

# Converting Colors

Android(4281466949)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281466949) contains.

<b>Android(4281466949)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

**Color**

**Android(4281466949)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	320045
RGB	50, 0, 69
RGB Percent	20%, 0%, 27%
CMY	0.8039, 1.0000, 0.7294
CMYK	0.28, 1.00, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	283°, 100%, 14%
HSV	283°, 100%, 27%
XYZ	2.3896, 1.1078, 5.7181
YIQ	22.8160, 7.6510, 32.0590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

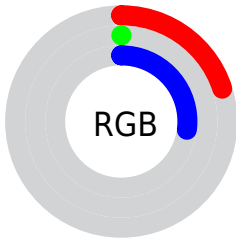
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	50, 0, 69
Decimal	3276869
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	9.86, 35.01, -30.31
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	10, 46.312, 319.117
Yxy	1.1078, 0.2593, 0.1202
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281466949 (0xFF320045)
YUV	22.8160, 22.7687, 23.8404
Hunter-Lab	10.5251, 22.1068, -24.8436

# Details

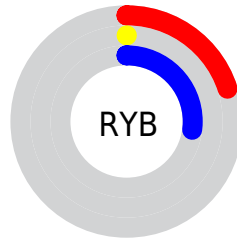
The Android color **4281466949** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **4279452928**, and the grayscale version is **4279703319**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4284756342**, and **4278190361** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4281466949**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4281599813**.

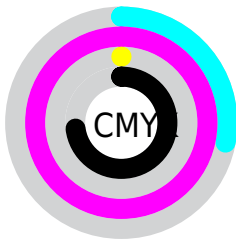
# Distribution



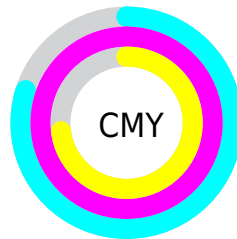
- Red (20%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281466949 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 4281466949 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4281466949

 4281466949

 4294961663

 4280287279

 4284756342

 4278190361

 4286466448

 4278190080

 4288176811

 4290018246

 4291860194

 4293767679

 4294954239

 4281466949

■ 4281599813

■ 4281732677

■ 4281865541

■ 4281998405

■ 4282065733

■ 4282198341

■ 4282331205

■ 4282464069

■ 4282596933

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278196568



4281466949



4283039784

# Triad

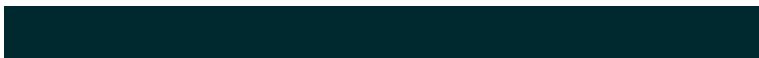
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



4281466949



4281144832



4278200623

# Complementary

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



4281466949



4279452928

# 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.



4278200332



4281466949



4279181312

# Square

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



4281466949



4282449920



4278199808



4278200139

# Rectangle

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



4281466949



4283301907



4278199808



4278200356



# Sweetspot

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



4281466949



4283579993



4278195269



4280884526



4289572269



4281216558



# Same Dimension

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



4281466949



4282450009



4282712118



4280492068



4282908771



4288938211



# Inverse Universe

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



4282712083



4284022809



4278207759



4280557601



4284678171

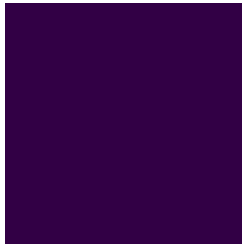


4293066814



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281466949 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

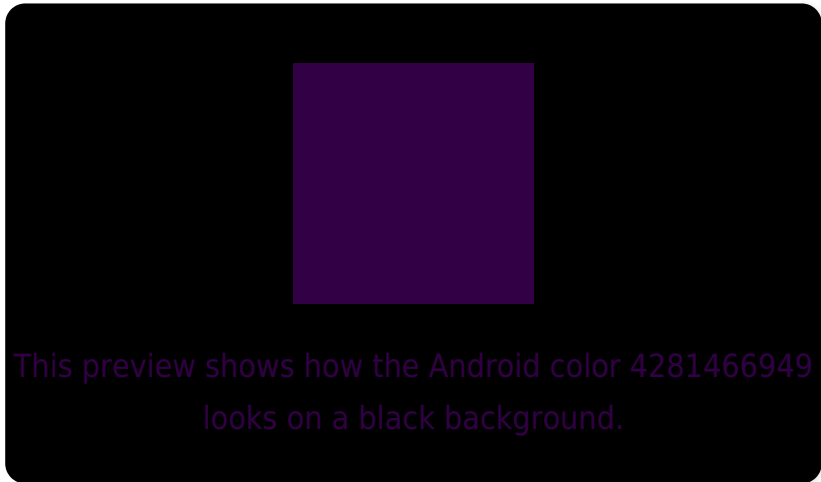
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

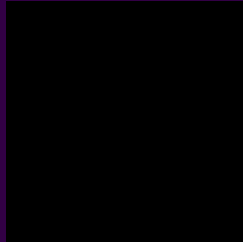
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4281466949 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281466949.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281466949.

# 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**

4281466949

**Protanopia**

4278198081

**Deuteranopia**

4278198584



# Trichromacy



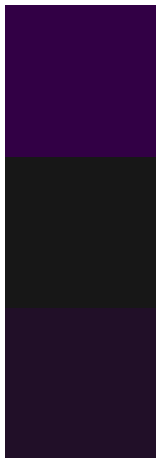
**Original Color**  
4281466949

**Protanomaly**  
4279374914

**Deuteranomaly**  
4279375165

**Tritanomaly**  
4281209132

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4281466949

**Achromatopsia**  
4279703319

**Achromatomaly**  
4280356648

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281466949 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(50, 0, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 0, 69)  
}
```

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(50, 0, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 0, 69) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281466949 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(50, 0, 69) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 0, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 0, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 0, 69); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 0, 69); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 0, 69) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281466949 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 0, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 0,  
69) }
```

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