

# Converting Colors

Android(4284481727)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284481727) contains.

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**Color**

**Android(4284481727)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6000BF
RGB	96, 0, 191
RGB Percent	38%, 0%, 75%
CMY	0.6235, 1.0000, 0.2510
CMYK	0.50, 1.00, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	270°, 100%, 37%
HSV	270°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	14.2278, 6.2484, 49.7464
YIQ	50.4780, -4.0950, 79.7530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

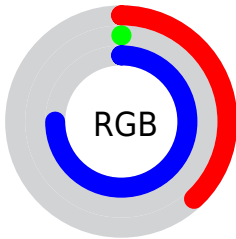
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	96, 0, 191
Decimal	6291647
CIELab	30.03, 67.08, -74.68
CIElCh	30, 100.377, 311.931
Yxy	6.2484, 0.2026, 0.0890
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284481727 (0xFF6000BF)
YUV	50.4780, 69.2773, 39.9228
Hunter-Lab	24.9968, 57.8556, -100.4960

# Details

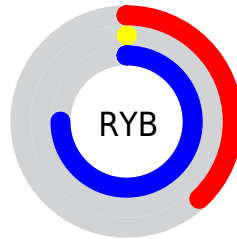
The Android color **4284481727** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600CC**. A complement of this color would be **4284464896**, and the grayscale version is **4281479730**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4288432121**, and **4279697544** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4284481727**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4285076415**.

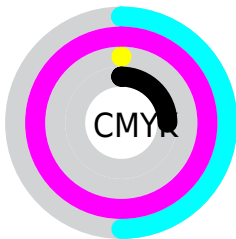
# Distribution



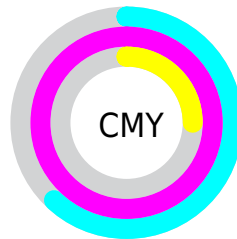
- Red (38%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284481727 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 4284481727 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4284481727

 4284481727

4294967295

 4282384547

 4288432121

 4279697544

 4290405375

 4278190190

 4292378367

 4278190164

 4294417151

 4278191676

 4294948607

 4278190629

 4294956031

 4278190350

 4294963455

 4278190080

 4284481727

■ 4285076415

■ 4285736639

■ 4286331327

■ 4286991551

■ 4287586495

■ 4288246719

■ 4288906943

■ 4289501631

■ 4290096319

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278209511



4284481727



4289790073

# Triad

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



4284481727



4286328576



4278214502

# Complementary

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



4284481727



4284464896

# 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.



4278213901



4284481727



4282011136

# Square

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



4284481727



4289396736



4278212864



4278215345

# Rectangle

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



4284481727



4290838598



4278212864



4278214474



# Sweetspot

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



4284481727



4291997175



4278214847



4284960893



4294769916



4286414205



# Same Dimension

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



4284481727



4286316791



4290707647



4284110174



4283367582



4279173151



# Inverse Universe

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



4290707551



4294377595



4278238976



4284372314



4288544847

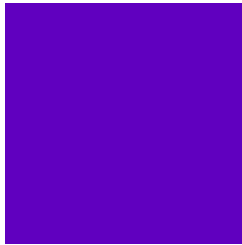


4280221711



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284481727 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

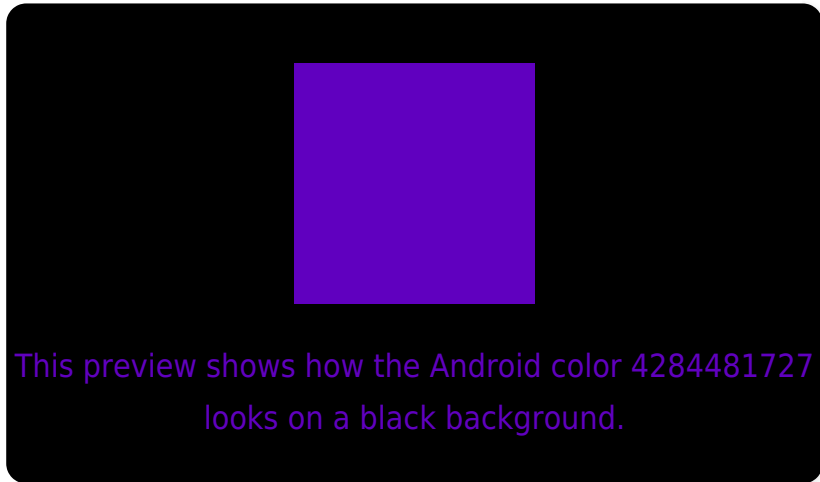
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

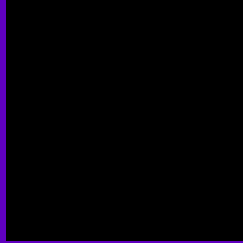
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4284481727 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284481727.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284481727.

# 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**

4284481727

**Protanopia**

4278208404

**Deuteranopia**

4278209407



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4284481727

**Protanomaly**  
4280495524

**Deuteranomaly**  
4280496278

**Tritanomaly**  
4283182968

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4284481727

**Achromatopsia**  
4281479730

**Achromatomaly**  
4282589285

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284481727 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(96, 0, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 0, 191)  
}
```

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(96, 0, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 0, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284481727 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(96, 0, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 0, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 0, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 0, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 0, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 0, 191)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284481727 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 0, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 0,  
191) }
```

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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