

# Converting Colors

Android(4283991469)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283991469) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4283991469)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5885AD
RGB	88, 133, 173
RGB Percent	35%, 52%, 68%
CMY	0.6549, 0.4784, 0.3216
CMYK	0.49, 0.23, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	208°, 34%, 51%
HSV	208°, 49%, 68%
XYZ	19.9549, 21.8669, 42.7042
YIQ	124.1050, -39.6600, 2.9000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

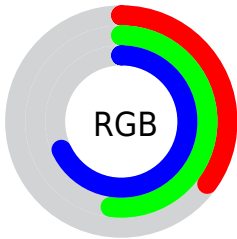
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	88, 117, 173
Decimal	5801389
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.89, -4.06, -25.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 26.221, 261.094
Yxy	21.8669, 0.2361, 0.2587
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283991469 (0xFF5885AD)
YUV	124.1050, 24.1052, -31.6641
Hunter-Lab	46.7621, -5.6620, -21.4115

# Details

The Android color `4283991469` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `6699CC`. A complement of this color would be `4289560664`, and the grayscale version is `4286348412`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4287544037`, and `4280243320` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4282875309`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4285107629`.

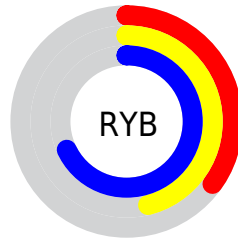
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (52%)

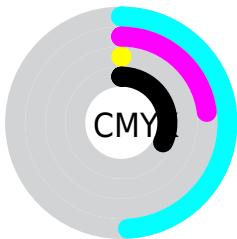
Blue (68%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (68%)

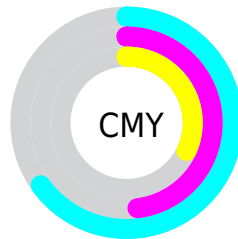


Cyan (49%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (32%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283991469 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 4283991469 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4283991469

 4283991469

4294967295

 4282215570

 4287544037

 4280243320

 4289386239

 4278205792

 4291228415

 4278200136

 4293132287

 4278194993

 4278190364

 4278190080

 4283991469

 4283991469

 4282875309

 4285107629

■ 4281693613

■ 4286289325

■ 4280577453

■ 4287405485

■ 4279461037

■ 4288521901

■ 4278279341

■ 4289703597

■ 4278213805

■ 4290819757

■ 4291935917

■ 4293052077

■ 4294233773

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4282092195



4283991469



4286217643

# Triad

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



4283991469



4289622130



4284910180

# Complementary

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



4283991469



4289560664

# 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.



4286612566



4283991469



4289164895

# Square

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



4283991469



4289294473



4288118100



4283141497

# Rectangle

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



4283991469



4287527075



4288118100



4285499486



# Sweetspot

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



4283991469



4290761184



4284001664



4284245872



4293980400



4285558896



# Same Dimension

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



4283991469



4284261088



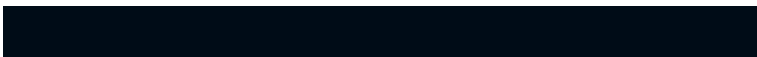
4283980717



4283323223



4278210710



4278193175



# Inverse Universe

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



4289550469



4292893858



4289571416



4283911763



4288020560



4279697420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283991469 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

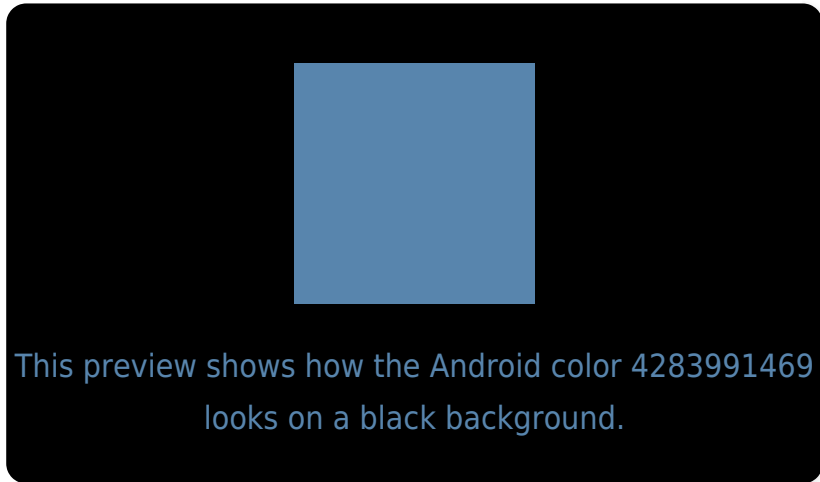
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

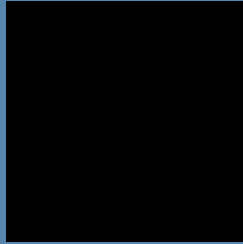
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4283991469 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283991469.

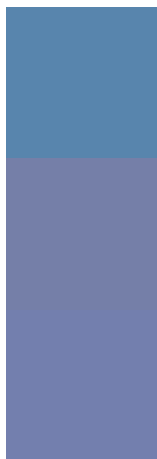


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283991469.

# 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**

4283991469

**Protanopia**

4285890472

**Deuteranopia**

4285759406



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4283991469

**Protanomaly**  
4285170090

**Deuteranomaly**  
4285104558

**Tritanomaly**  
4283664542

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4283991469

**Achromatopsia**  
4286348412

**Achromatomaly**  
4285497230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283991469 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(88, 133, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 133, 173)  
}
```

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(88, 133, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 133, 173) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283991469 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(88, 133, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 133, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 133, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 133, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 133, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 133,  
173) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283991469 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 133, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 133,  
173) }
```

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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