

# Converting Colors

Android(4281023089)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281023089) contains.

<b>Android(4281023089)</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(4281023089)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B3A71
RGB	43, 58, 113
RGB Percent	17%, 23%, 44%
CMY	0.8314, 0.7725, 0.5569
CMYK	0.62, 0.49, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	227°, 45%, 31%
HSV	227°, 62%, 44%
XYZ	5.4900, 4.7320, 16.2468
YIQ	59.7850, -26.5950, 13.9250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

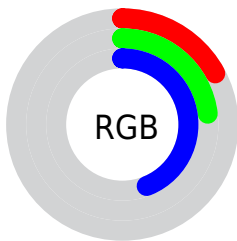
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	43, 55, 113
Decimal	2833009
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	25.96, 12.43, -33.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	26, 35.956, 290.220
Yxy	4.7320, 0.2074, 0.1788
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281023089 (0xFF2B3A71)
YUV	59.7850, 26.2350, -14.7204
Hunter-Lab	21.7531, 6.9813, -29.0550

# Details

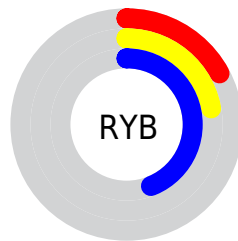
The Android color **4281023089** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **4285620779**, and the grayscale version is **4282137660**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4284443045**, and **4278194496** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4280299889**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4281746289**.

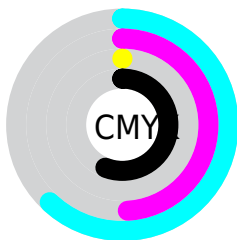
# Distribution



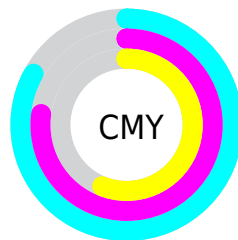
- Red (17%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281023089 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 4281023089 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4281023089



4281023089

4294967295



4278986072



4284443045



4278194496



4286218945



4278190890



4287995101



4278190356



4289771513



4278190080



4291613439



4293521151



4281023089



4281023089



4280299889



4281746289

■ 4279511153

■ 4282535025

■ 4278787953

■ 4283258225

■ 4278196337

■ 4283981425

■ 4284769905

■ 4285493105

■ 4286216305

■ 4286939505

■ 4287728241

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278207347



4281023089



4283772513

# Triad

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



4281023089



4284821012



4278209075

# Complementary

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



4281023089



4285620779

# 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.



4279584536



4281023089



4283578624

# Square

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



4281023089



4285408044



4281942530



4278209104

# Rectangle

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



4281023089



4284819025



4281942530



4278208810



# Sweetspot

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



4281023089



4286086804



4281037154



4281941322



4291414473



4283058762



# Same Dimension

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



4281023089



4280696468



4282329969



4281480248



4278196856



4278203895



# Inverse Universe

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



4285606714



4287899198



4284313899



4281872948



4286054426



4294377525



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281023089 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

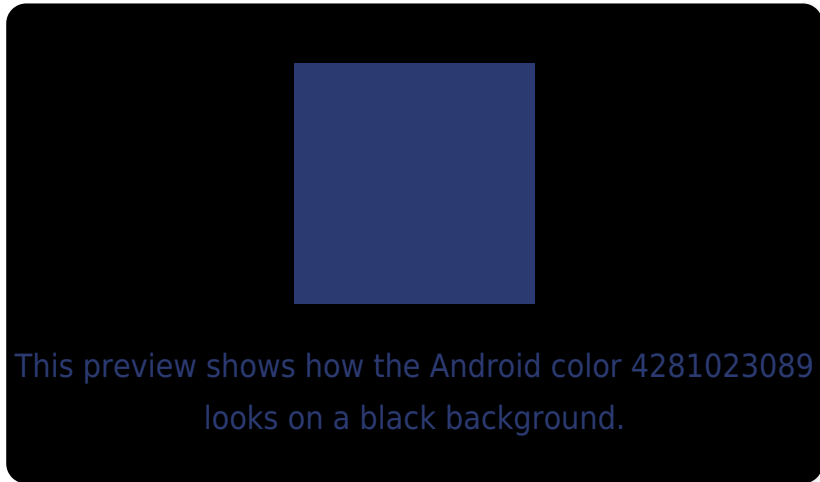
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4281023089 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281023089.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281023089.

# 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**

4281023089

**Protanopia**

4280302707

**Deuteranopia**

4278206319



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4281023089

**Protanomaly**

4280564594

**Deuteranomaly**

4279254384

**Tritanomaly**

4280172632

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4281023089

**Achromatopsia**

4282137660

**Achromatomaly**

4281744207

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281023089 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(43, 58, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 58, 113)  
}
```

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(43, 58, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 58, 113) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281023089 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(43, 58, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 58, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 58, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 58, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 58, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 58,  
113) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281023089 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 58, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 58,  
113) }
```

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