

# Converting Colors

Android(4282993064)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282993064) contains.

<b>Android(4282993064)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4282993064)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4949A8
RGB	73, 73, 168
RGB Percent	29%, 29%, 66%
CMY	0.7137, 0.7137, 0.3412
CMYK	0.57, 0.57, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	240°, 39%, 47%
HSV	240°, 57%, 66%
XYZ	12.1981, 9.0087, 38.1417
YIQ	83.8300, -30.4950, 29.5450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

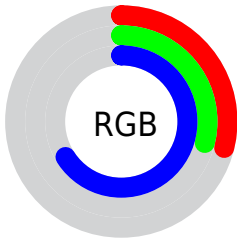
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	73, 73, 168
Decimal	4802984
CIE Lab	36.00, 28.06, -51.33
CIE LCh	36, 58.500, 298.666
Yxy	9.0087, 0.2055, 0.1518
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282993064 (0xFF4949A8)
YUV	83.8300, 41.4958, -9.4979
Hunter-Lab	30.0145, 20.0181, -54.3342

# Details

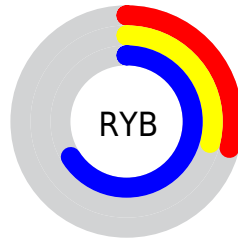
The Android color `4282993064` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `333399`. A complement of this color would be `4289243209`, and the grayscale version is `4283650899`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4286675680`, and `4278197619` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4281874600`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284111528`.

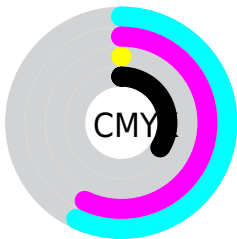
# Distribution



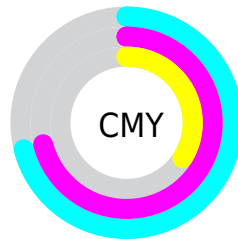
- Red (29%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282993064 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 4282993064 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4282993064



4282993064

4294967295



4281021069



4286675680



4278197619



4288582653



4278192474



4290424575



4278190146



4292332287



4278190890



4294305535



4278190357



4278190080



4282993064



4282993064



4281874600



4284111528

■ 4280756136

■ 4285229992

■ 4279703464

■ 4286282664

■ 4278585000

■ 4287401128

■ 4278190248

■ 4288519592

■ 4289638056

■ 4290756520

■ 4291809192

■ 4292927656

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278213812



4282993064



4287180422

# Triad

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



4282993064



4287380992



4278216785

# Complementary

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



4282993064



4289243209

# 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.



4278215967



4282993064



4285157888

# Square

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



4282993064



4288815659



4282081024



4278217089

# Rectangle

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



4282993064



4288551529



4282081024



4278216769



# Sweetspot

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



4282993064



4290164443



4283017384



4283979886



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4282993064



4282795739



4286073256



4283190356



4278190228



4278190100



# Inverse Universe

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



4289218984



4292560603



4286097481



4283714644



4287889556

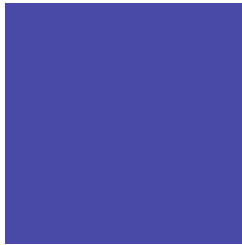


4279500820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282993064 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

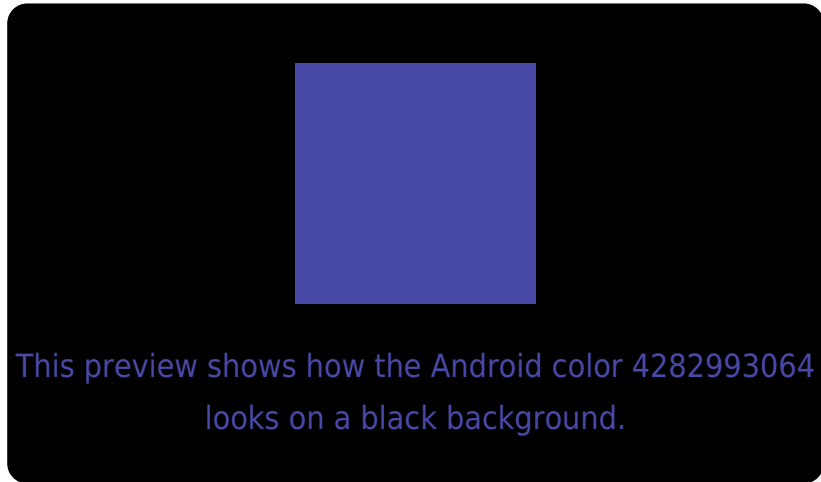
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4282993064 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282993064.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282993064.

# 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**  
4282993064

**Protanomaly**  
4279979691

**Deuteranomaly**  
4279980445

**Tritanomaly**  
4281881724

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4282993064

**Achromatopsia**  
4283716692

**Achromatomaly**  
4283453555

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282993064 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(73, 73, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(73, 73, 168)  
}
```

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(73, 73, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(73, 73, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282993064 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(73, 73, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(73, 73, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(73, 73, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(73, 73, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 73, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 73,  
168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282993064 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(73, 73, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(73, 73,  
168) }
```

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