

# Converting Colors

Android(4281957534)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281957534) contains.

<b>Android(4281957534)</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(4281957534)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	397C9E
RGB	57, 124, 158
RGB Percent	22%, 49%, 62%
CMY	0.7765, 0.5137, 0.3804
CMYK	0.64, 0.22, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	200°, 47%, 42%
HSV	200°, 64%, 62%
XYZ	15.0665, 17.7538, 34.9805
YIQ	107.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

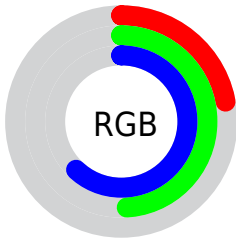
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	57, 97, 158
Decimal	3767454
CIELab	49.20, -10.42, -24.57
CIElCh	49, 26.688, 247.025
Yxy	17.7538, 0.2222, 0.2619
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281957534 (0xFF397C9E)
YUV	107.8430, 24.7274, -44.5893
Hunter-Lab	42.1352, -9.9093, -19.7276

# Details

The Android color `4281957534` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `006699`. A complement of this color would be `4288568121`, and the grayscale version is `4285295724`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4285706709`, and `4278209386` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4280907678`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4283007390`.

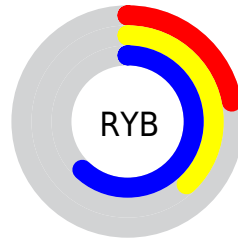
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (49%)

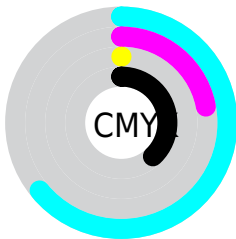
Blue (62%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (62%)

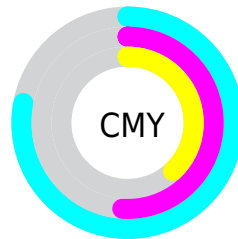


Cyan (64%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281957534 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 4281957534 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 4281957534

■ 4281957534

4294967295

■ 4279657348

■ 4285706709

■ 4278209386

■ 4287548657

■ 4278203730

■ 4289390847

■ 4278198331

■ 4291297279

■ 4278190629

■ 4293197823

■ 4278190350

■ 4278190080

■ 4281957534

■ 4281957534

■ 4280907678

■ 4283007390

■ 4279857566

■ 4284057502

■ 4278873246

■ 4285041822

■ 4278217118

■ 4286091678

■ 4287141790

■ 4288191646

■ 4289241502

■ 4290226078

■ 4291275934

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4280320143



4281957534



4284380578

# Triad

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



4281957534



4288767088



4284906576

# Complementary

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



4281957534



4288568121

# 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.



4286543176



4281957534



4288636763

# Square

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



4281957534



4288046727



4287852108



4283138147

# Rectangle

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



4281957534



4285886621



4287852108



4285495884



# Sweetspot

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



4281957534



4289184207



4281966171



4283523177



4293454056



4285098345



# Same Dimension

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



4281957534



4281375183



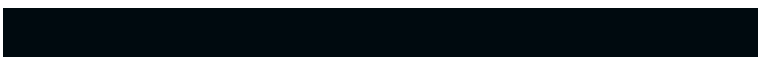
4281944734



4282862671



4278214543



4278192655



# Inverse Universe

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



4288559484



4291768473



4288580921



4283385676



4287561823



4279173130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281957534 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

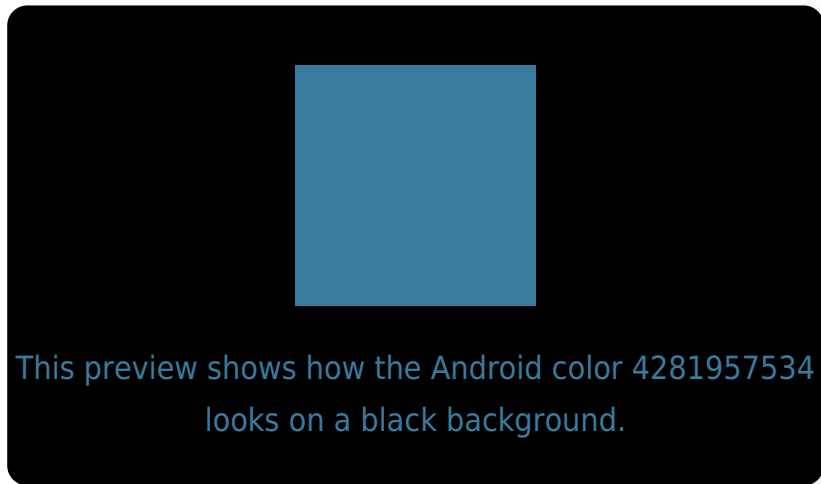
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

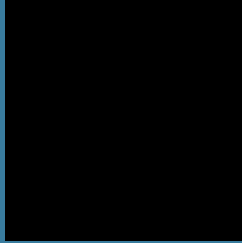
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4281957534 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281957534.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281957534.

# 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





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4281957534

**Protanomaly**  
4284053146

**Deuteranomaly**  
4283856543

**Tritanomaly**  
4281565073

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4281957534

**Achromatopsia**  
4285295724

**Achromatomaly**  
4284052094

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281957534 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(57, 124, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 124, 158)  
}
```

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(57, 124, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 124, 158) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281957534 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(57, 124, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 124, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 124, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 124, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 124, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 124,  
158) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281957534 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 124, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 124,  
158) }
```

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