

# Converting Colors

Android(4282670227)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282670227) contains.

<b>Android(4282670227)</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(4282670227)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	445C93
RGB	68, 92, 147
RGB Percent	27%, 36%, 58%
CMY	0.7333, 0.6392, 0.4235
CMYK	0.54, 0.37, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	222°, 37%, 42%
HSV	222°, 54%, 58%
XYZ	11.4775, 10.9898, 29.1201
YIQ	91.0940, -31.9590, 12.0170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

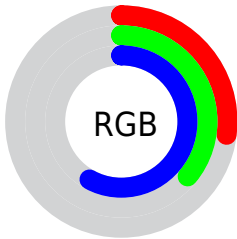
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	68, 86, 147
Decimal	4480147
CIE Lab	39.56, 7.64, -33.06
CIE LCh	40, 33.930, 283.015
Yxy	10.9898, 0.2225, 0.2130
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282670227 (0xFF445C93)
YUV	91.0940, 27.5617, -20.2534
Hunter-Lab	33.1509, 3.7862, -28.8753

# Details

The Android color `4282670227` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `336699`. A complement of this color would be `4287855428`, and the grayscale version is `4284177243`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4286156489`, and `4278464352` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4281684627`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4283655827`.

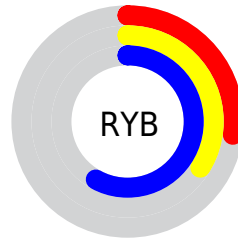
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (36%)

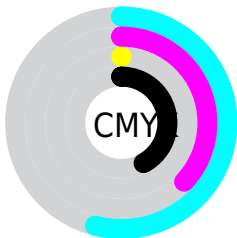
Blue (58%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (58%)

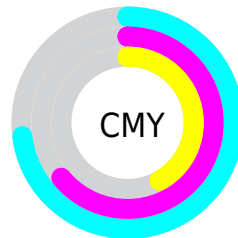


Cyan (54%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282670227 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 4282670227 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4282670227



4282670227

4294967295



4280894841



4286156489



4278464352



4287932646



4278196808



4289774591



4278190129



4291616767



4278190363



4293524735



4278190080



4282670227



4282670227



4281684627



4283655827



4280764563



4284575891

■ 4279778707

■ 4285561747

■ 4278793107

■ 4286547347

■ 4278201747

■ 4287532947

■ 4288453011

■ 4289438867

■ 4290424467

■ 4291344531

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278216082



4282670227



4285485446

# Triad

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



4282670227



4287319097



4279528012

# Complementary

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



4282670227



4287855428

# 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.



4282607155



4282670227



4286207527

# Square

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



4282670227



4287710802



4284637221



4278217577

# Rectangle

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



4282670227



4286663287



4284637221



4280838467



# Sweetspot

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



4282670227



4288785087



4282684282



4283323489



4292927712



4284572001



# Same Dimension

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



4282670227



4282739391



4283581587



4282598730



4278200970



4278190858



# Inverse Universe

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



4287841372



4290725226



4286944068



4283056965



4287234090



4278845443



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282670227 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

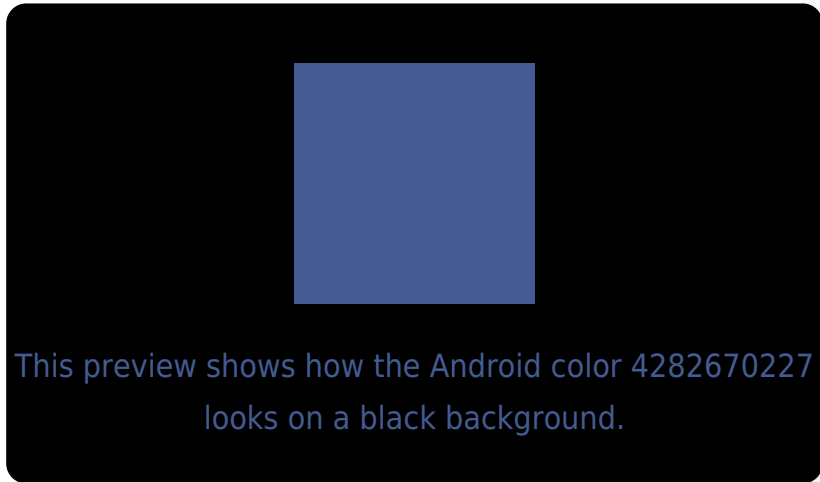
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4282670227 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282670227.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282670227.

# 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**

4282670227

**Protanopia**

4282932114

**Deuteranopia**

4282342803



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4282670227

**Protanomaly**  
4282866578

**Deuteranomaly**  
4282473875

**Tritanomaly**  
4282081658

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4282670227

**Achromatopsia**  
4284177243

**Achromatomaly**  
4283652975

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282670227 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(68, 92, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 92, 147)  
}
```

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(68, 92, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 92, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282670227 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(68, 92, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 92, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 92, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 92, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 92, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 92,  
147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282670227 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 92, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 92,  
147) }
```

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