

# Converting Colors

Android(4281076137)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281076137) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4281076137)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2C09A9
RGB	44, 9, 169
RGB Percent	17%, 4%, 66%
CMY	0.8275, 0.9647, 0.3373
CMYK	0.74, 0.95, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	253°, 90%, 35%
HSV	253°, 95%, 66%
XYZ	8.2978, 3.5954, 37.7928
YIQ	37.7050, -30.5000, 57.1800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

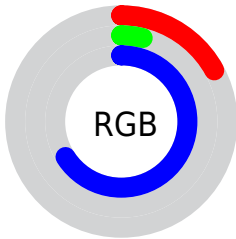
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	44, 9, 169
Decimal	2886057
CIELab	22.29, 56.78, -74.54
CIELCh	22, 93.708, 307.297
Yxy	3.5954, 0.1670, 0.0724
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281076137 (0xFF2C09A9)
YUV	37.7050, 64.7284, 5.5207
Hunter-Lab	18.9616, 44.9310, -104.8991

# Details

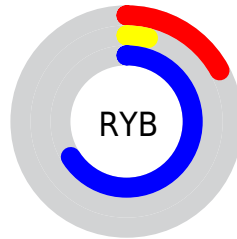
The Android color **4281076137** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **4287015177**, and the grayscale version is **4280624421**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4285546978**, and **4278190195** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4280615081**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4281932457**.

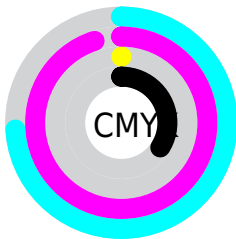
# Distribution



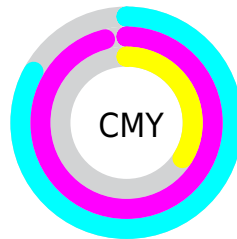
- Red (17%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281076137 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 4281076137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4281076137

 4281076137

4294967295

 4278190222

 4285546978

 4278190195

 4287519743

 4278190170

 4289492479

 4278191937

 4291465215

 4278190890


 4293503999

 4278190356

 4294952959

 4278190080

 4294960127

 4281076137

 4281076137

■ 4280615081

■ 4281932457

■ 4282788777

■ 4283710633

■ 4284566953

■ 4285423273

■ 4286279337

■ 4287135657

■ 4288057513

■ 4288913833

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278206407



4281076137



4287365229

# Triad

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



4281076137



4285142272



4278209094

# Complementary

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



4281076137



4287015177

# 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.



4278208512



4281076137



4281547008

# Square

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



4281076137



4287692800



4278207488



4278209675

# Rectangle

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



4281076137



4288610367



4278207488



4278209069



# Sweetspot

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



4281076137



4289437403



4278814377



4283517038



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4281076137



4281336027



4286319017



4283321428



4280287380



4278452244



# Inverse Universe

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



4289268102



4292542635



4281772297



4283714642



4287889524

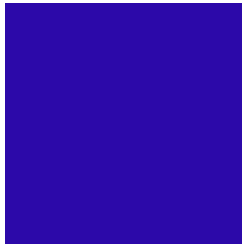


4279500816



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281076137 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

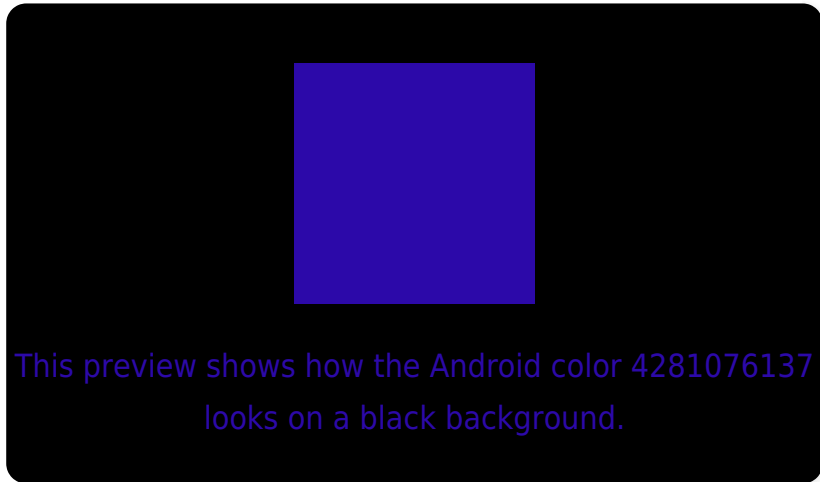
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

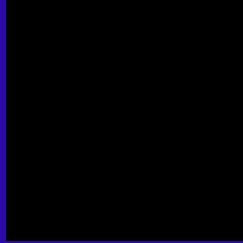
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4281076137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281076137.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281076137.

# 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**  
4281076137

**Protanopia**  
4278203759

**Deuteranopia**  
4278204767



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4281076137

**Protanomaly**  
4279248260

**Deuteranomaly**  
4279249018

**Tritanomaly**  
4279249510

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4281076137

**Achromatopsia**  
4280690214

**Achromatomaly**  
4280818518

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281076137 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(44, 9, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 9, 169)  
}
```

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(44, 9, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 9, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281076137 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(44, 9, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 9, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 9, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 9, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 9, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 9, 169)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281076137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 9, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 9,  
169) }
```

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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