

# Converting Colors

Android(4285555703)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285555703) contains.

<b>Android(4285555703)</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(4285555703)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7063F7
RGB	112, 99, 247
RGB Percent	44%, 39%, 97%
CMY	0.5608, 0.6118, 0.0314
CMYK	0.55, 0.60, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	245°, 90%, 68%
HSV	245°, 60%, 97%
XYZ	27.9324, 19.0838, 90.2070
YIQ	119.7590, -39.7600, 48.7840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

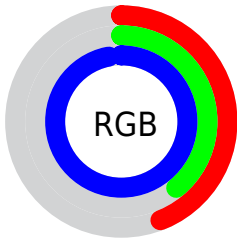
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	112, 99, 247
Decimal	7365623
CIE Lab	50.79, 44.56, -72.69
CIE LCh	51, 85.263, 301.506
Yxy	19.0838, 0.2036, 0.1391
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285555703 (0xFF7063F7)
YUV	119.7590, 62.7298, -6.8046
Hunter-Lab	43.6850, 37.6850, -91.8508

# Details

The Android color `4285555703` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `6666FF`. A complement of this color would be `4293588835`, and the grayscale version is `4286019447`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289566463`, and `4280890301` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284041975`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287069431`.

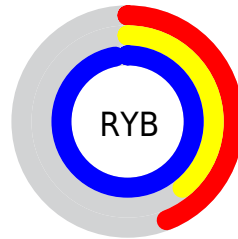
# Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (39%)

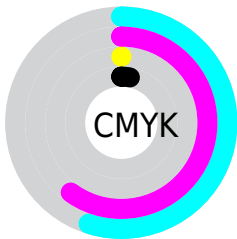
Blue (97%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (97%)

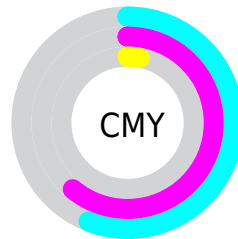


Cyan (55%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285555703 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 4285555703 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4285555703

 4285555703

4294967295

 4283452378

 4289566463

 4280890301

 4291539455

 4278197666

 4293578239

 4278192263

 4294961663

 4278190189

 4278191955

 4278191675

 4278190628

 4278190092

■ 4285555703

■ 4285555703

■ 4284041975

■ 4287069431

■ 4282594039

■ 4288517367

■ 4281080311

■ 4290031095

■ 4279632119

■ 4291479287

■ 4292993015

■ 4294440951

■ 4294967287

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278223615



4285555703



4291768000

# Triad

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



428555703



4291319808



4278228603

# Complementary

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



428555703



429358835

# 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.



4278227499



428555703



4287657984

# Square

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



428555703



4293664818



4282616320



4278228932

# Rectangle

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



428555703



4293656721



4282616320



4278228321



# Sweetspot

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



428555703



4292203007



4284738551



4284900224



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4285555703



4283975679



4290339831



4285492858



4279238842



4278517819



# Inverse Universe

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



4294403050



4294920175



4288804707



4286213753



4290379946

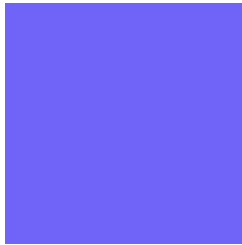


4282056757



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285555703 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

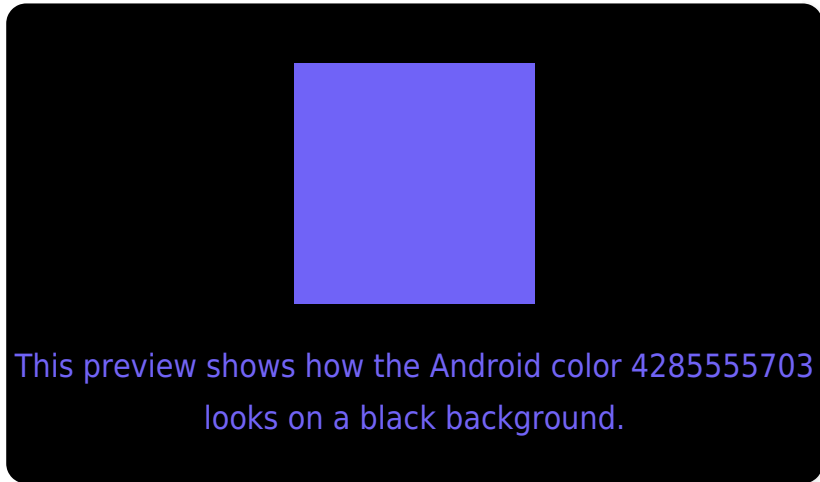
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 428555703 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 428555703.

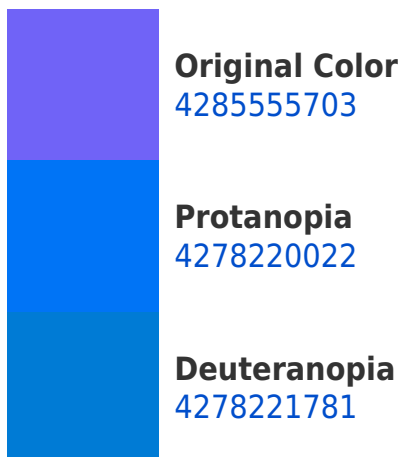


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 428555703.

# 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**  
4285555703



**Protanomaly**  
4280905462



**Deuteranomaly**  
4280906465



**Tritanomaly**  
4283987634

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285555703



**Achromatopsia**  
4286085240



**Achromatomaly**  
4285886630

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285555703 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, 99, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 99, 247)  
}
```

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, 99, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 99, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285555703 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, 99, 247) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 99, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 99, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 99, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 99, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 99,  
247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285555703 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 99, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 99,  
247) }
```

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