

# Converting Colors

Android(4281999461)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281999461) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4281999461)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3A2065
RGB	58, 32, 101
RGB Percent	23%, 13%, 40%
CMY	0.7725, 0.8745, 0.6039
CMYK	0.43, 0.68, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	263°, 52%, 26%
HSV	263°, 68%, 40%
XYZ	4.6104, 2.8721, 12.6233
YIQ	47.6400, -6.6530, 26.9710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

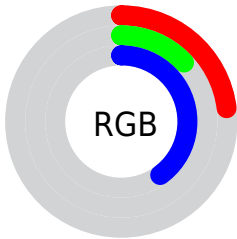
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	58, 32, 101
Decimal	3809381
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	19.52, 29.23, -36.27
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	20, 46.582, 308.860
Yxy	2.8721, 0.2293, 0.1429
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281999461 (0xFF3A2065)
YUV	47.6400, 26.3065, 9.0857
Hunter-Lab	16.9474, 18.9014, -32.2990

# Details

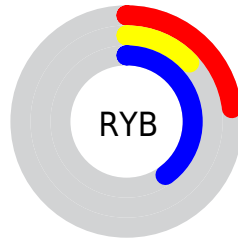
The Android color **4281999461** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **4283131168**, and the grayscale version is **4281282351**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4285353625**, and **4279107638** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4281603685**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4282395237**.

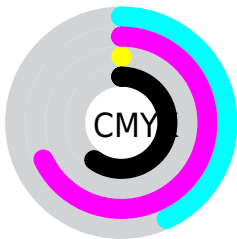
# Distribution



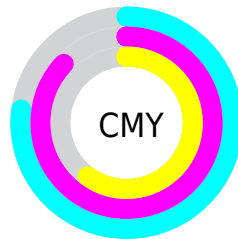
- Red (23%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281999461 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 4281999461 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4281999461



4281999461

4294967295



4280355405



4285353625



4279107638



4287063732



4278190623



4288839887



4278190082



4290681580



4278190080



4292523519



4294431231



4294962687



4281999461



4281999461

■ 4281603685

■ 4282395237

■ 4281142373

■ 4282856549

■ 4280746597

■ 4283252325

■ 4280680549

■ 4283648101

■ 4284044133

■ 4284505445

■ 4284901221

■ 4285296997

■ 4285758309

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278202740



4281999461



4284351049

# Triad

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



4281999461



4283311104



4278205753

# Complementary

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



4281999461



4283131168

# 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.



4278205461



4281999461



4281479424

# Square

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



4281999461



4284615937



4278794240



4278205786

# Rectangle

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



4281999461



4284940338



4278794240



4278205741



# Sweetspot

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



4281999461



4285687938



4280306789



4281872962



4290953922



4282532418



# Same Dimension

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



4281999461



4282390402



4284227685



4281347635



4281008243



4284154098



# Inverse Universe

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



4284817483



4286715738



4280902944



4281544241



4285726792

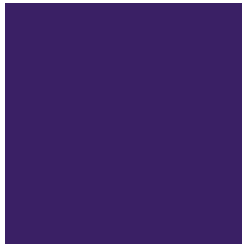


4294049943



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281999461 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

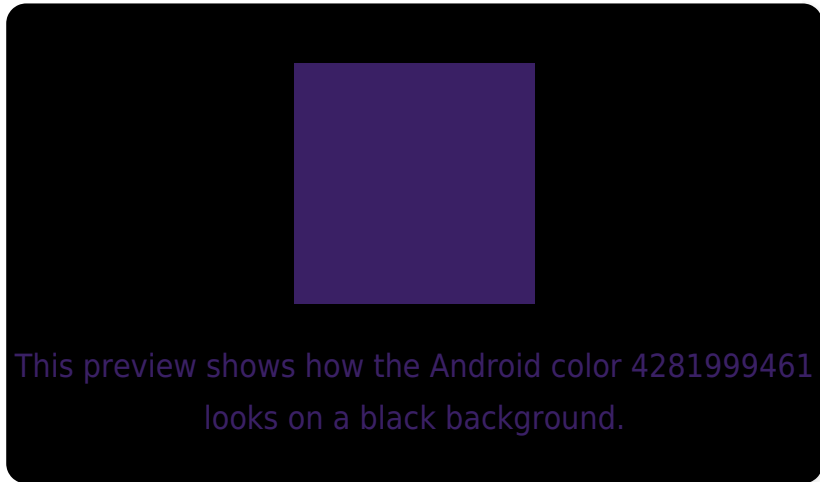
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

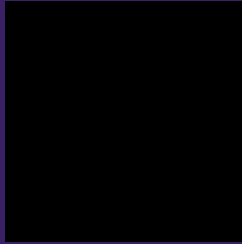
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4281999461 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281999461.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281999461.

# 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**

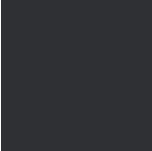
4281999461

**Protanopia**

4278201954

**Deuteranopia**

4278202709



**Tritanopia**  
4281217076

# Trichromacy



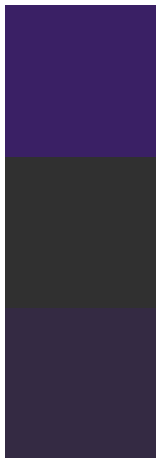
**Original Color**  
4281999461

**Protanomaly**  
4279576931

**Deuteranomaly**  
4279577435

**Tritanomaly**  
4281477702

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4281999461

**Achromatopsia**  
4281348144

**Achromatomaly**  
4281608771

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281999461 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(58, 32, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 32, 101)  
}
```

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(58, 32, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 32, 101) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281999461 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(58, 32, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 32, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 32, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 32, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 32, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 32,  
101) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281999461 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 32, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 32,  
101) }
```

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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