

# Converting Colors

Android(4281541497)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281541497) contains.

<b>Android(4281541497)</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(4281541497)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	332379
RGB	51, 35, 121
RGB Percent	20%, 14%, 47%
CMY	0.8000, 0.8627, 0.5255
CMYK	0.58, 0.71, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	251°, 55%, 31%
HSV	251°, 71%, 47%
XYZ	5.4175, 3.2863, 18.4380
YIQ	49.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

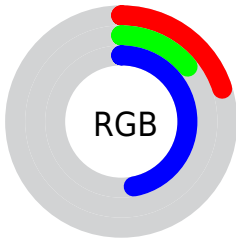
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	51, 35, 121
Decimal	3351417
CIELab	21.16, 32.27, -46.59
CIELCh	21, 56.670, 304.707
Yxy	3.2863, 0.1996, 0.1211
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281541497 (0xFF332379)
YUV	49.5880, 35.2061, 1.2383
Hunter-Lab	18.1283, 21.6185, -47.6130

# Details

The Android color `4281541497` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `333399`. A complement of this color would be `4285102371`, and the grayscale version is `4281413937`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4285092270`, and `4278190151` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4280883065`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4282199929`.

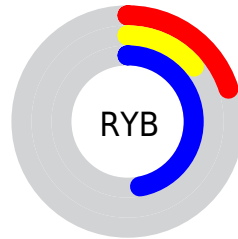
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (14%)

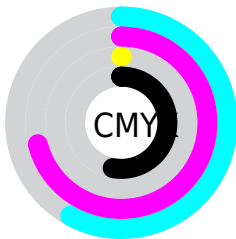
Blue (47%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (47%)

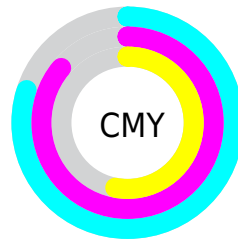


Cyan (58%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281541497 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 4281541497 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4281541497



4281541497

4294967295



4279504224



4285092270



4278190151



4286868170



4278191152



4288709606



4278190362



4290551295



4278190080



4292458751



4294366463



4294963711



4281541497



4281541497

■ 4280883065

■ 4282199929

■ 4280224633

■ 4282858361

■ 4279697529

■ 4283516793

■ 4284109689

■ 4284768121

■ 4285426809

■ 4286085241

■ 4286743673

■ 4287402105

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278204296



4281541497



4284940375

# Triad

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



4281541497



4284162304



4278207033

# Complementary

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



4281541497



4285102371

# 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.



4278206730



4281541497



4282004480

# Square

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



4281541497



4285595648



4278402304



4278207330

# Rectangle

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



4281541497



4285857852



4278402304



4278207018



# Sweetspot

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



4281541497



4286807454



4280510841



4282334031



4291809231



4283387727



# Same Dimension

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



4281541497



4281407646



4284359545



4281874237



4279697533



4281270524



# Inverse Universe

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



4286129001



4288551045



4282284323



4282201916



4286382182

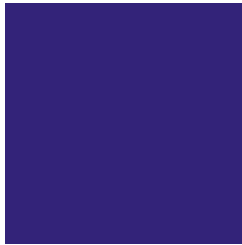


4294705357



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281541497 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

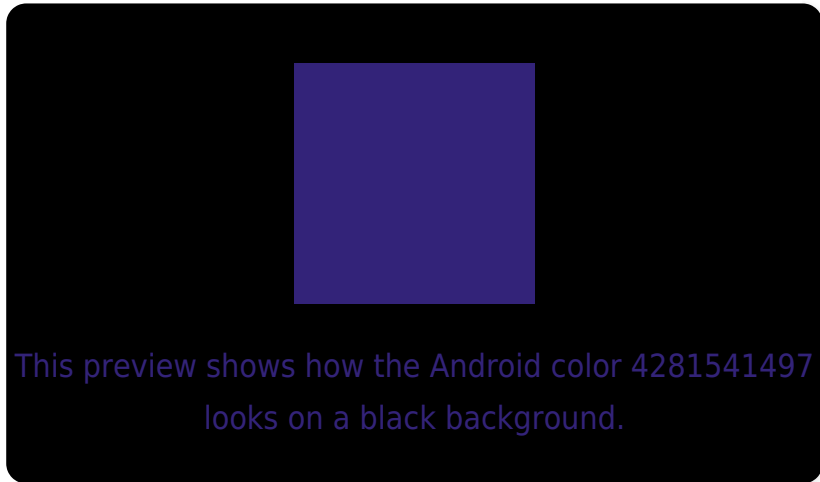
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4281541497 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281541497.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281541497.

# 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**

4281541497

**Protanopia**

4278202984

**Deuteranopia**

4278203738



# Trichromacy



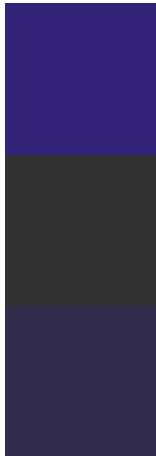
**Original Color**  
4281541497

**Protanomaly**  
4279446894

**Deuteranomaly**  
4279447141

**Tritanomaly**  
4280496210

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4281541497

**Achromatopsia**  
4281479730

**Achromatomaly**  
4281478476

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281541497 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(51, 35, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 35, 121)  
}
```

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(51, 35, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 35, 121) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281541497 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(51, 35, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 35, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 35, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 35, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 35, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 35,  
121) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281541497 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 35, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 35,  
121) }
```

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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