

# Converting Colors

Android(4285963775)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285963775) contains.

<b>Android(4285963775)</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(4285963775)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	769DFF
RGB	118, 157, 255
RGB Percent	46%, 62%, 100%
CMY	0.5373, 0.3843, 0.0000
CMYK	0.54, 0.38, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	223°, 100%, 73%
HSV	223°, 54%, 100%
XYZ	37.5782, 35.1855, 99.4186
YIQ	156.5110, -54.7020, 22.2100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

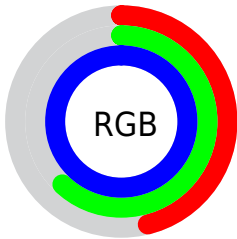
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	118, 148, 255
Decimal	7773695
CIE Lab	65.89, 13.99, -52.83
CIE LCh	66, 54.654, 284.829
Yxy	35.1855, 0.2182, 0.2044
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285963775 (0xFF769DFF)
YUV	156.5110, 48.5551, -33.7741
Hunter-Lab	59.3174, 9.2763, -57.8506

# Details

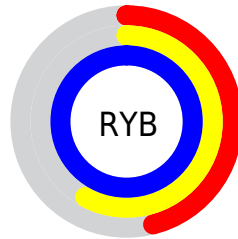
The Android color `4285963775` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `6699FF`. A complement of this color would be `4294957174`, and the grayscale version is `4288453788`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289844223`, and `4281756358` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284320767`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287672319`.

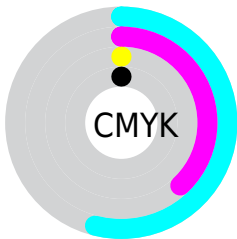
# Distribution



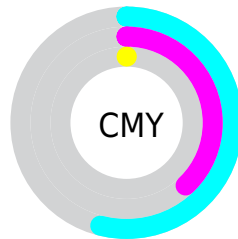
- Red (46%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285963775 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 4285963775 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4285963775

 4285963775

4294967295

 4283925474

 4289844223

 4281756358

 4291817471

 4278211242

 4293787647

 4278205583

 4278200181

 4278195292

 4278191939

 4278190892

 4278190359

■ 4285963775

■ 4285963775

■ 4284320767

■ 4287672319

■ 4282612223

■ 4289315327

■ 4280968959

■ 4291024127

■ 4279260415

■ 4292667135

■ 4278209023

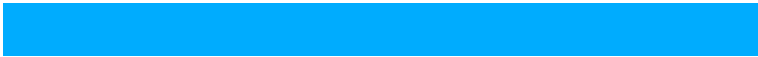
■ 4294375679

4294967295

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278234366



4285963775



4290939366

# Triad

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



4285963775



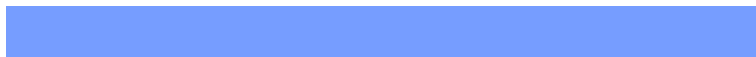
4293886557



4278237061

# Complementary

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



4285963775



4294957174

# 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.



4285378903



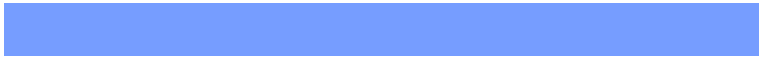
4285963775



4291859774

# Square

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



4285963775



4294669706



4288980283



4278237368

# Rectangle

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



4285963775



4293033419



4288980283



4281775476



# Sweetspot

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



4285963775



4292272895



4285988822



4284968576



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4285963775



4284254975



4287723263



4285757056



4278204095



4278194752



# Inverse Universe

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



4294932125



4294925450



4293197686



4286608246



4290707510

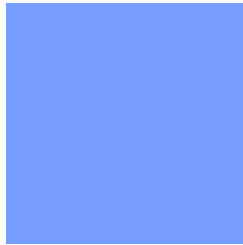


4282384402



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color [4285963775](#) looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

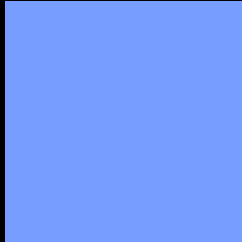
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4285963775 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 4285963775 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285963775.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285963775.

# 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**

4285963775

**Protanopia**

4286225662

**Deuteranopia**

4285112574



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4285963775

**Protanomaly**  
4286160126

**Deuteranomaly**  
4285439998

**Tritanomaly**  
4284917714

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285963775

**Achromatopsia**  
4288519581

**Achromatomaly**  
4287602113

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285963775 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(118, 157, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 157, 255)  
}
```

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(118, 157, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 157, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285963775 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

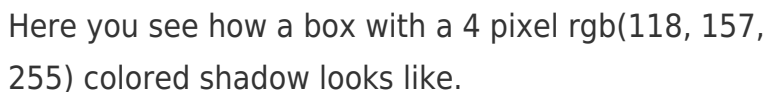
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(118, 157, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 157, 255) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 157, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 157, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 157, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 157,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285963775 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 157, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
157, 255) }
```

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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