

# Converting Colors

Android(4286101229)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286101229) contains.

<b>Android(4286101229)</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(4286101229)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78B6ED
RGB	120, 182, 237
RGB Percent	47%, 71%, 93%
CMY	0.5294, 0.2863, 0.0706
CMYK	0.49, 0.23, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	208°, 76%, 70%
HSV	208°, 49%, 93%
XYZ	39.7597, 43.5634, 86.4338
YIQ	169.7320, -54.6070, 3.9610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

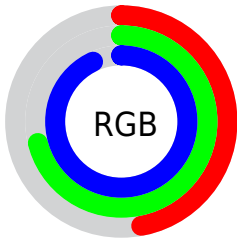
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	120, 161, 237
Decimal	7911149
CIELab	71.94, -5.09, -33.57
CIELCh	72, 33.955, 261.378
Yxy	43.5634, 0.2342, 0.2566
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286101229 (0xFF78B6ED)
YUV	169.7320, 33.1631, -43.6150
Hunter-Lab	66.0026, -7.9767, -31.4415

# Details

The Android color `4286101229` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CCFF`. A complement of this color would be `4293767032`, and the grayscale version is `4289309097`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289916671`, and `4282220981` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284525549`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287676909`.

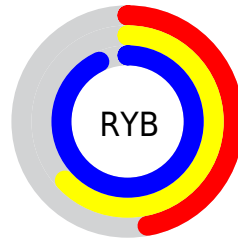
# Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (71%)

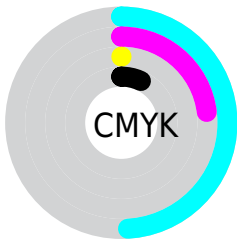
Blue (93%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (93%)

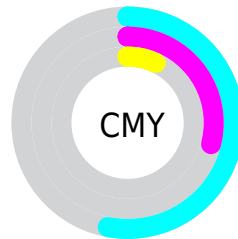


Cyan (49%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286101229 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 4286101229 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4286101229

 4286101229

4294967295

 4284193745

 4289916671

 4282220981

 4291821567

 4279658650

 4293722111

 4278210688

 4278205030

 4278199374

 4278193975

 4278190625

 4278190086

■ 4286101229

■ 4286101229

■ 4284525549

■ 4287676909

■ 4283015405

■ 4289187053

■ 4281439725

■ 4290762733

■ 4279863789

■ 4292338669

■ 4278353645

■ 4293848813

■ 4278222573

■ 4294965741

■ 4294967277

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283350496



4286101229



4289244394

# Triad

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



4286101229



4293827227



4287348105

# Complementary

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



4286101229



4293767032

# 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.



4289705334



4286101229



4293173633

# Square

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



4286101229



4293368507



4291734387



4284924326

# Rectangle

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



4286101229



4291011807



4291734387



4288134017

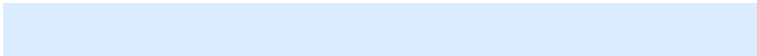


# Sweetspot

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



4286101229



4292472319



4286115247



4285101440



4278190080



4286611584

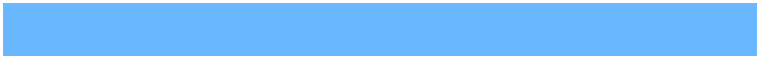


# Same Dimension

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



4286101229



4285118719



4286086381



4285165685



4278214837



4278197302



# Inverse Universe

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



4293753014



4294928824



4293781880



4285885040



4290052192



4281729052



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286101229 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

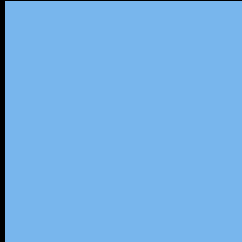
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4286101229 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

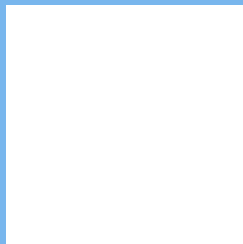
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4286101229 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286101229.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286101229.

# 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**  
4286101229

**Protanomaly**  
4287738089

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287672558

**Tritanomaly**  
4285643479

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286101229

**Achromatopsia**  
4289374890

**Achromatomaly**  
4288196290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286101229 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, 182, 237)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 182, 237)  
}
```

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, 182, 237) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 182, 237) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286101229 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, 182, 237) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 182, 237) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 182, 237)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 182, 237); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 182, 237); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 182, 237) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286101229 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 182, 237) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
182, 237) }
```

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