

# Converting Colors

Android(4280955032)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4280955032) contains.

<b>Android(4280955032)</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(4280955032)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2A3098
RGB	42, 48, 152
RGB Percent	16%, 19%, 60%
CMY	0.8353, 0.8118, 0.4039
CMYK	0.72, 0.68, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	237°, 57%, 38%
HSV	237°, 72%, 60%
XYZ	7.6793, 4.8731, 30.2416
YIQ	58.0620, -36.9600, 31.0720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

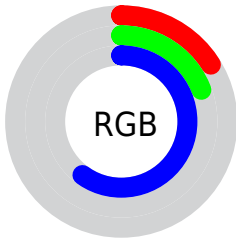
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	42, 48, 152
Decimal	2764952
CIE Lab	26.37, 33.52, -57.44
CIE LCh	26, 66.506, 300.270
Yxy	4.8731, 0.1794, 0.1139
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280955032 (0xFF2A3098)
YUV	58.0620, 46.3114, -14.0864
Hunter-Lab	22.0752, 23.4632, -65.7709

# Details

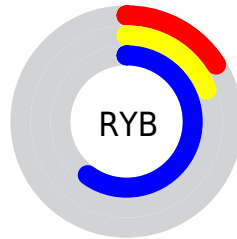
The Android color **4280955032** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **4288188970**, and the grayscale version is **4282006074**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4285030351**, and **4278191972** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4279968408**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4281941656**.

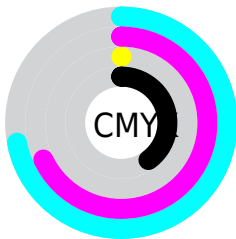
# Distribution



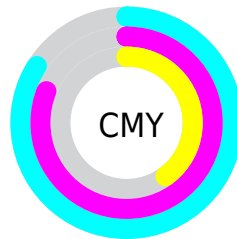
- Red (16%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4280955032 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 4280955032 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4280955032

 4280955032

4294967295

 4278197117

 4285030351

 4278191972

 4286871532

 4278190155

 4288778751

 4278191155

 4290686207

 4278190621

 4292593663

 4278190080

 4294566911

 4280955032

 4280955032

 4279968408

 4281941656

■ 4278981528

■ 4282928536

■ 4278192280

■ 4283980696

■ 4284967320

■ 4285954200

■ 4286940824

■ 4287927704

■ 4288979864

■ 4289966488

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278208166



4280955032



4286054514

# Triad

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



4280955032



4285735936



4278210878

# Complementary

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



4280955032



4288188970

# 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.



4278210304



4280955032



4283251968

# Square

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



4280955032



4287365135



4279519488



4278211185

# Rectangle

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



4280955032



4287365201



4279519488



4278210604



# Sweetspot

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



4280955032



4288257220



4280981649



4283059043



4293125091



4284703587



# Same Dimension

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



4280955032



4279903172



4284099224



4282729805



4278192268



4278190349



# Inverse Universe

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



4288162352



4291041827



4285044778



4283254085



4287365128

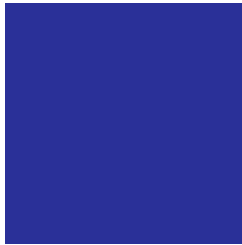


4279042049



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4280955032 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

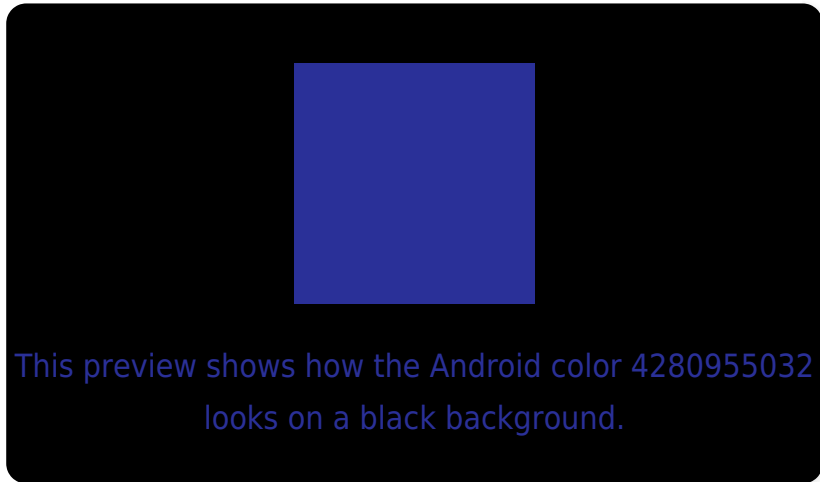
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4280955032 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4280955032.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4280955032.

# 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**

4280955032

**Protanopia**

4278205567

**Tritanopia**

4278207818

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4280955032

**Protanomaly**

4279187592

**Tritanomaly**

4279188838

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4280955032

**Achromatopsia**

4282006074

**Achromatomaly**

4281611868

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4280955032 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(42, 48, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 48, 152)  
}
```

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(42, 48, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 48, 152) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4280955032 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(42, 48, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 48, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(42, 48, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 48, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 48, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 48,  
152) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4280955032 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 48, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 48,  
152) }
```

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