

# Converting Colors

Android(4282556592)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282556592) contains.

<b>Android(4282556592)</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(4282556592)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42A0B0
RGB	66, 160, 176
RGB Percent	26%, 63%, 69%
CMY	0.7412, 0.3725, 0.3098
CMYK	0.62, 0.09, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	189°, 45%, 47%
HSV	189°, 62%, 69%
XYZ	22.6540, 29.4345, 45.5617
YIQ	133.7180, -61.1600, -14.9520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

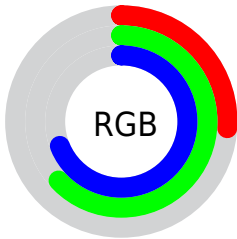
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	66, 117, 176
Decimal	4366512
CIELab	61.16, -22.59, -16.55
CIElCh	61, 28.007, 216.229
Yxy	29.4345, 0.2320, 0.3014
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282556592 (0xFF42A0B0)
YUV	133.7180, 20.8450, -59.3887
Hunter-Lab	54.2535, -20.4094, -11.8138

# Details

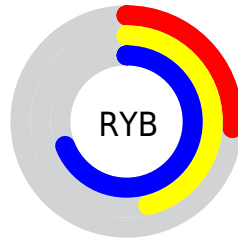
The Android color `4282556592` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `339999`. A complement of this color would be `4289745474`, and the grayscale version is `4287006342`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4286437352`, and `4278217851` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4281376176`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4283737008`.

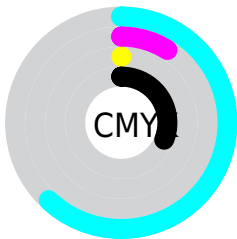
# Distribution



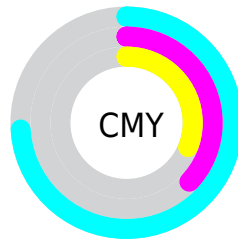
- Red (26%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282556592 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 4282556592 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4282556592



4282556592

4294967295



4280190613



4286437352



4278217851



4288345087



4278211683



4290248703



4278205515



4292149247



4278199860



4294115327



4278192671



4278190083



4278190080



4282556592



4282556592

■ 4281376176

■ 4283737008

■ 4280261552

■ 4284851632

■ 4279081136

■ 4286032048

■ 4278228656

■ 4287146672

■ 4288327088

■ 4289507248

■ 4290622128

■ 4291802288

■ 4292917168

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283277720



4282556592



4283866304

# Triad

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



4282556592



4290217128



4288713826

# Complementary

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



4282556592



4289745474

# 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.



4290153319



4282556592



4291068303

# Square

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



4282556592



4288580540



4291003512



4286946155

# Rectangle

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



4282556592



4285437893



4291003512



4289237346



# Sweetspot

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



4282556592



4290437094



4282560593



4283985779



4294111986



4285756275



# Same Dimension

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



4282556592



4281978086



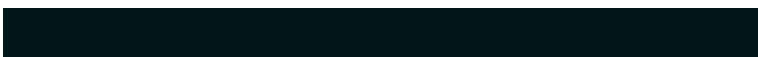
4282542768



4283455577



4278223769



4278195738



# Inverse Universe

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



4289741472



4293278156



4289759298



4284043352



4288217219



4279894038



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282556592 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

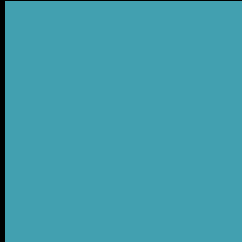
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282556592 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

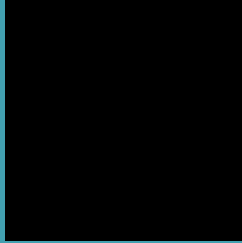
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4282556592 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282556592.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282556592.

# 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**

4282556592



**Protanomaly**

4285765546



**Deuteranomaly**

4285830835



**Tritanomaly**

4282491054

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4282556592



**Achromatopsia**

4287006342



**Achromatomaly**

4285370261

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282556592 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, 160, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 160, 176)  
}
```

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, 160, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 160, 176) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282556592 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, 160, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 160, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 160, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 160, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 160, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 160,  
176) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282556592 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 160, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 160,  
176) }
```

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