

# Converting Colors

Android(4280501936)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4280501936) contains.

<b>Android(4280501936)</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(4280501936)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2346B0
RGB	35, 70, 176
RGB Percent	14%, 27%, 69%
CMY	0.8627, 0.7255, 0.3098
CMYK	0.80, 0.60, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	225°, 67%, 41%
HSV	225°, 80%, 69%
XYZ	10.7198, 7.8722, 42.0288
YIQ	71.6190, -54.8860, 25.5460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

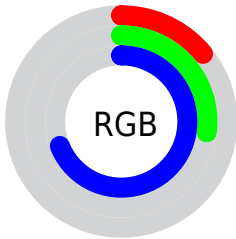
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	35, 63, 176
Decimal	2311856
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.72, 27.28, -59.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 65.826, 294.488
Yxy	7.8722, 0.1768, 0.1299
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280501936 (0xFF2346B0)
YUV	71.6190, 51.4598, -32.1149
Hunter-Lab	28.0575, 19.0979, -69.1733

# Details

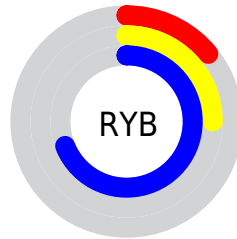
The Android color `4280501936` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `003399`. A complement of this color would be `4289760547`, and the grayscale version is `4282861383`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4285036265`, and `4278197370` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4279318960`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4281684912`.

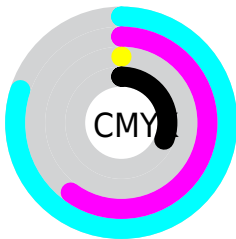
# Distribution



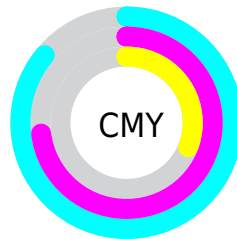
- Red (14%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4280501936 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 4280501936 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4280501936

 4280501936

4294967295

 4278202517

 4285036265

 4278197370

 4287008767

 4278191713

 4288916223

 4278192200

 4290889215

 4278191153

 4292862463

 4278190363

4294835967

 4278190080

 4280501936

 4280501936

 4279318960

 4281684912

■ 4278201520

■ 4282802352

■ 4283985584

■ 4285103024

■ 4286286000

■ 4287468976

■ 4288586672

■ 4289769648

■ 4290887088

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278213049



4280501936



4286718861

# Triad

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



4280501936



4287574016



4278215748

# Complementary

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



4280501936



4289760547

# 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.



4278214660



4280501936



4285155840

# Square

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



4280501936



4288938024



4281882880



4278215802

# Rectangle

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



4280501936



4288413805



4281882880



4278215473



# Sweetspot

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



4280501936



4289641702



4280529037



4283521651



4294111986



4285756275



# Same Dimension

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



4280501936



4278796518



4282786736



4283454297



4278199961



4278191642



# Inverse Universe

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



4289733446



4293265728



4287475747



4284043347



4288217126



4279894022



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4280501936 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

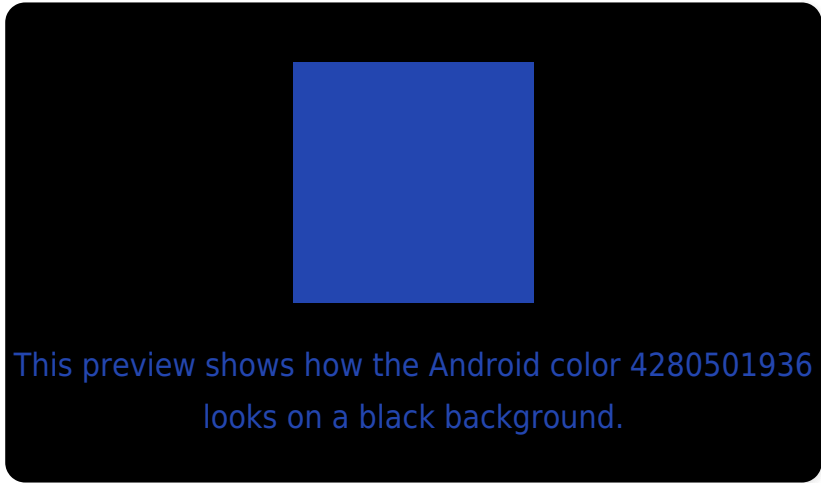
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

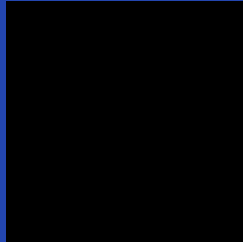
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4280501936 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4280501936.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4280501936.

# 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**

4280501936

**Protanopia**

4278209697

**Deuteranopia**

4278210954



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4280501936

**Protanomaly**  
4279061158

**Deuteranomaly**  
4279061912

**Tritanomaly**  
4279062907

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4280501936

**Achromatopsia**  
4282927176

**Achromatomaly**  
4282074990

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4280501936 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, 70, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 70, 176)  
}
```

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, 70, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 70, 176) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4280501936 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, 70, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 70, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(35, 70, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 70, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 70, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 70,  
176) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4280501936 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 70, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 70,  
176) }
```

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