

# Converting Colors

Android(4285553316)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285553316) contains.

<b>Android(4285553316)</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(4285553316)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	705AA4
RGB	112, 90, 164
RGB Percent	44%, 35%, 64%
CMY	0.5608, 0.6471, 0.3569
CMYK	0.32, 0.45, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	258°, 29%, 50%
HSV	258°, 45%, 64%
XYZ	17.0391, 13.4374, 36.8176
YIQ	105.0140, -10.6420, 27.6780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

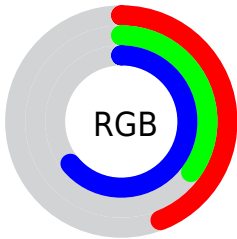
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">112, 90, 164</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7363236</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">43.42, 25.83, -36.90</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">43, 45.038, 304.994</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">13.4374, 0.2532, 0.1997</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4285553316 (0xFF705AA4)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">105.0140, 29.0801, 6.1267</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">36.6571, 18.8213, -33.8897</a>

# Details

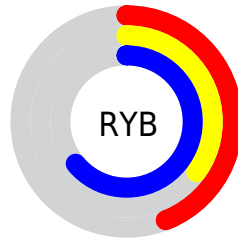
The Android color `4285553316` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666699`. A complement of this color would be `4287538266`, and the grayscale version is `4285098345`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289105115`, and `4282199152` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284762788`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286343844`.

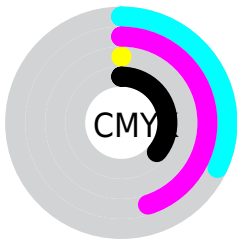
# Distribution



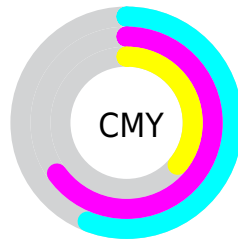
- Red (44%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285553316 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 4285553316 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4285553316



4285553316

4294967295



4283843209



4289105115



4282199152



4290947064



4280489559



4292788991



4278845503



4294696703



4278190888



4294966271



4278190354



4278190080



4285553316



4285553316



4284762788



4286343844

■ 4284037540

■ 4287069092

■ 4283247012

■ 4287859620

■ 4282521764

■ 4288584868

■ 4281731236

■ 4289375396

■ 4281401508

■ 4290100388

■ 4290891172

■ 4291616164

■ 4292406948

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4279855537



4285553316



4288236167

# Triad

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



4285553316



4287846689



4278220908

# Complementary

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



4285553316



4287538266

# 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.



4278220357



4285553316



4285818644

# Square

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



4285553316



4289088062



4283265317



4278220944

# Rectangle

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



4285553316



4289086574



4283265317



4278220895



# Sweetspot

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



4285553316



4290885846



4284125092



4284373355



4293651435



4285229931



# Same Dimension

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



4285553316



4286931926



4287912612



4283189586



4281008273



4278517778



# Inverse Universe

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



4288961166



4292240308



4285178970



4283582799



4287692902



4279369741



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285553316 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

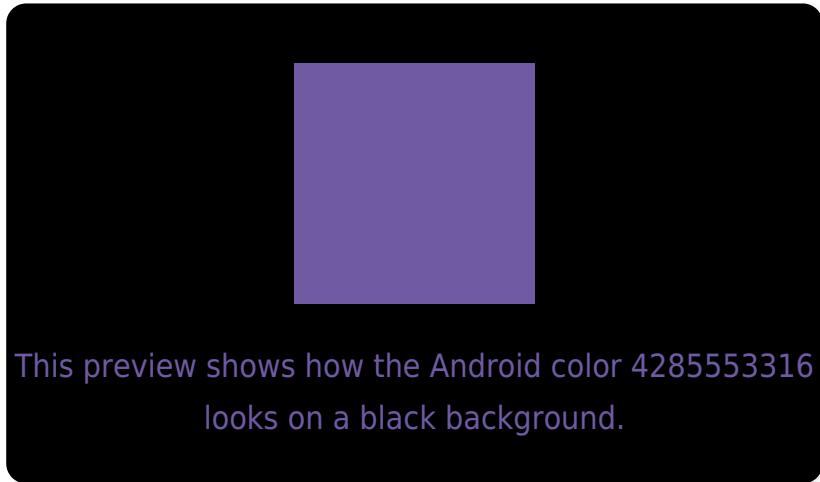
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4285553316 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285553316.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285553316.

# 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**  
4285553316

**Protanopia**  
4282934445

**Deuteranopia**  
4282869665



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4285553316

**Protanomaly**  
4283916458

**Deuteranomaly**  
4283851426

**Tritanomaly**  
4285096578

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285553316

**Achromatopsia**  
4285098345

**Achromatomaly**  
4285293694

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285553316 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(112, 90, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 90, 164)  
}
```

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(112, 90, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 90, 164) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285553316 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(112, 90, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 90, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 90, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 90, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 90, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 90,  
164) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285553316 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 90, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 90,  
164) }
```

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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