

# Converting Colors

Android(4286085879)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286085879) contains.

<b>Android(4286085879)</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(4286085879)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	787AF7
RGB	120, 122, 247
RGB Percent	47%, 48%, 97%
CMY	0.5294, 0.5216, 0.0314
CMYK	0.51, 0.51, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	239°, 89%, 72%
HSV	239°, 51%, 97%
XYZ	31.4938, 24.6275, 91.0894
YIQ	135.6520, -41.3170, 38.4510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

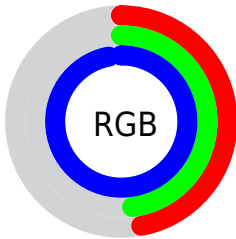
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	120, 122, 247
Decimal	7895799
CIE Lab	56.71, 32.58, -63.09
CIE LCh	57, 71.005, 297.315
Yxy	24.6275, 0.2139, 0.1673
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286085879 (0xFF787AF7)
YUV	135.6520, 54.8946, -13.7268
Hunter-Lab	49.6261, 26.4340, -74.0892

# Details

The Android color `4286085879` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `6666CC`. A complement of this color would be `4294440312`, and the grayscale version is `4287072135`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289965823`, and `4281878974` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284441335`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287730423`.

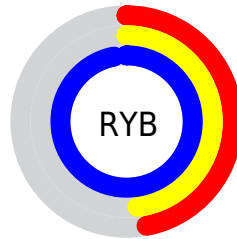
# Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (48%)

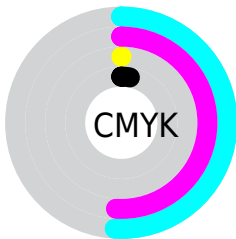
Blue (97%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (97%)

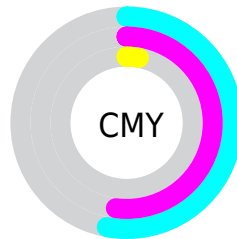


Cyan (51%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286085879 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 4286085879 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4286085879

 4286085879

4294967295

 4284113370

 4289965823

 4281878974

 4291939071

 4278334370

 4293912319

 4278197895

 4278193261

 4278190164

 4278191676

 4278190629

 4278190350

■ 4286085879

■ 4286085879

■ 4284441335

■ 4287730423

■ 4282862071

■ 4289309687

■ 4281217527

■ 4290954231

■ 4279572983

■ 4292598775

■ 4278191351

■ 4294243575

■ 4294967287

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278227455



4286085879



4291582924

# Triad

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



4286085879



4292241943



4278231936

# Complementary

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



4286085879



4294440312

# 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.



4278230848



4286085879



4289233664

# Square

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



4286085879



4294004051



4285306112



4278231999

# Rectangle

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



4286085879



4293478565



4285306112



4278231659



# Sweetspot

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



4286085879



4292467199



4286117877



4285098368



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4286085879



4284572671



4290083063



4285427322



4278191034



4278190395



# Inverse Universe

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



4294408314



4294926691



4290443128



4286213742



4290379779

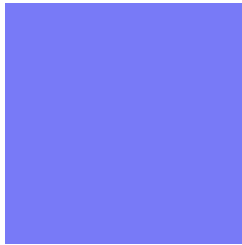


4282056705



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286085879 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

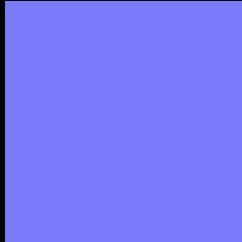
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286085879 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 × Fail

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



# Android 4286085879 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286085879.

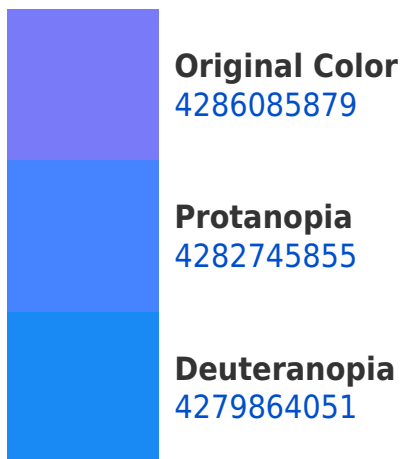


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286085879.

# 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**  
4286085879

**Protanomaly**  
4283990268

**Deuteranomaly**  
4282156276

**Tritanomaly**  
4284909757

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286085879

**Achromatopsia**  
4287137928

**Achromatomaly**  
4286743472

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286085879 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(120, 122, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 122, 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(120, 122, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 122, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286085879 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(120, 122, 247) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 122, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 122, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 122, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 122, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 122,  
247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286085879 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 122, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
122, 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