

# Converting Colors

Android(4284767878)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284767878) contains.

<b>Android(4284767878)</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(4284767878)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	645E86
RGB	100, 94, 134
RGB Percent	39%, 37%, 53%
CMY	0.6078, 0.6314, 0.4745
CMYK	0.25, 0.30, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	249°, 18%, 45%
HSV	249°, 30%, 53%
XYZ	13.5613, 12.4360, 24.2399
YIQ	100.3540, -9.2640, 13.7120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

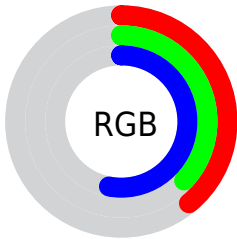
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	100, 94, 134
Decimal	6577798
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.90, 11.70, -21.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 24.376, 298.680
Yxy	12.4360, 0.2699, 0.2475
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284767878 (0xFF645E86)
YUV	100.3540, 16.5875, -0.3105
Hunter-Lab	35.2647, 6.9305, -16.0689

# Details

The Android color `4284767878` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666699`. A complement of this color would be `4286613086`, and the grayscale version is `4284769380`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4288188603`, and `4281610324` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284043654`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4285492102`.

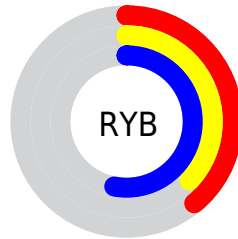
# Distribution



 Red (39%)

 Green (37%)

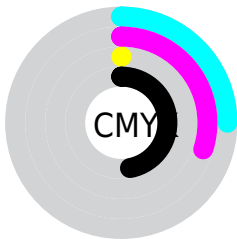
 Blue (53%)



 Red (39%)

 Yellow (37%)

 Blue (53%)

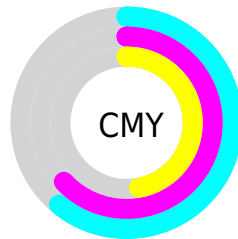


 Cyan (25%)

 Magenta (30%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (47%)



 Cyan (61%)

 Magenta (63%)

 Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284767878 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 4284767878 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4284767878



4284767878

4294967295



4283188845



4288188603



4281610324



4289965015



4280097597



4291741428



4278779943



4293649151



4278190353



4278190080



4284767878



4284767878



4284043654



4285492102



4283253638



4286282118

■ 4282529414

■ 4287006342

■ 4281739398

■ 4287796358

■ 4281015174

■ 4288520582

■ 4280290950

■ 4289244806

■ 4279500934

■ 4290034822

■ 4290759046

■ 4291549062

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4282738059



4284767878



4286273400

# Triad

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



4284767878



4286667329



4281036385

# Complementary

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



4284767878



4286613086

# 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.



4282739789



4284767878



4285620539

# Square

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



4284767878



4287255889



4284245823



4279594357

# Rectangle

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



4284767878



4286927979



4284245823



4281625946



# Sweetspot

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



4284767878



4288716461



4284383366



4283387223



4292269782



4283914071



# Same Dimension

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



4284767878



4286082989



4286078598



4282203202



4279500930



4278190083



# Inverse Universe

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



4286996096



4289556388



4285302366



4282530881



4286709871



4278386690



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284767878 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

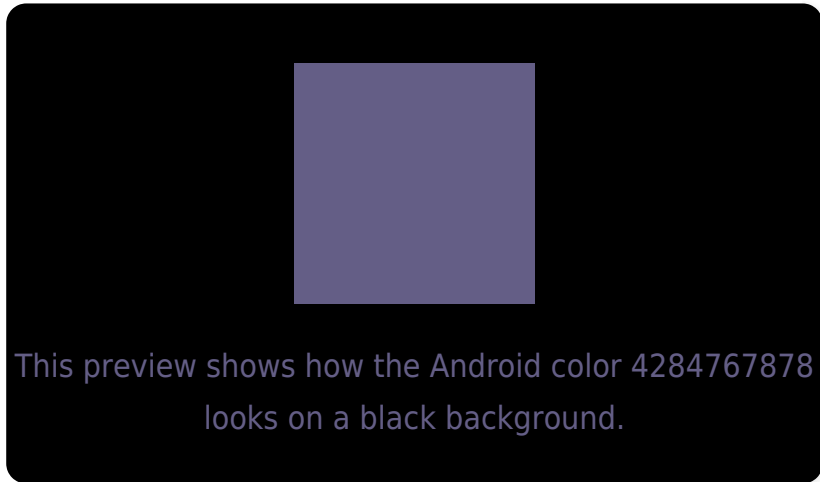
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black 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

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



# Android 4284767878 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284767878.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284767878.

# 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**


4284767878

**Protanopia**

4283916937

**Deuteranopia**

4284047749



**Tritanopia**  
4284441451

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4284767878

**Protanomaly**

4284244360

**Deuteranomaly**

4284309637

**Tritanomaly**

4284572021

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4284767878

**Achromatopsia**

4284769380

**Achromatomaly**

4284768880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284767878 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(100, 94, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 94, 134)  
}
```

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(100, 94, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 94, 134) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284767878 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(100, 94, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 94, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 94, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 94, 134); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 94, 134); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 94, 134) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284767878 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 94, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 94,  
134) }
```

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