatopsia**  
4281413937

**Achromatomaly**  
4281085269

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4280493459 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(35, 37, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 37, 147)  
}
```

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(35, 37, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 37, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4280493459 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(35, 37, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 37, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 37, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 37, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 37, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 37,  
147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4280493459 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 37, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 37,  
147) }
```

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