

# Converting Colors

Android(4281308380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281308380) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4281308380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2F94DC
RGB	47, 148, 220
RGB Percent	18%, 58%, 86%
CMY	0.8157, 0.4196, 0.1373
CMYK	0.79, 0.33, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	205°, 71%, 52%
HSV	205°, 79%, 86%
XYZ	24.6805, 26.9515, 71.6115
YIQ	126.0090, -83.3080, 0.9800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

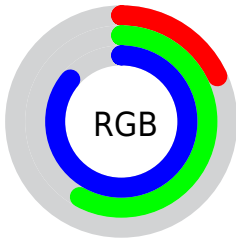
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	47, 111, 220
Decimal	3118300
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.93, -3.98, -44.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 44.917, 264.913
Yxy	26.9515, 0.2003, 0.2187
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281308380 (0xFF2F94DC)
YUV	126.0090, 46.3376, -69.2909
Hunter-Lab	51.9148, -5.9914, -45.4445

# Details

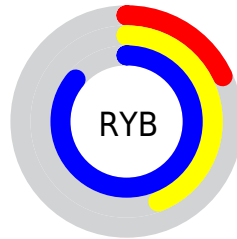
The Android color `4281308380` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `3399CC`. The color can be described as middle washed azure. A complement of this color would be `4292638511`, and the grayscale version is `4286479998`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4285975295`, and `4278215333` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4279864284`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4282752476`.

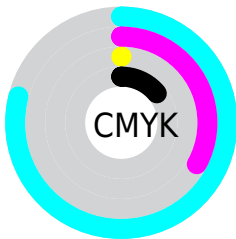
# Distribution



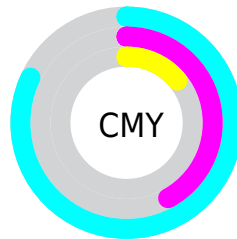
- Red (18%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (14%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281308380 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 4281308380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4281308380

 4281308380

4294967295

 4278221504

 4285975295

 4278215333

 4288014079

 4278209162

 4290052095

 4278203504

 4292083711

 4278198359

 4294049791

 4278191935

 4278190889

 4278190354

 4278190080

■ 4281308380

■ 4281308380

■ 4279864284

■ 4282752476

■ 4278420188

■ 4284196572

■ 4278223068

■ 4285640668

■ 4287085020

■ 4288529116

■ 4289973212

■ 4291417308

■ 4292861404

■ 4294305500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278230477



4281308380



4287006421

# Triad

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



4281308380



4292308847



4283735391

# Complementary

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



4281308380



4292638511

# 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.



4286879043



4281308380



4291328846

# Square

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



4281308380



4292046230



4289431869



4278231430

# Rectangle

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



4281308380



4289363142



4289431869



4284914516

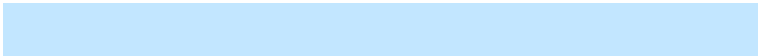


# Sweetspot

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



4281308380



4290963199



4281326708



4284182656



4278190080



4286611584

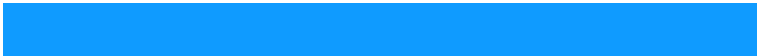


# Same Dimension

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



4281308380



4279213055



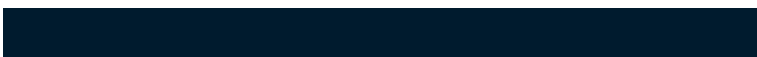
4281286876



4284705134



4278216109



4278197038



# Inverse Universe

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



4292620180



4294905755



4292660015



4285424489



4289527909



4281204763



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281308380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

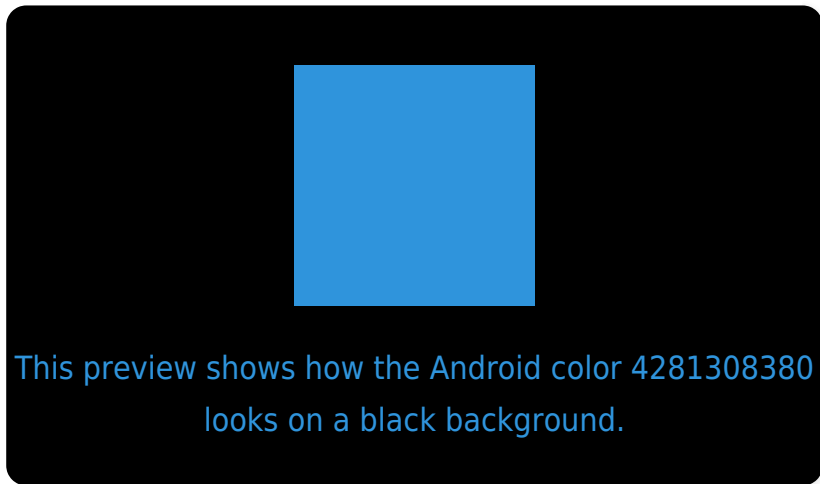
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

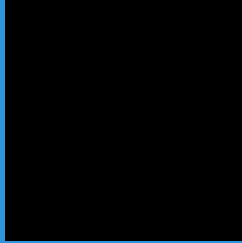
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

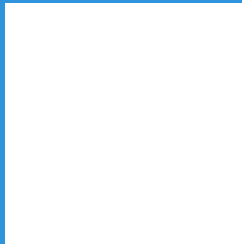
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4281308380 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281308380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281308380.

# 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





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4281308380

**Protanomaly**  
4284124887

**Deuteranomaly**  
4283404509

**Tritanomaly**  
4279343804

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4281308380

**Achromatopsia**  
4286479998

**Achromatomaly**  
4284581536

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281308380 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(47, 148, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 148, 220)  
}
```

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(47, 148, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 148, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281308380 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(47, 148, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 148, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 148, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 148, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 148, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 148,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281308380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 148, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 148,  
220) }
```

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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