

# Converting Colors

Android(4285903350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285903350) contains.

<b>Android(4285903350)</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(4285903350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	75B1F6
RGB	117, 177, 246
RGB Percent	46%, 69%, 96%
CMY	0.5412, 0.3059, 0.0353
CMYK	0.52, 0.28, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	212°, 88%, 71%
HSV	212°, 52%, 96%
XYZ	39.6928, 41.8800, 93.1804
YIQ	166.9260, -57.9090, 8.7390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

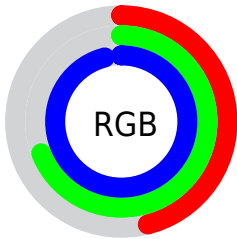
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	117, 158, 246
Decimal	7713270
CIE Lab	70.79, -0.35, -40.25
CIE LCh	71, 40.249, 269.496
Yxy	41.8800, 0.2271, 0.2397
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285903350 (0xFF75B1F6)
YUV	166.9260, 38.9835, -43.7851
Hunter-Lab	64.7148, -3.7678, -40.0691

# Details

The Android color `4285903350` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `6699CC`. A complement of this color would be `4294359669`, and the grayscale version is `4289177511`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289784063`, and `4281826749` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284261622`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287545078`.

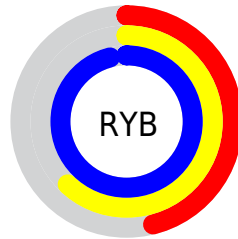
# Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (69%)

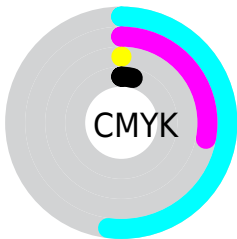
Blue (96%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (96%)

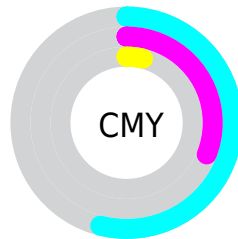


Cyan (52%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285903350 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 4285903350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4285903350


 4285903350

4294967295

 4283930329

 4289784063

 4281826749

 4291690495

 4278346914

 4293656575

 4278209672

 4278204014

 4278198613

 4278192446

 4278190887

 4278190352

■ 4285903350

■ 4285903350

■ 4284261622

■ 4287545078

■ 4282685430

■ 4289121270

■ 4281043702

■ 4290762998

■ 4279467254

■ 4292339446

■ 4278219510

■ 4293981174

■ 4294967286

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4280859627



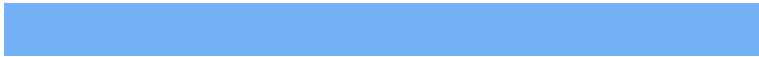
4285903350



4289766637

# Triad

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



4285903350



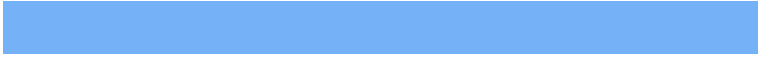
4294153099



4285840775

# Complementary

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



4285903350



4294359669

# 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.



4288722540



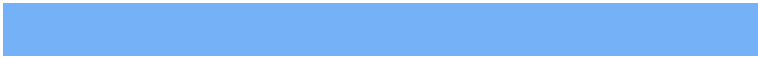
4285903350



4293107311

# Square

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



4285903350



4294021295



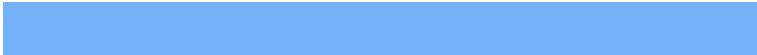
4291144547



4282237355

# Rectangle

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



4285903350



4291795933



4291144547

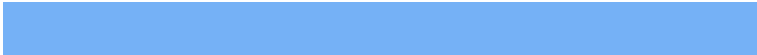


4286823292

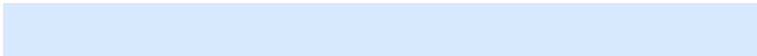


# Sweetspot

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



4285903350



4292274687



4285920954



4284969856



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4285903350



4284393983



4286150134



4285428858



4278212538



4278197051



# Inverse Universe

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



4294342065



4294925993



4294112885



4286213748



4290379863

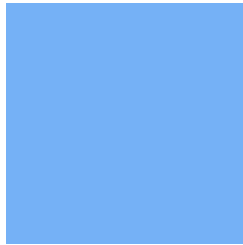


4282056731



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285903350 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

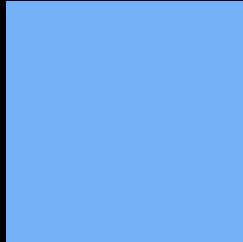
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4285903350 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

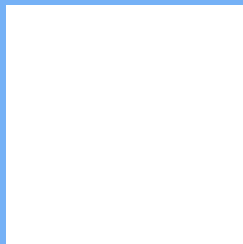
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4285903350 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285903350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285903350.

# 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 4285903350 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(117, 177, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 177, 246)  
}
```

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(117, 177, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 177, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285903350 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(117, 177, 246) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 177, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 177, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 177, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 177, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 177,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285903350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 177, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
177, 246) }
```

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