

# Converting Colors

Android(4283647332)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283647332) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4283647332)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	534564
RGB	83, 69, 100
RGB Percent	33%, 27%, 39%
CMY	0.6745, 0.7294, 0.6078
CMYK	0.17, 0.31, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	267°, 18%, 33%
HSV	267°, 31%, 39%
XYZ	7.9957, 7.0153, 12.9893
YIQ	76.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

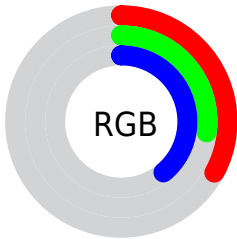
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	83, 69, 100
Decimal	5457252
CIELab	31.84, 12.87, -15.97
CIELCh	32, 20.509, 308.862
Yxy	7.0153, 0.2856, 0.2505
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283647332 (0xFF534564)
YUV	76.7200, 11.4770, 5.5076
Hunter-Lab	26.4865, 7.5336, -10.5359

# Details

The Android color **4283647332** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **4283851845**, and the grayscale version is **4283256141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4286936471**, and **4280621621** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4283317092**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4283977572**.

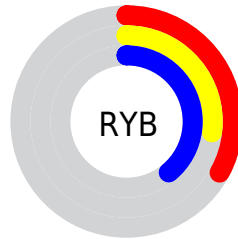
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (27%)

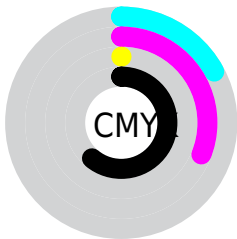
Blue (39%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (39%)

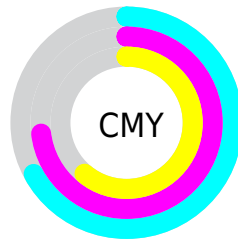


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283647332 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 4283647332 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4283647332



4283647332

4294967295



4282134348



4286936471



4280621621



4288647090



4279435296



4290423245



4278190085



4292265449



4278190080



4294173183

4294966783



4283647332



4283647332



4283317092



4283977572

■ 4282921316

■ 4284373348

■ 4282591076

■ 4284703588

■ 4282195300

■ 4285099364

■ 4281865060

■ 4285429604

■ 4281469284

■ 4285825380

■ 4281139300

■ 4286155620

■ 4286551396

■ 4286881636

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4282141547



4283647332



4284694615

# Triad

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



4283647332



4284433965



4279653455

# Complementary

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



4283647332



4283851845

# 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.



4281094975



4283647332



4283517739

# Square

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



4283647332



4285022520



4282339377



4278866783

# Rectangle

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



4283647332



4285087564



4282339377



4280111946



# Sweetspot

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



4283647332



4286346882



4282734180



4282268482



4290953922



4282532418



# Same Dimension

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



4283647332



4285026946



4284630372



4281347635



4281598067



4285333746



# Inverse Universe

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



4284761430



4286730860



4282868805



4281544241



4285726783



4294049925



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283647332 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

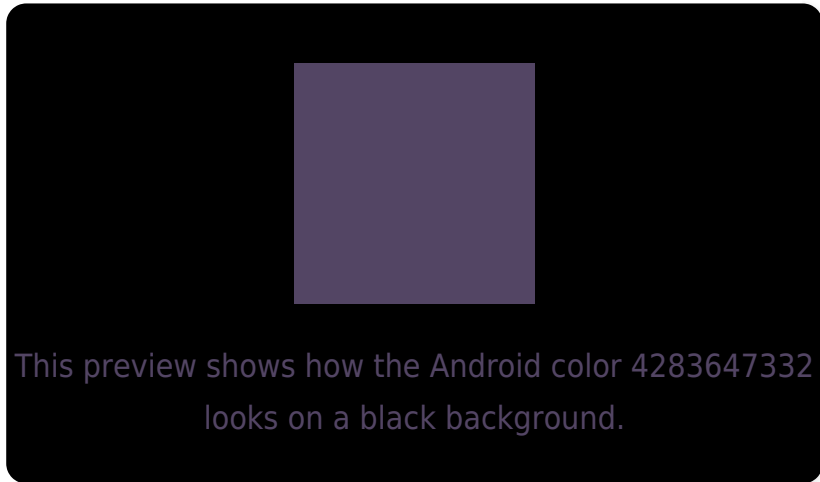
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4283647332 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283647332.

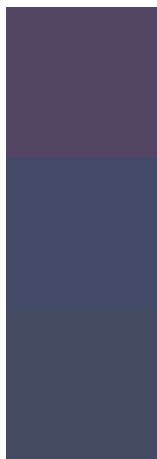


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283647332.

# 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**


4283647332

**Protanopia**

4282534504

**Deuteranopia**

4282731107



**Tritanopia**  
4283386191

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4283647332

**Protanomaly**  
4282927207

**Deuteranomaly**  
4283058275

**Tritanomaly**  
4283451479

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4283647332

**Achromatopsia**  
4283256141

**Achromatomaly**  
4283386453

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283647332 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(83, 69, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 69, 100)  
}
```

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(83, 69, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 69, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283647332 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(83, 69, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 69, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 69, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 69, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 69, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 69,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283647332 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 69, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 69,  
100) }
```

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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