

# Converting Colors

Android(4283069669)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283069669) contains.

<b>Android(4283069669)</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(4283069669)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4A74E5
RGB	74, 116, 229
RGB Percent	29%, 45%, 90%
CMY	0.7098, 0.5451, 0.1020
CMYK	0.68, 0.49, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	224°, 75%, 59%
HSV	224°, 68%, 90%
XYZ	23.2123, 19.6038, 76.6892
YIQ	116.3240, -61.3050, 26.2390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

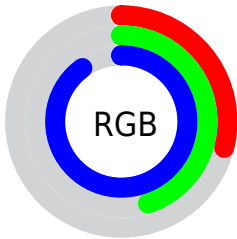
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	74, 107, 229
Decimal	4879589
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.39, 22.08, -61.76
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 65.589, 289.668
Yxy	19.6038, 0.1942, 0.1640
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283069669 (0xFF4A74E5)
YUV	116.3240, 55.5493, -37.1181
Hunter-Lab	44.2761, 16.0975, -71.7009

# Details

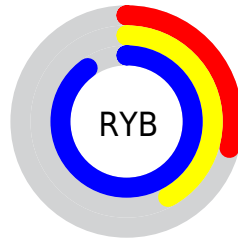
The Android color `4283069669` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `3366CC`. The color can be described as middle muted azure. A complement of this color would be `4293245770`, and the grayscale version is `4285822068`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4287277311`, and `4278207917` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4281557989`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284581349`.

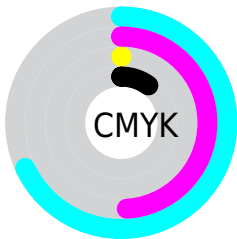
# Distribution



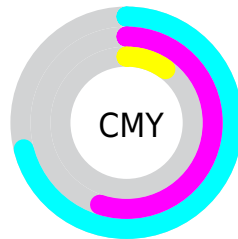
- Red (29%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283069669 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 4283069669 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4283069669

 4283069669

4294967295

 4280310984

 4287277311

 4278207917

 4289250303

 4278202257

 4291288831

 4278197367

 4293262335

 4278190686

 4278192197

 4278190894

 4278190360

 4278190080

■ 4283069669

■ 4283069669

■ 4281557989

■ 4284581349

■ 4280046565

■ 4286092773

■ 4278534885

■ 4287604453

■ 4278206181

■ 4289116133

■ 4290562021

■ 4292073701

■ 4293585381

■ 4294965989

■ 4294967269

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278224873



4283069669



4289354180

# Triad

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



4283069669



4291450916



4278227556

# Complementary

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



4283069669



4293245770

# 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.



4280257834



4283069669



4288966912

# Square

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



4283069669



4292624472



4285629184



4278228127

# Rectangle

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



4283069669



4291446435



4285629184



4278227281



# Sweetspot

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



4283069669



4291615487



4283098553



4284574080



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4283069669



4281362687



4285287141



4284967539



4278202547



4278193715



# Inverse Universe

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



4293216884



4294914152



4291028298



4285753194



4289921072



4281532430



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283069669 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

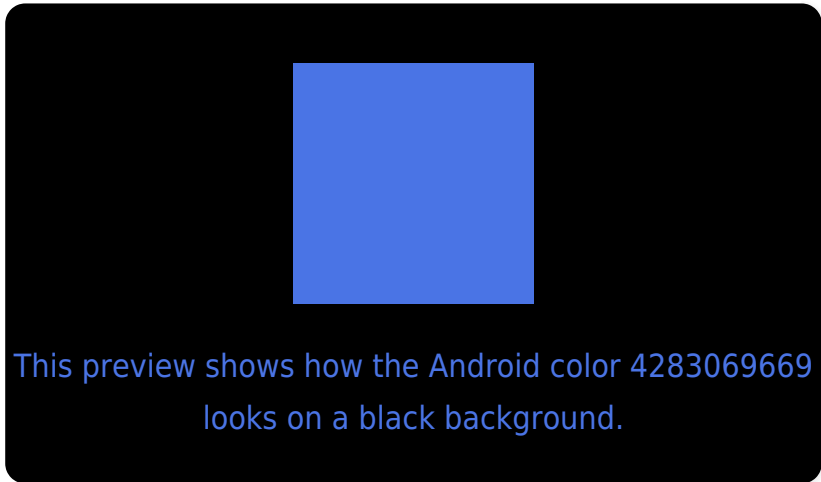
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

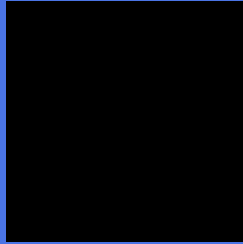
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4283069669 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283069669.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283069669.

# 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**

4283069669

**Protanopia**

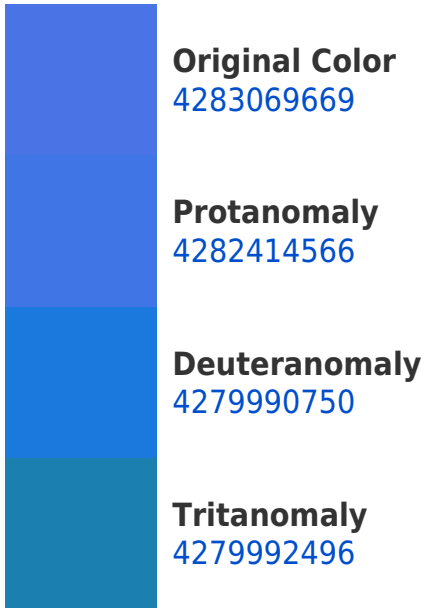
4282087143

**Deuteranopia**

4278222042



# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283069669 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(74, 116, 229)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 116, 229)  
}
```

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(74, 116, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 116, 229) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283069669 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(74, 116, 229) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 116, 229) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 116, 229)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 116, 229); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 116, 229);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 116,  
229) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283069669 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 116, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 116,  
229) }
```

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