

# Converting Colors

Android(4284726478)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284726478) contains.

<b>Android(4284726478)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

**Color**

**Android(4284726478)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63BCCE
RGB	99, 188, 206
RGB Percent	39%, 74%, 81%
CMY	0.6118, 0.2627, 0.1922
CMYK	0.52, 0.09, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	190°, 52%, 60%
HSV	190°, 52%, 81%
XYZ	34.2694, 43.0753, 64.9007
YIQ	163.4410, -58.8220, -13.2700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

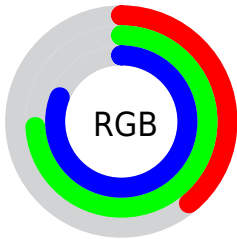
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	99, 148, 206
Decimal	6536398
CIELab	71.61, -21.74, -17.27
CIELCh	72, 27.767, 218.464
Yxy	43.0753, 0.2409, 0.3028
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284726478 (0xFF63BCCE)
YUV	163.4410, 20.9816, -56.5148
Hunter-Lab	65.6318, -21.6525, -12.6873

# Details

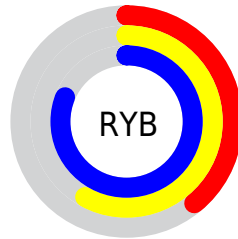
The Android color `4284726478` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `66CCCC`. A complement of this color would be `4291720547`, and the grayscale version is `4288914339`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4288541951`, and `4280453016` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4283349454`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286103502`.

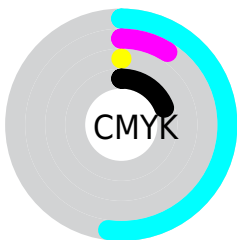
# Distribution



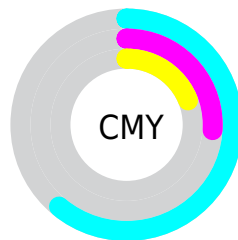
- Red (39%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284726478 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 4284726478 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4284726478



4284726478

4294967295



4282753458



4288541951



4280453016



4290445311



4278218110



4292345855



4278211685



4294311935



4278205773



4278200118



4278193441



4278190087



4278190080

■ 4284726478

■ 4284726478

■ 4283349454

■ 4286103502

■ 4282037710

■ 4287415246

■ 4280660686

■ 4288792270

■ 4279348942

■ 4290104014

■ 4278234062

■ 4291481038

■ 4292858318

■ 4294169806

■ 4294957262

■ 4294958030

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285120182



4284726478



4286035934

# Triad

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



4284726478



4292255683



4290424957

# Complementary

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



4284726478



4291720547

# 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.



4291995777



4284726478



4293041577

# Square

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



4284726478



4290553559



4292911249



4288591751

# Rectangle

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



4284726478



4287541986



4292911249



4291014013

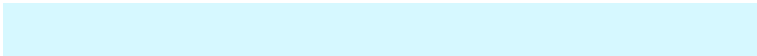


# Sweetspot

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



4284726478



4292278527



4284730997



4284971904



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4284726478



4284605695



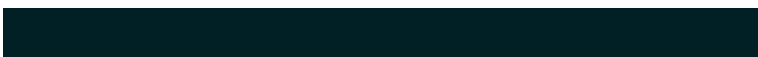
4284712910



4284245094



4278225574



4278198310



# Inverse Universe

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



4291716028



4294926820



4291734115



4284898404



4289069194

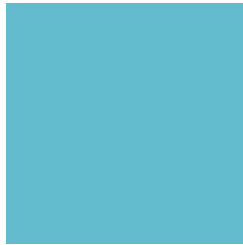


4280680480



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284726478 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

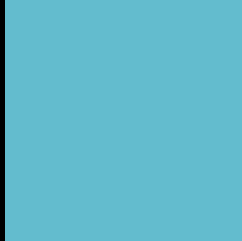
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4284726478 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 4284726478 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284726478.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284726478.

# 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**  
4284726478

**Protanopia**  
4289441220

**Deuteranopia**  
4289637330

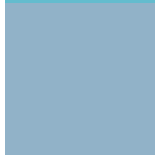


# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4284726478



**Protanomaly**

4287738568



**Deuteranomaly**

4287869393



**Tritanomaly**

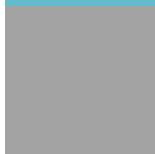
4284660941

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4284726478



**Achromatopsia**

4288914339



**Achromatomaly**

4287409331

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284726478 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(99, 188, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 188, 206)  
}
```

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(99, 188, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 188, 206) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284726478 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(99, 188, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 188, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(99, 188, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 188, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 188, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 188,  
206) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284726478 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 188, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 188,  
206) }
```

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