

# Converting Colors

Android(4283262106)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283262106) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4283262106)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4D649A
RGB	77, 100, 154
RGB Percent	30%, 39%, 60%
CMY	0.6980, 0.6078, 0.3961
CMYK	0.50, 0.35, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	222°, 33%, 45%
HSV	222°, 50%, 60%
XYZ	13.4505, 13.0252, 32.3771
YIQ	99.2790, -31.0420, 11.9180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

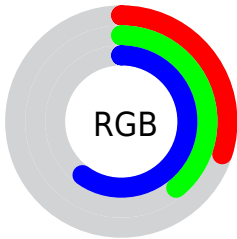
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	77, 95, 154
Decimal	5072026
CIELab	42.80, 7.10, -32.11
CIELCh	43, 32.887, 282.474
Yxy	13.0252, 0.2285, 0.2213
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283262106 (0xFF4D649A)
YUV	99.2790, 26.9775, -19.5387
Hunter-Lab	36.0905, 3.3664, -27.9262

# Details

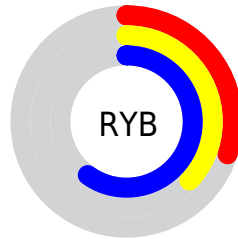
The Android color `4283262106` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666699`. A complement of this color would be `4288316237`, and the grayscale version is `4284703587`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4286748625`, and `4279514726` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4282276250`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284247962`.

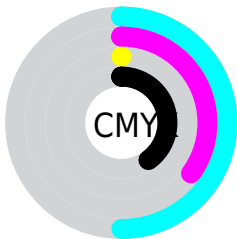
# Distribution



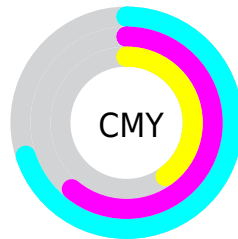
- Red (30%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283262106 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 4283262106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4283262106



4283262106

4294967295



4281486464



4286748625



4279514726



4288524781



4278198606



4290366975



4278192439



4292274687



4278190625



4294180863



4278190086



4278190080



4283262106



4283262106



4282276250



4284247962

■ 4281224858

■ 4285299354

■ 4280239258

■ 4286284954

■ 4279187866

■ 4287336346

■ 4278202010

■ 4288322202

■ 4289308058

■ 4290359450

■ 4291345050

■ 4292396442

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278217880



4283262106



4285946509

# Triad

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



4283262106



4287845442



4280578644

# Complementary

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



4283262106



4288316237

# 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.



4283264572



4283262106



4286799409

# Square

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



4283262106



4288237403



4285228846



4278219632

# Rectangle

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



4283262106



4287189887



4285228846



4281626955



# Sweetspot

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



4283262106



4289443017



4283275907



4283717990



4293322470



4284900966



# Same Dimension

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



4283262106



4283528649



4284239258



4282730317



4278200972



4278191117



# Inverse Universe

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



4288302436



4291383669



4287339085



4283254087



4287365162

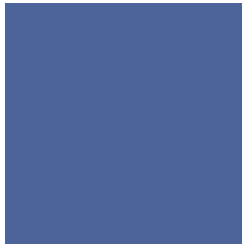


4279042052



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283262106 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

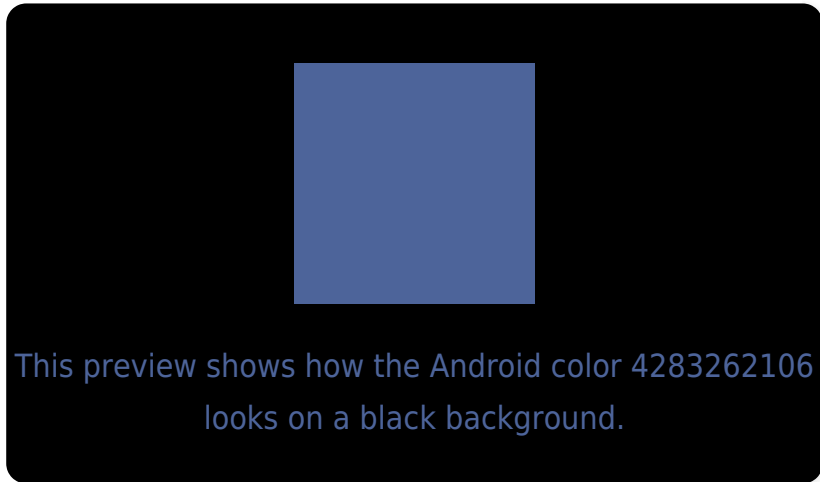
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

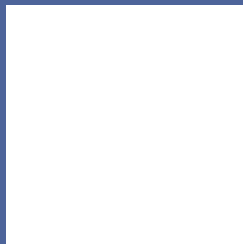
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4283262106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283262106.

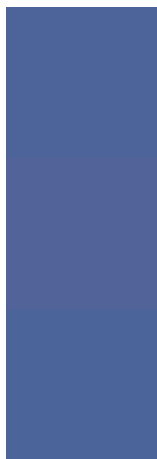


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283262106.

# 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**

4283262106

**Protanopia**

4283589529

**Deuteranopia**

4283131290



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4283262106

**Protanomaly**

4283458457

**Deuteranomaly**

4283196826

**Tritanomaly**

4282739074

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4283262106

**Achromatopsia**

4284703587

**Achromatomaly**

4284179319

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283262106 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(77, 100, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 100, 154)  
}
```

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(77, 100, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 100, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283262106 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(77, 100, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 100, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 100, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 100, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 100, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 100,  
154) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283262106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 100, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 100,  
154) }
```

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](#).



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