

# Converting Colors

Android(4283927777)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283927777) contains.

<b>Android(4283927777)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Android(4283927777)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	578CE1
RGB	87, 140, 225
RGB Percent	34%, 55%, 88%
CMY	0.6588, 0.4510, 0.1176
CMYK	0.61, 0.38, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	217°, 70%, 61%
HSV	217°, 61%, 88%
XYZ	26.8992, 26.2186, 74.8771
YIQ	133.8430, -58.8730, 15.1990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

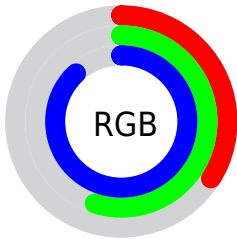
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	87, 125, 225
Decimal	5737697
CIE Lab	58.24, 8.26, -48.53
CIE LCh	58, 49.224, 279.657
Yxy	26.2186, 0.2102, 0.2048
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283927777 (0xFF578CE1)
YUV	133.8430, 44.9404, -41.0813
Hunter-Lab	51.2041, 4.1645, -50.8584

# Details

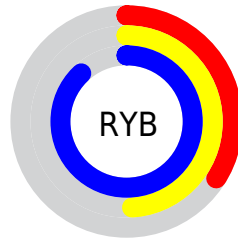
The Android color `4283927777` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `6699FF`. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be `4292979799`, and the grayscale version is `4286940549`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4287873535`, and `4278213545` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4282482401`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4285438689`.

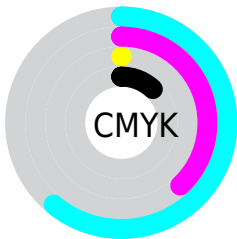
# Distribution



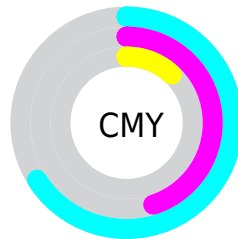
- Red (34%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283927777 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 4283927777 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4283927777

 4283927777

4294967295


 4281693125

 4287873535

 4278213545

 4289846783

 4278207630

 4291754495

 4278201972

 4293722111

 4278197083

 4278191939

 4278190892

 4278190358

 4278190080

■ 4283927777

■ 4283927777

■ 4282482401

■ 4285438689

■ 4280971489

■ 4286884065

■ 4279526113

■ 4288394977

■ 4278212321

■ 4289840097

■ 4291351009

■ 4292796385

■ 4294241761

■ 4294966241

■ 4294967265

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278229468



4283927777



4288773071

# Triad

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



4283927777



4292177751



4279934828

# Complementary

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



4283927777



4292979799

# 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.



4285045062



4283927777



4290543418

# Square

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



4283927777



4292634240



4288122418



4278231449

# Rectangle

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



4283927777



4290801848



4288122418



4282359391



# Sweetspot

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



4283927777



4291945471



4283949482



4284706432



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4283927777



4282551295



4284831713



4284836208



4278207664



4278194992



# Inverse Universe

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



4292958092



4294918795



4292075863



4285556073



4289724484



4281335827



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283927777 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

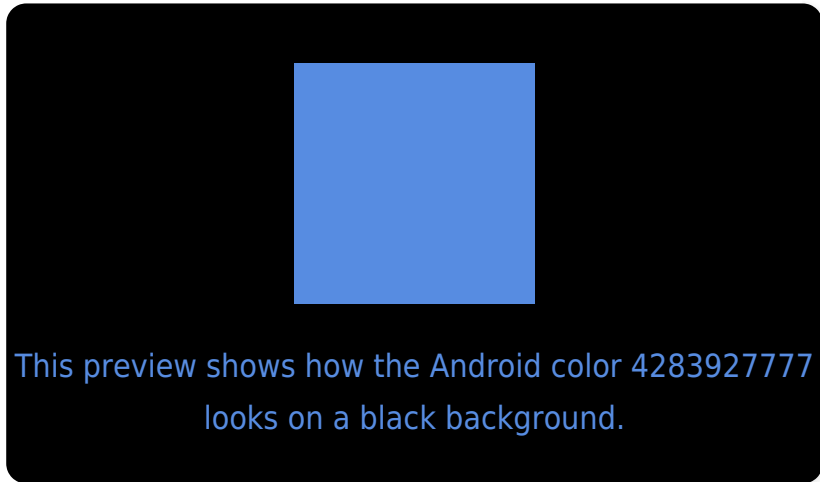
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4283927777 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283927777.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283927777.

# 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





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4283927777

**Protanomaly**  
4284779231

**Deuteranomaly**  
4283993313

**Tritanomaly**  
4282750139

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4283927777

**Achromatopsia**  
4287006342

**Achromatomaly**  
4285892775

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283927777 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(87, 140, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 140, 225)  
}
```

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(87, 140, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 140, 225) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283927777 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(87, 140, 225) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 140, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 140, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 140, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 140, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 140,  
225) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283927777 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 140, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 140,  
225) }
```

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