

# Converting Colors

Android(4281663556)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281663556) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4281663556)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	350044
RGB	53, 0, 68
RGB Percent	21%, 0%, 27%
CMY	0.7922, 1.0000, 0.7333
CMYK	0.22, 1.00, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	287°, 100%, 13%
HSV	287°, 100%, 27%
XYZ	2.5116, 1.1742, 5.5631
YIQ	23.5990, 9.7600, 32.3840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

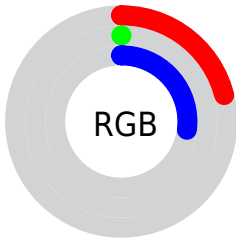
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	53, 0, 68
Decimal	3473476
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	10.37, 35.28, -28.75
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	10, 45.514, 320.819
Yxy	1.1742, 0.2716, 0.1270
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281663556 (0xFF350044)
YUV	23.5990, 21.8897, 25.7847
Hunter-Lab	10.8362, 22.4087, -22.8530

# Details

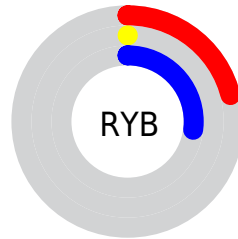
The Android color **4281663556** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **4279190528**, and the grayscale version is **4279703319**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4284952949**, and **4278190360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4281663556**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4281796420**.

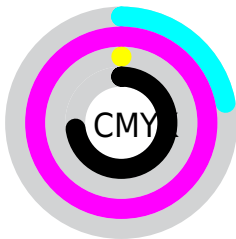
# Distribution



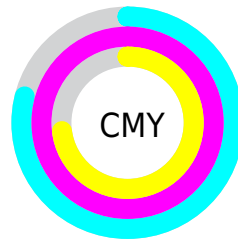
- Red (21%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (73%)




- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (73%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281663556 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 4281663556 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4281663556

 4281663556

 4294961919

 4280418350

 4284952949

 4278190360

 4286663311

 4278190080


 4288438953

 4290215109

 4292056801

 4293964542

 4294954495

 4281663556

■ 4281796420

■ 4281863748

■ 4281930820

■ 4282063684

■ 4282196548

■ 4282263876

■ 4282396740

■ 4282463812

■ 4282531140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278196568



4281663556



4283105319

# Triad

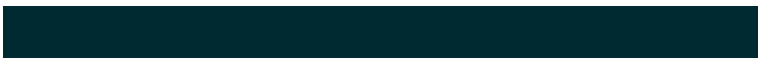
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



4281663556



4281079808



4278200882

# Complementary

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



4281663556



4279190528

# 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.



4278200593



4281663556



4279116032

# Square

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



4281663556



4282450432



4278199808



4278200397

# Rectangle

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



4281663556



4283301906



4278199808



4278200871



# Sweetspot

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



4281663556



4283645529



4278194244



4280950062



4289572269



4281216558



# Same Dimension

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



4281663556



4282777689



4282646578



4280294945



4283170913



4289659104



# Inverse Universe

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



4282646543



4284022804



4278207506



4280360479



4284547093

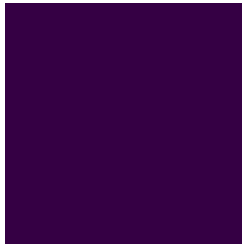


4292870194



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281663556 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

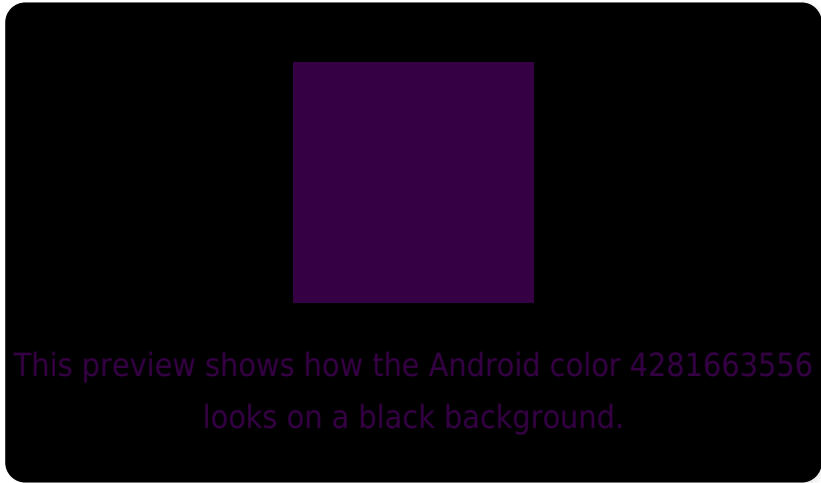
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

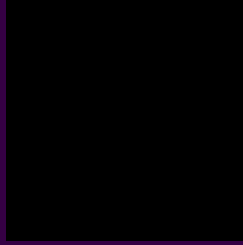
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4281663556 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281663556.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281663556.

# 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](#).

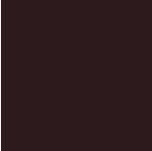
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
4281663556

**Protanopia**  
4278198339

**Deuteranopia**  
4278198586



**Tritanopia**  
4281277213

# Trichromacy



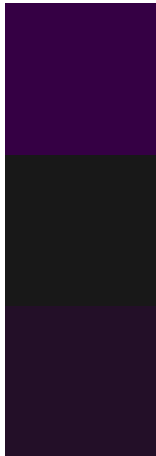
**Original Color**  
4281663556

**Protanomaly**  
4279440451

**Deuteranomaly**  
4279440702

**Tritanomaly**  
4281405739

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4281663556

**Achromatopsia**  
4279769112

**Achromatomaly**  
4280487720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281663556 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(53, 0, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 0, 68)  
}
```

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(53, 0, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 0, 68) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281663556 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(53, 0, 68) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 0, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 0, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 0, 68); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 0, 68); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 0, 68) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281663556 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 0, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 0,  
68) }
```

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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