

# Converting Colors

Android(4281482609)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281482609) contains.

<b>Android(4281482609)</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(4281482609)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	323D71
RGB	50, 61, 113
RGB Percent	20%, 24%, 44%
CMY	0.8039, 0.7608, 0.5569
CMYK	0.56, 0.46, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	230°, 39%, 32%
HSV	230°, 56%, 44%
XYZ	5.9648, 5.2079, 16.3136
YIQ	63.6390, -23.2480, 13.8400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

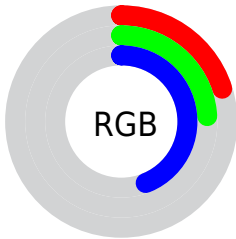
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	50, 59, 113
Decimal	3292529
CIELab	27.32, 11.98, -31.54
CIELCh	27, 33.735, 290.794
Yxy	5.2079, 0.2170, 0.1895
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281482609 (0xFF323D71)
YUV	63.6390, 24.3350, -11.9614
Hunter-Lab	22.8207, 6.7192, -26.4096

# Details

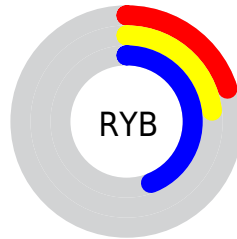
The Android color **4281482609** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **4285621810**, and the grayscale version is **4282335039**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4284837029**, and **4278195265** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4280759409**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4282205809**.

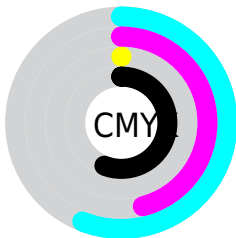
# Distribution



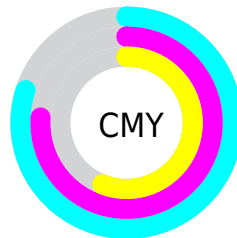
- Red (20%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281482609 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 4281482609 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 4281482609

■ 4281482609

4294967295

■ 4279707480

■ 4284837029

■ 4278195265

■ 4286547393

■ 4278190890

■ 4288323549

■ 4278190356

■ 4290165497

■ 4278190080

■ 4292007679

■ 4293915391

■ 4281482609

■ 4281482609

■ 4280759409

■ 4282205809

■ 4279970417

■ 4282994801

■ 4279247217

■ 4283718001

■ 4278524017

■ 4284441201

■ 4278195313

■ 4285230193

■ 4285953393

■ 4286676593

■ 4287400049

■ 4288188785

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278208116



4281482609



4283970145

# Triad

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



4281482609



4284887577



4278209591

# Complementary

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



4281482609



4285621810

# 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.



4280044062



4281482609



4283776008

# Square

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



4281482609



4285475120



4282205451



4278209874

# Rectangle

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



4281482609



4284951378



4282205451



4278209583



# Sweetspot

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



4281482609



4286283668



4281495909



4282072650



4291414473



4283058762



# Same Dimension

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



4281482609



4281418388



4282790513



4281479992



4278195576



4278201335



# Inverse Universe

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



4285608509



4287902018



4284313906



4281872947



4286054421



4294377515



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281482609 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

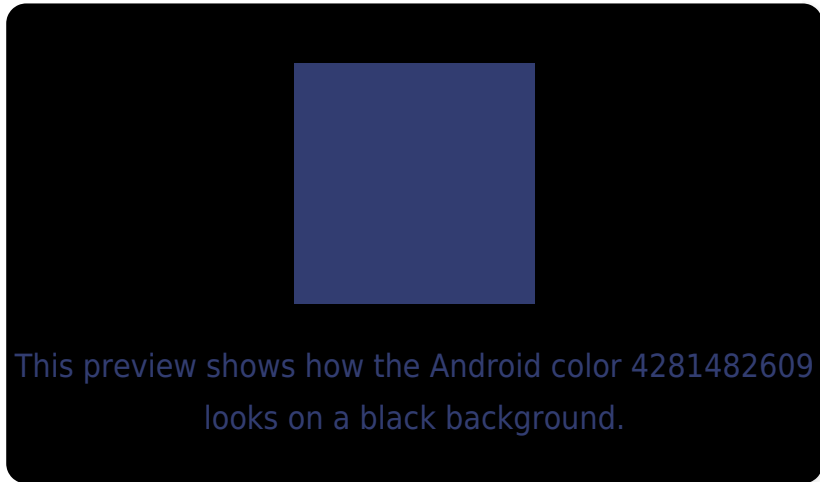
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4281482609 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281482609.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281482609.

# 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**  
4281482609

**Protanopia**  
4280827763

**Deuteranopia**  
4279910768



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4281482609

**Protanomaly**

4281089650

**Deuteranomaly**

4280500336

**Tritanomaly**

4280894297

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4281482609

**Achromatopsia**

4282400832

**Achromatomaly**

4282072914

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281482609 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, 61, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 61, 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(50, 61, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 61, 113) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281482609 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, 61, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 61, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 61, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 61, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 61, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 61,  
113) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281482609 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 61, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 61,  
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