

# Converting Colors

Android(4282543822)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282543822) contains.

<b>Android(4282543822)</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> .....	28

# Color

**Android(4282543822)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	426ECE
RGB	66, 110, 206
RGB Percent	26%, 43%, 81%
CMY	0.7412, 0.5686, 0.1922
CMYK	0.68, 0.47, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	221°, 59%, 53%
HSV	221°, 68%, 81%
XYZ	18.9633, 16.7663, 60.6293
YIQ	107.7880, -57.0400, 20.5280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

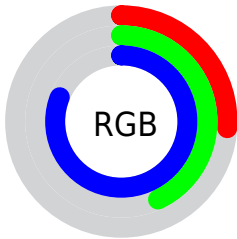
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	66, 99, 206
Decimal	4353742
CIE Lab	47.96, 16.46, -54.26
CIE LCh	48, 56.697, 286.874
Yxy	16.7663, 0.1968, 0.1740
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282543822 (0xFF426ECE)
YUV	107.7880, 48.4185, -36.6481
Hunter-Lab	40.9467, 11.0103, -59.1272

# Details

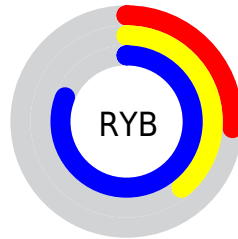
The Android color `4282543822` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `3366CC`. The color can be described as dark muted azure. A complement of this color would be `4291732034`, and the grayscale version is `4285229931`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4286620159`, and `4278206359` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4281163982`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4283923662`.

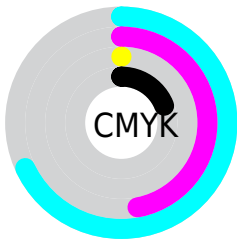
# Distribution



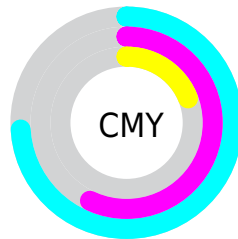
- Red (26%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282543822 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 4282543822 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4282543822



4282543822

4294967295



4279785138



4286620159



4278206359



4288593151



4278200956



4290566399



4278196067



4292474111



4278190922



4294508543



4278191155



4278190621



4278190080



4282543822



4282543822

■ 4281163982

■ 4283923662

■ 4279849678

■ 4285237966

■ 4278469838

■ 4286617806

■ 4278206926

■ 4287932366

■ 4289312206

■ 4290692046

■ 4292006350

■ 4293386190

■ 4294700494

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278222287



4282543822



4288043188

# Triad

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



4282543822



4290335533



4278224730

# Complementary

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



4282543822



4291732034

# 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.



4281631275



4282543822



4288309248

# Square

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



4282543822



4291248729



4285495296



4278225036

# Rectangle

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



4282543822



4289940120



4285495296



4278224202



# Sweetspot

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



4282543822



4291615999



4282568354



4284574592



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4282543822



4281233663



4284236494



4284243814



4278203558



4278193190



# Inverse Universe

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



4291707502



4294913648



4290039362



4284898399



4289069108



4280680460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282543822 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

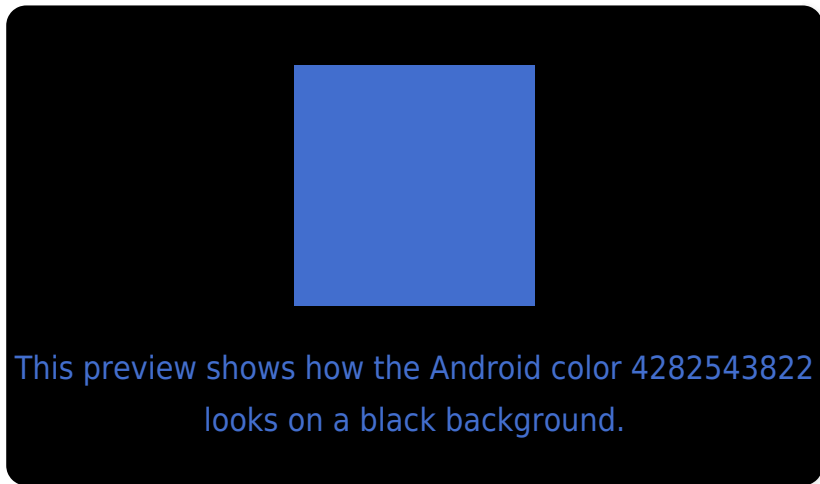
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 × 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 4282543822 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282543822.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282543822.

# 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**  
4282543822

**Protanomaly**  
4282543822

**Deuteranomaly**  
4279792077

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4282543822

**Achromatopsia**  
4285295724

**Achromatomaly**  
4284312976

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282543822 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(66, 110, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 110, 206)  
}
```

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(66, 110, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 110, 206) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282543822 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(66, 110, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 110, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 110, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 110, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 110, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 110,  
206) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282543822 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 110, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 110,  
206) }
```

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