

# Converting Colors

Android(4281434794)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281434794) contains.

<b>Android(4281434794)</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(4281434794)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3182AA
RGB	49, 130, 170
RGB Percent	19%, 51%, 67%
CMY	0.8078, 0.4902, 0.3333
CMYK	0.71, 0.24, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	200°, 55%, 43%
HSV	200°, 71%, 67%
XYZ	16.5050, 19.5205, 40.9281
YIQ	110.3410, -61.1160, -4.7320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

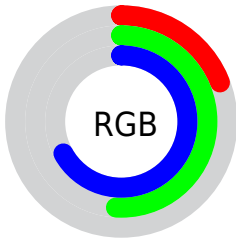
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	49, 98, 170
Decimal	3244714
CIE Lab	51.29, -11.09, -28.32
CIE LCh	51, 30.416, 248.607
Yxy	19.5205, 0.2145, 0.2537
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281434794 (0xFF3182AA)
YUV	110.3410, 29.4119, -53.7961
Hunter-Lab	44.1820, -10.6368, -23.9960

# Details

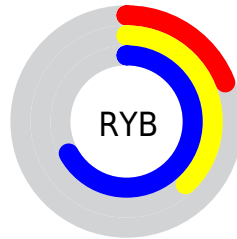
The Android color `4281434794` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `3399CC`. A complement of this color would be `4289354033`, and the grayscale version is `4285427310`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4285446113`, and `4278210934` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4280319146`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4282550442`.

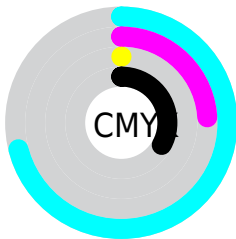
# Distribution



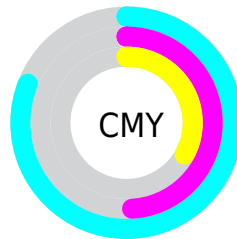
- Red (19%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281434794 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 4281434794 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4281434794

 4281434794

4294967295

 4278217103

 4285446113


 4278210934

 4287353598

 4278205021

 4289261567

 4278199365


 4291166207

 4278193199

 4293066751

 4278190361

 4278190080

 4281434794

 4281434794

 4280319146

 4282550442

■ 4279203754

■ 4283665834

■ 4278219434

■ 4284781482

■ 4285896874

■ 4287012522

■ 4288128170

■ 4289243562

■ 4290359210

■ 4291474858

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278224794



4281434794



4284578477

# Triad

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



4281434794



4289488500



4285039185

# Complementary

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



4281434794



4289354033

# 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.



4286872390



4281434794



4289358427

# Square

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



4281434794



4288768398



4288377418



4282877798

# Rectangle

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



4281434794



4286280872



4288377418



4285694028



# Sweetspot

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



4281434794



4289711838



4281444951



4283721584



4293980400



4285558896



# Same Dimension

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



4281434794



4280393950



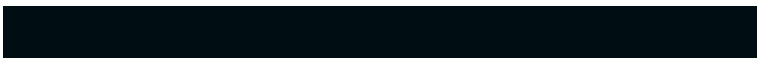
4281419690



4283191636



4278215572



4278193684



# Inverse Universe

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



4289343874



4292747680



4289369137



4283714641



4287889507



4279500814



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281434794 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

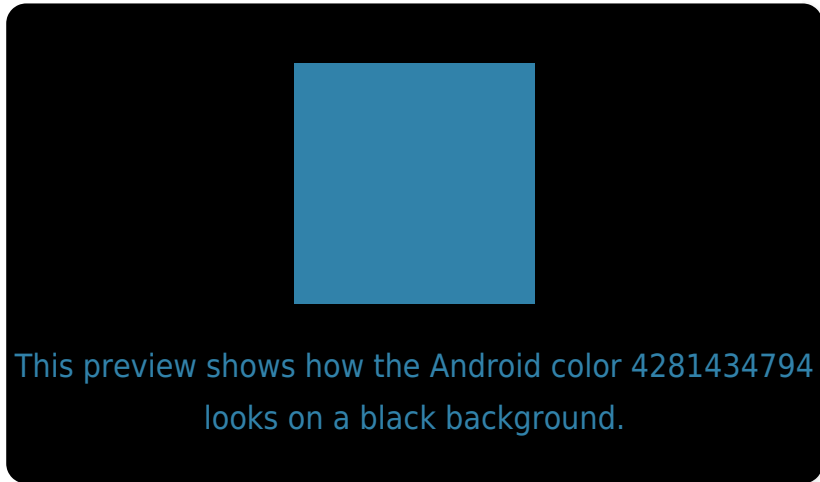
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4281434794 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281434794.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281434794.

# 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**  
4281434794

**Protanomaly**  
4283989157

**Deuteranomaly**  
4283661483

**Tritanomaly**  
4280649114

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4281434794

**Achromatopsia**  
4285427310

**Achromatomaly**  
4283987332

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281434794 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(49, 130, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 130, 170)  
}
```

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(49, 130, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 130, 170) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281434794 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(49, 130, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 130, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 130, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 130, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 130, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 130,  
170) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281434794 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 130, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 130,  
170) }
```

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