

# Converting Colors

Android(4282427103)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282427103) contains.

<b>Android(4282427103)</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(4282427103)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	40A6DF
RGB	64, 166, 223
RGB Percent	25%, 65%, 87%
CMY	0.7490, 0.3490, 0.1255
CMYK	0.71, 0.26, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	202°, 71%, 56%
HSV	202°, 71%, 87%
XYZ	29.0699, 33.6901, 74.7827
YIQ	142.0000, -79.0890, -3.8970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

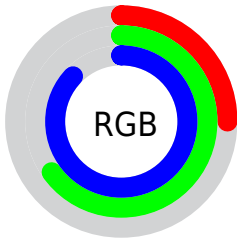
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	64, 126, 223
Decimal	4237023
CIELab	64.72, -11.04, -37.29
CIELCh	65, 38.892, 253.515
Yxy	33.6901, 0.2114, 0.2449
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282427103 (0xFF40A6DF)
YUV	142.0000, 39.9330, -68.4060
Hunter-Lab	58.0432, -12.1772, -35.7589

# Details

The Android color `4282427103` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `3399CC`. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be `4292835648`, and the grayscale version is `4287532686`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4286766591`, and `4278219432` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4280983263`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4283870943`.

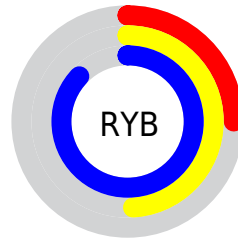
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (65%)

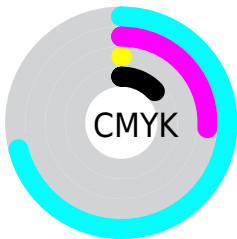
Blue (87%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (87%)

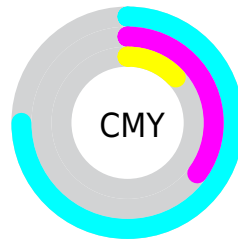


Cyan (71%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282427103 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 4282427103 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4282427103

 4282427103

4294967295

 4278750403

 4286766591

 4278219432

 4288739839

 4278213261

 4290772991

 4278207347

 4292739071

 4278201690

 4294770687

 4278196546

 4278190892

 4278190358

 4278190080

■ 4282427103

■ 4282427103

■ 4280983263

■ 4283870943

■ 4279473887

■ 4285380319

■ 4278226911

■ 4286824159

■ 4288267999

■ 4289777375

■ 4291221215

■ 4292665055

■ 4294108895

■ 4294962911

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278234572



4282427103



4286815200

# Triad

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



4282427103



4292903566



4286425449

# Complementary

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



4282427103



4292835648

# 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.



4288979032



4282427103



4292446319

# Square

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



4282427103



4292117682



4291073114



4283412104

# Rectangle

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



4282427103



4289106647



4291073114



4287342178

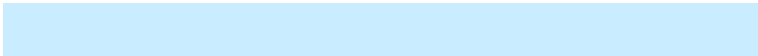


# Sweetspot

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



4282427103



4291423487



4282441592



4284511360



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4282427103



4280594687



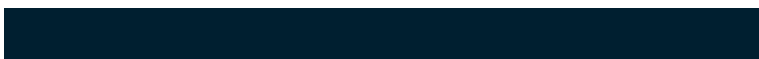
4282407135



4284836976



4278219184



4278198064



# Inverse Universe

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



4292821158



4294911152



4292855616



4285556076



4289724529

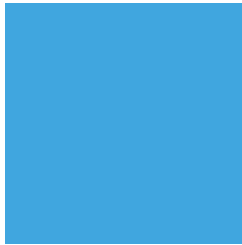


4281335839



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282427103 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

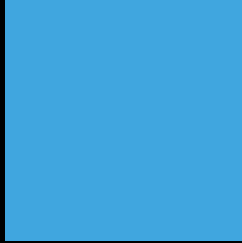
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282427103 looks on a 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 ✓ Pass

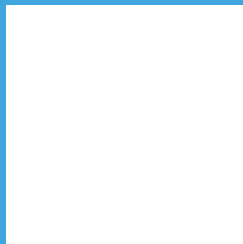
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4282427103 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282427103.



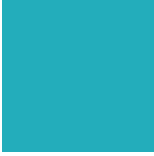
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282427103.

# 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](#).

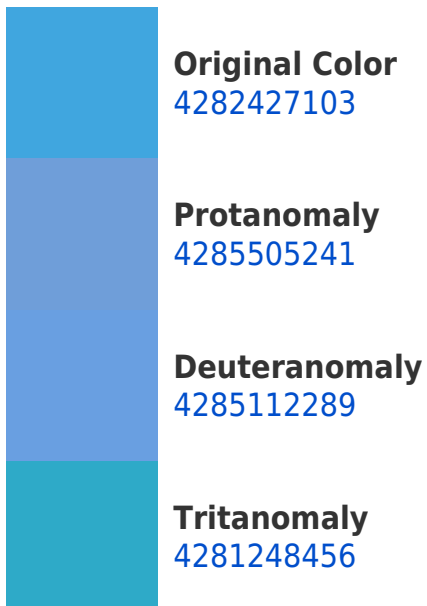
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
4280528315

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282427103 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(64, 166, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 166, 223)  
}
```

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(64, 166, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 166, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282427103 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(64, 166, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 166, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 166, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 166, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 166, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 166,  
223) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282427103 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 166, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 166,  
223) }
```

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