

# Converting Colors

Android(4285080233)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285080233) contains.

<b>Android(4285080233)</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(4285080233)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6922A9
RGB	105, 34, 169
RGB Percent	41%, 13%, 66%
CMY	0.5882, 0.8667, 0.3373
CMYK	0.38, 0.80, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	272°, 67%, 40%
HSV	272°, 80%, 66%
XYZ	13.5592, 7.0119, 38.1749
YIQ	70.6190, -1.0190, 57.0370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

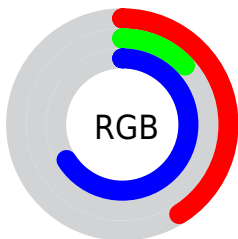
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	105, 34, 169
Decimal	6890153
CIE Lab	31.83, 55.08, -58.55
CIE LCh	32, 80.387, 313.247
Yxy	7.0119, 0.2308, 0.1194
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285080233 (0xFF6922A9)
YUV	70.6190, 48.5018, 30.1521
Hunter-Lab	26.4800, 45.0616, -66.9396

# Details

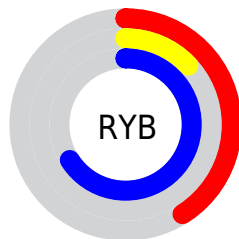
The Android color **4285080233** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660099**. A complement of this color would be **4284655906**, and the grayscale version is **4282795590**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4288829665**, and **4281270388** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4284551593**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4285608873**.

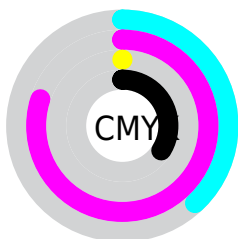
# Distribution



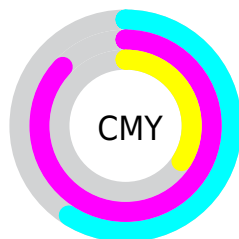
- Red (41%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285080233 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 4285080233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4285080233

 4285080233

4294967295

 4283236494

 4288829665

 4281270388

 4290671358

 4279238746

 4292644351

 4278190146

 4294617343

 4278190891

 4294952191

 4278190357

 4294959615

 4278190080

4294967039

 4285080233

 4285080233

■ 4284551593

■ 4285608873

■ 4284022953

■ 4286137513

■ 4286666153

■ 4287194793

■ 4287723177

■ 4288251817

■ 4288780457

■ 4289309097

■ 4289837737

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278209738



4285080233



4288938097

# Triad

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



4285080233



4286069248



4278215271

# Complementary

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



4285080233



4284655906

# 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.



4278214691



4285080233



4282601728

# Square

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



4285080233



4288675840



4278213632



4278215330

# Rectangle

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



4285080233



4289790023



4278213632



4278214993



# Sweetspot

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



4285080233



4290947035



4280443817



4284436078



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4285080233



4285991387



4289274535



4283452500



4283302036



4278910996



# Inverse Universe

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



4289274466



4292544877



4280461604



4283714640



4287889478

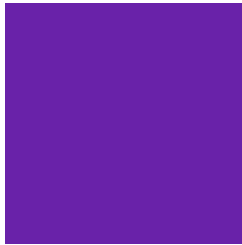


4279500810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285080233 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

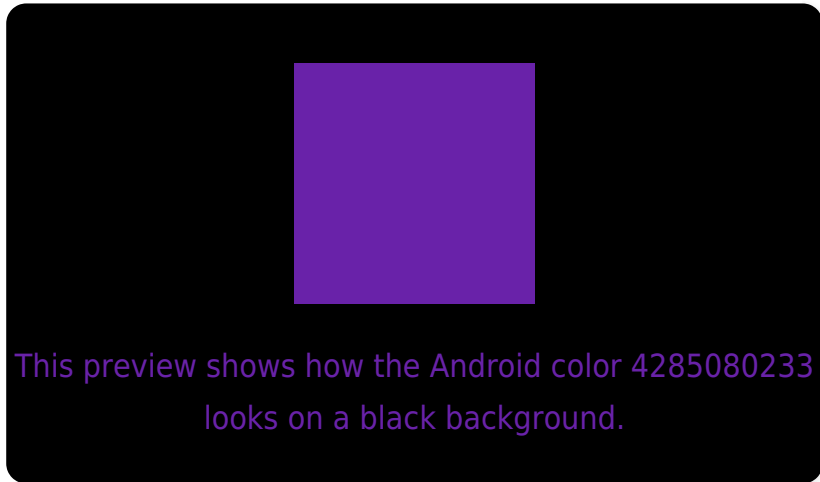
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

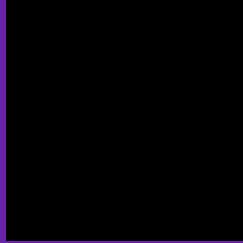
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4285080233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285080233.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285080233.

# 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**

4285080233

**Protanopia**

4278208922

**Deuteranopia**

4278210181



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4285080233



**Protanomaly**

4280695711



**Deuteranomaly**

4280696466



**Tritanomaly**

4284299886

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4285080233



**Achromatopsia**

4282861383



**Achromatomaly**

4283644523

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285080233 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(105, 34, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 34, 169)  
}
```

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(105, 34, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 34, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285080233 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(105, 34, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 34, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(105, 34, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(105, 34, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 34, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 34,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285080233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 34, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105, 34,  
169) }
```

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