

# Converting Colors

Android(4281491032)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281491032) contains.

<b>Android(4281491032)</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(4281491032)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	325E58
RGB	50, 94, 88
RGB Percent	20%, 37%, 35%
CMY	0.8039, 0.6314, 0.6549
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.06, 0.63
HSL	172°, 31%, 28%
HSV	172°, 47%, 37%
XYZ	7.0795, 9.3881, 10.6715
YIQ	80.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

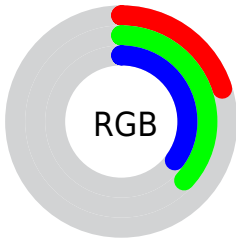
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	50, 74, 94
Decimal	3300952
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.72, -16.87, -1.31
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 16.923, 184.450
Yxy	9.3881, 0.2609, 0.3459
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281491032 (0xFF325E58)
YUV	80.1600, 3.8651, -26.4503
Hunter-Lab	30.6400, -12.3766, 0.7981

# Details

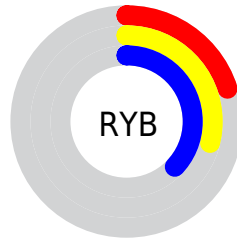
The Android color `4281491032` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `336666`. A complement of this color would be `4284363320`, and the grayscale version is `4283453520`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4284715402`, and `4278202411` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4280901207`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4282080857`.

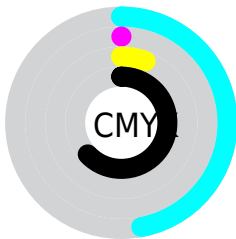
# Distribution



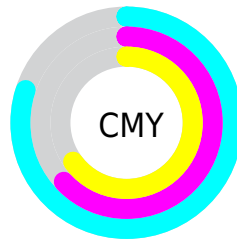
- Red (20%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281491032 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 4281491032 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4281491032



4281491032

4294967295



4279846465



4284715402



4278202411



4286426020



4278197270



4288202687



4278190080



4289979355



4291821559



4293656575



4281491032



4281491032



4280901207



4282080857

■ 4280245845

■ 4282736219

■ 4279656020

■ 4283326044

■ 4279000659

■ 4283981405

■ 4278410834

■ 4284571230

■ 4278214225

■ 4285161056

■ 4285816417

■ 4286406242

■ 4287061604

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4282408266



4281491032



4281163109

# Triad

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



4281491032



4284174957



4285157950

# Complementary

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



4281491032



4284363320

# 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.



4285615688



4281491032



4285156962

# Square

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



4281491032



4282931057



4285615189



4284372539

# Rectangle

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



4281491032



4281425004



4285615189



4285354049



# Sweetspot

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



4281491032



4285102712



4281949746



4281548092



4290624957



4282203453



# Same Dimension

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



4281491032



4281760369



4281487198



4280888877



4278218335



4278250957



# Inverse Universe

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



4284363320



4286199359



4284367154



4281215274



4285399055



4293722144



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281491032 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

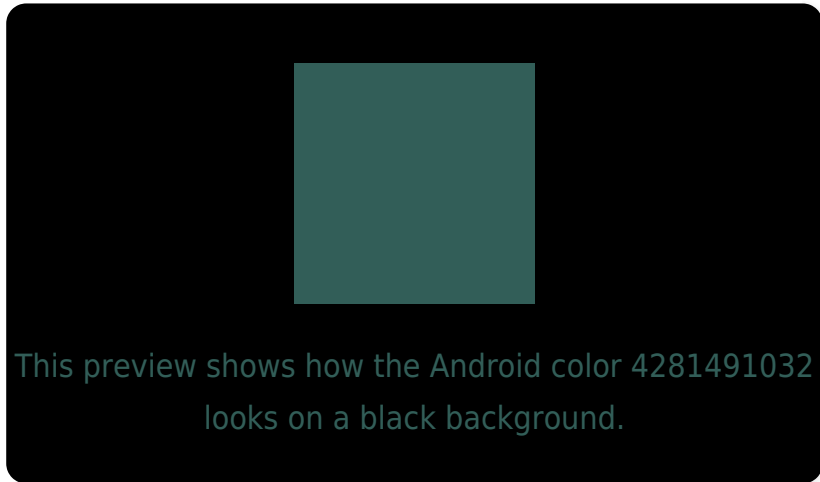
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4281491032 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281491032.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281491032.

# 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**

4281491032

**Protanopia**

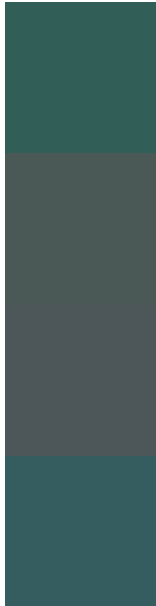
4283979347

**Deuteranopia**

4284240730



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4281491032

**Protanomaly**

4283062613

**Deuteranomaly**

4283258713

**Tritanomaly**

4281687392

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4281491032

**Achromatopsia**

4283453520

**Achromatomaly**

4282733907

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281491032 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, 94, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 94, 88)  
}
```

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, 94, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 94, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281491032 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, 94, 88) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 94, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 94, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 94, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 94, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 94, 88)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281491032 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 94, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 94,  
88) }
```

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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