

# Converting Colors

Android(4285246682)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285246682) contains.

<b>Android(4285246682)</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(4285246682)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6BACDA
RGB	107, 172, 218
RGB Percent	42%, 67%, 85%
CMY	0.5804, 0.3255, 0.1451
CMYK	0.51, 0.21, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	205°, 60%, 64%
HSV	205°, 51%, 85%
XYZ	33.4708, 37.6928, 71.8410
YIQ	157.8090, -53.5060, 0.5260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

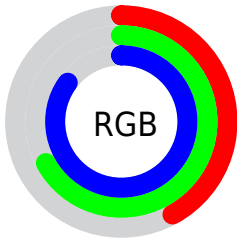
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">107, 148, 218</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7056602</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">67.79, -8.09, -29.64</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">68, 30.728, 254.727</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">37.6928, 0.2341, 0.2636</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4285246682 (0xFF6BACDA)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">157.8090, 29.6742, -44.5595</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">61.3945, -10.1263, -26.4023</a>

# Details

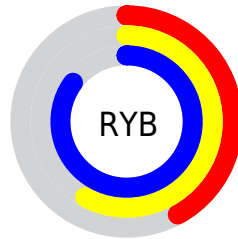
The Android color `4285246682` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `6699CC`. A complement of this color would be `4292516203`, and the grayscale version is `4288585374`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4288996351`, and `4281301155` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4283802586`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286690778`.

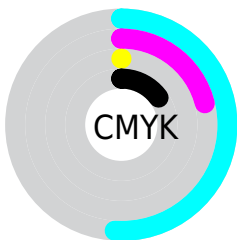
# Distribution



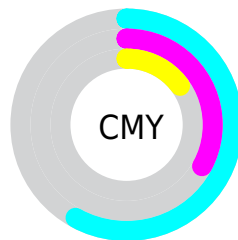
- Red (42%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285246682 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 4285246682 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4285246682



4285246682

4294967295



4283339198



4288996351



4281301155



4290904063



4278214536



4292804607



4278208623



4294770687



4278202710



4278197567



4278190889



4278190355



4278190080

■ 4285246682

■ 4285246682

■ 4283802586

■ 4286690778

■ 4282358490

■ 4288134874

■ 4280979930

■ 4289513434

■ 4279535834

■ 4290957530

■ 4278223066

■ 4292401626

■ 4293845722

■ 4294962138

■ 4294964442

■ 4294966746

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283216587



4285246682



4287996891

# Triad

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



4285246682



4292645272



4287344509

# Complementary

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



4285246682



4292516203

# 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.



4289439855



4285246682



4292318847

# Square

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



4285246682



4292055733



4291141488



4285248406

# Rectangle

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



4285246682



4289699027



4291141488



4288064887

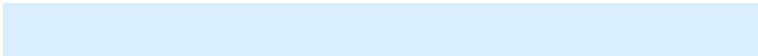


# Sweetspot

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



4285246682



4292472831



4285258391



4285101696



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4285246682



4284727295



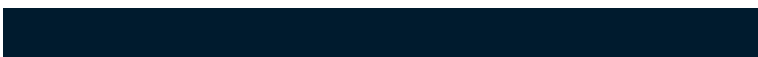
4285232858



4284705134



4278216365



4278197038



# Inverse Universe

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



4292504492



4294927295



4292530027



4285424489



4289527910

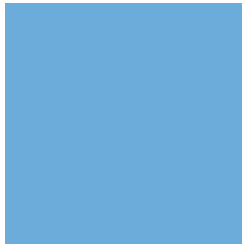


4281204763



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285246682 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

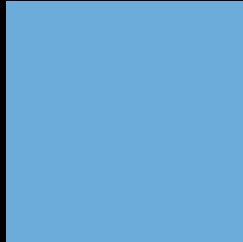
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4285246682 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 4285246682 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285246682.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285246682.

# 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



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285246682 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(107, 172, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 172, 218)  
}
```

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(107, 172, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 172, 218) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285246682 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(107, 172, 218) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 172, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 172, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 172, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 172, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 172,  
218) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285246682 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 172, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
172, 218) }
```

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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