

# Converting Colors

Android(4285294846)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285294846) contains.

<b>Android(4285294846)</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(4285294846)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6C68FE
RGB	108, 104, 254
RGB Percent	42%, 41%, 100%
CMY	0.5765, 0.5922, 0.0039
CMYK	0.57, 0.59, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	242°, 99%, 70%
HSV	242°, 59%, 100%
XYZ	29.0240, 20.2445, 96.1438
YIQ	122.2960, -45.7660, 47.4980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

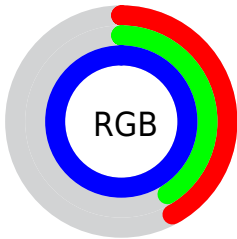
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	108, 104, 254
Decimal	7104766
CIE Lab	52.11, 43.11, -74.44
CIE LCh	52, 86.022, 300.077
Yxy	20.2445, 0.1996, 0.1392
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285294846 (0xFF6C68FE)
YUV	122.2960, 64.9301, -12.5376
Hunter-Lab	44.9939, 36.4049, -95.1961

# Details

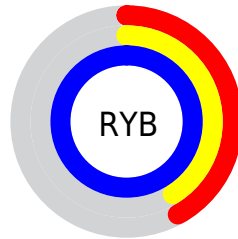
The Android color `4285294846` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `6666FF`. A complement of this color would be `4294639208`, and the grayscale version is `4286216826`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289371391`, and `4280170692` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4283650046`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286939646`.

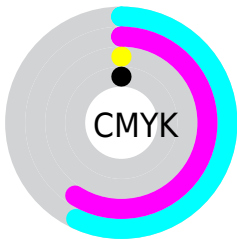
# Distribution



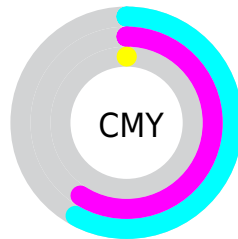
- Red (42%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285294846 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 4285294846 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4285294846

 4285294846

4294967295

 4283060449

 4289371391

 4280170692

 4291409919

 4278198952

 4293382911

 4278193805

 4294963199

 4278190195

 4278191705

 4278191936

 4278190889

 4278190355

■ 4285294846

■ 4285294846

■ 4283650046

■ 4286939646

■ 4282070526

■ 4288519166

■ 4280425726

■ 4290163966

■ 4278780670

■ 4291809022

■ 4278649086

■ 4293453822

4294967294

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278224895



4285294846



4291900871

# Triad

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



4285294846



4291778816



4278229626

# Complementary

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



4285294846



4294639208

# 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.



4278228522



4285294846



4288117248

# Square

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



4285294846



4294058296



4283141376



4278229957

# Rectangle

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



4285294846



4293853336



4283141376



4278229344



# Sweetspot

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



4285294846



4292006399



4285070590



4284769152



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4285294846



4283386623



4290078974



4285756288



4278517951



4278321216



# Inverse Universe

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



4294863098



4294920954



4289855080



4286608255



4290707642

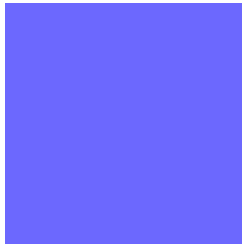


4282384446



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285294846 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

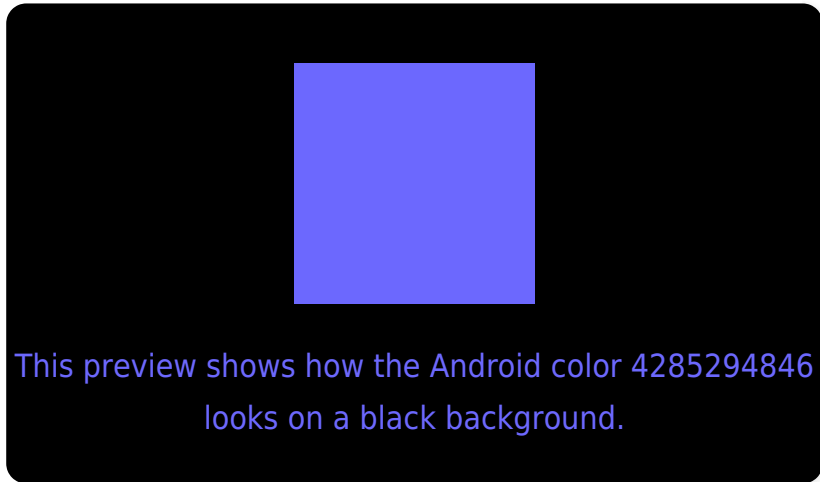
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4285294846 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285294846.

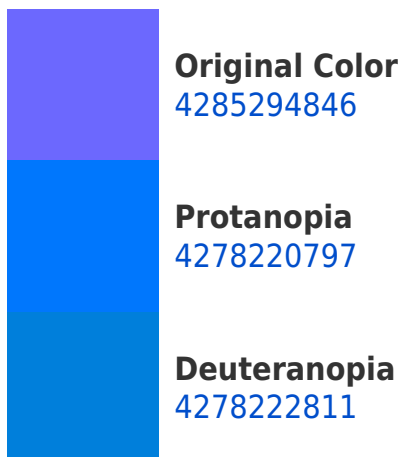


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285294846.

# 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**  
4285294846



**Protanomaly**  
4280775421



**Deuteranomaly**  
4280776680



**Tritanomaly**  
4283464633

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285294846



**Achromatopsia**  
4286216826



**Achromatomaly**  
4285887402

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285294846 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(108, 104, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 104, 254)  
}
```

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(108, 104, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 104, 254) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285294846 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

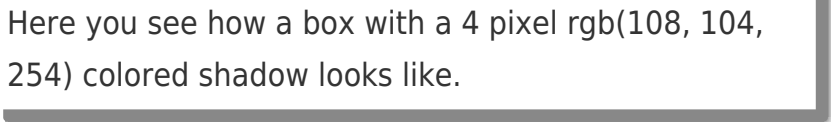
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(108, 104, 254) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 104, 254) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 104, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 104, 254); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 104, 254); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 104, 254) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285294846 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 104, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
104, 254) }
```

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