

# Converting Colors

Android(4281679964)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281679964) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4281679964)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	35405C
RGB	53, 64, 92
RGB Percent	21%, 25%, 36%
CMY	0.7922, 0.7490, 0.6392
CMYK	0.42, 0.30, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	223°, 27%, 28%
HSV	223°, 42%, 36%
XYZ	5.2334, 5.1964, 10.8524
YIQ	63.9030, -15.5440, 6.3760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

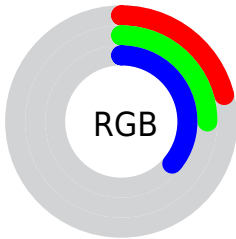
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	53, 62, 92
Decimal	3489884
CIE Lab	27.29, 3.64, -18.10
CIE LCh	27, 18.458, 281.359
Yxy	5.1964, 0.2459, 0.2442
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281679964 (0xFF35405C)
YUV	63.9030, 13.8518, -9.5619
Hunter-Lab	22.7956, 1.0874, -12.2695

# Details

The Android color **4281679964** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **4284240181**, and the grayscale version is **4282400832**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4284838030**, and **4278588974** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4281088348**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4282271580**.

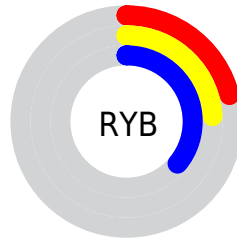
# Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (25%)

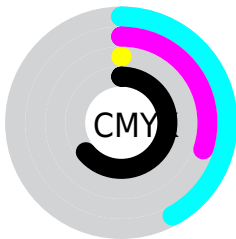
Blue (36%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (36%)

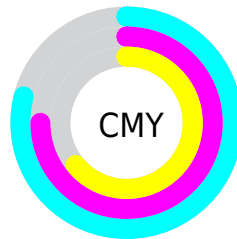


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281679964 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 4281679964 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4281679964



4281679964

4294967295



4280166980



4284838030



4278588974



4286548393



4278190361



4288259012



4278190080



4290035424



4291877629



4293719807



4281679964



4281679964



4281088348



4282271580

■ 4280496988

■ 4282862940

■ 4279839836

■ 4283520092

■ 4279248476

■ 4284111452

■ 4278656860

■ 4284703068

■ 4278196828

■ 4285294684

■ 4285886044

■ 4286543196

■ 4287134556

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4280108123



4281679964



4282989398

# Triad

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



4281679964



4284102702



4280502071

# Complementary

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



4281679964



4284240181

# 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.



4281681195



4281679964



4283514150

# Square

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



4281679964



4284233276



4282728740



4279322694

# Rectangle

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



4281679964



4283643982



4282728740



4280960818



# Sweetspot

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



4281679964



4285033848



4281687121



4281546301



4290624957



4282203453



# Same Dimension

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



4281679964



4282076280



4282201436



4280888110



4278198126



4278207469



# Inverse Universe

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



4284233024



4286069580



4283718709



4281215275



4285399071

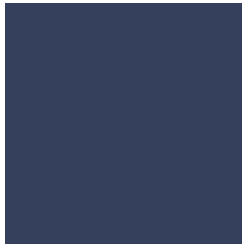


4293722179



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281679964 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

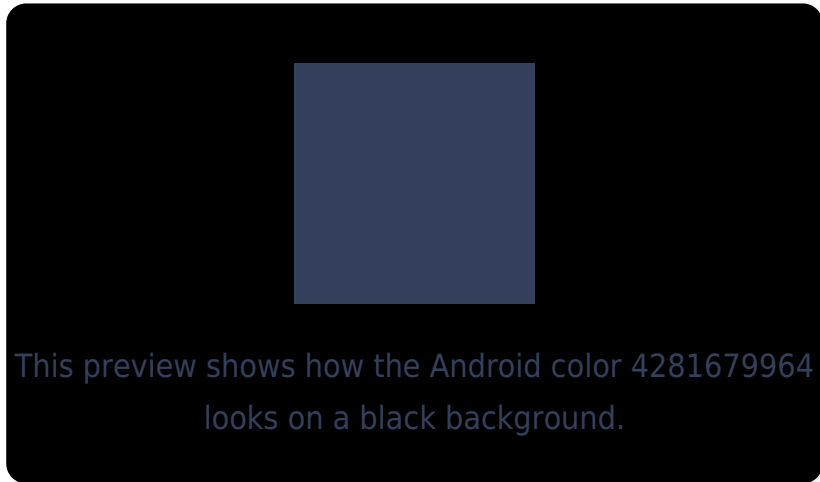
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4281679964 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281679964.

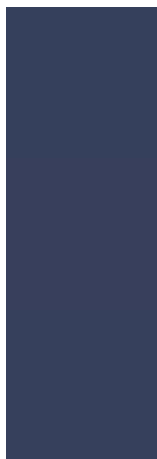


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281679964.

# 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**

4281679964

**Protanopia**

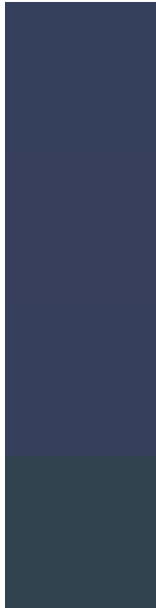
4281876316

**Deuteranopia**

4281745500



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4281679964

**Protanomaly**

4281810780

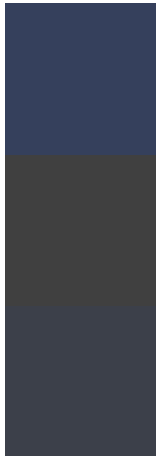
**Deuteranomaly**

4281745500

**Tritanomaly**

4281484112

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4281679964

**Achromatopsia**

4282400832

**Achromatomaly**

4282138698

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281679964 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, 64, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 64, 92)  
}
```

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, 64, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 64, 92) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281679964 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, 64, 92) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 64, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 64, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 64, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 64, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 64, 92)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281679964 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 64, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 64,  
92) }
```

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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