

# Converting Colors

Android(4286562009)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286562009) contains.

<b>Android(4286562009)</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(4286562009)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7FBED9
RGB	127, 190, 217
RGB Percent	50%, 75%, 85%
CMY	0.5020, 0.2549, 0.1490
CMYK	0.41, 0.12, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	198°, 54%, 67%
HSV	198°, 41%, 85%
XYZ	39.6902, 46.3487, 72.4999
YIQ	174.2410, -46.2150, -4.9590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

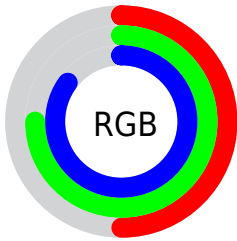
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	127, 164, 217
Decimal	8371929
CIELab	73.77, -13.22, -19.87
CIELCh	74, 23.864, 236.359
Yxy	46.3487, 0.2504, 0.2923
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286562009 (0xFF7FBED9)
YUV	174.2410, 21.0802, -41.4304
Hunter-Lab	68.0799, -15.0751, -15.4835

# Details

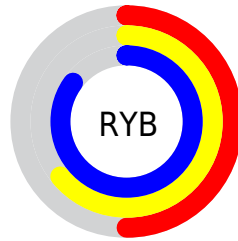
The Android color `4286562009` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `66CCFF`. A complement of this color would be `4292450943`, and the grayscale version is `4289638062`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290246399`, and `4282943906` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285118425`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288005593`.

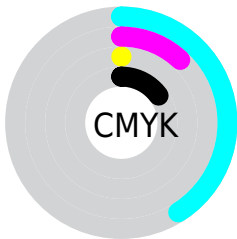
# Distribution



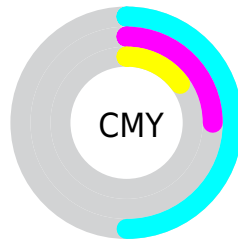
- Red (50%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286562009 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 4286562009 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286562009



4286562009

4294967295



4284720061



4290246399



4282943906



4292149247



4280971144



4294049791



4278212462



4278206294



4278200639



4278195753



4278190355



4278190080

■ 4286562009

■ 4286562009

■ 4285118425

■ 4288005593

■ 4283740633

■ 4289383385

■ 4282297049

■ 4290826969

■ 4280853721

■ 4292270297

■ 4279475673

■ 4293648345

■ 4278229209

■ 4294960601

■ 4294962393

■ 4294963929

■ 4294965721

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286038472



4286562009



4288198881

# Triad

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



4286562009



4292847289



4289837710

# Complementary

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



4286562009



4292450943

# 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.



4291343242



4286562009



4293044131

# Square

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



4286562009



4291799758



4292521106



4288200604

# Rectangle

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



4286562009



4289508319



4292521106



4290361483

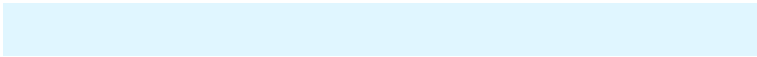


# Sweetspot

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



4286562009



4292933375



4286568858



4285430400



4278190080



4286611584

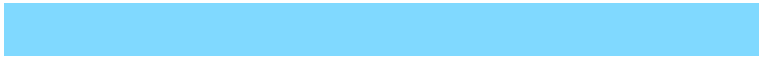


# Same Dimension

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



4286562009



4286634495



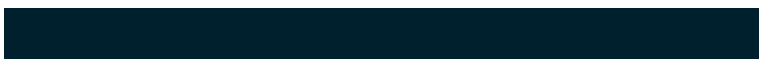
4286550489



4284705390



4278221229



4278198318



# Inverse Universe

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



4292444094



4294934745



4292462463



4285424490



4289527929

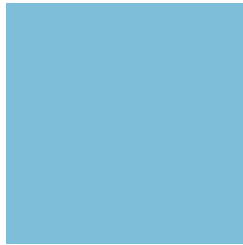


4281204768



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286562009 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

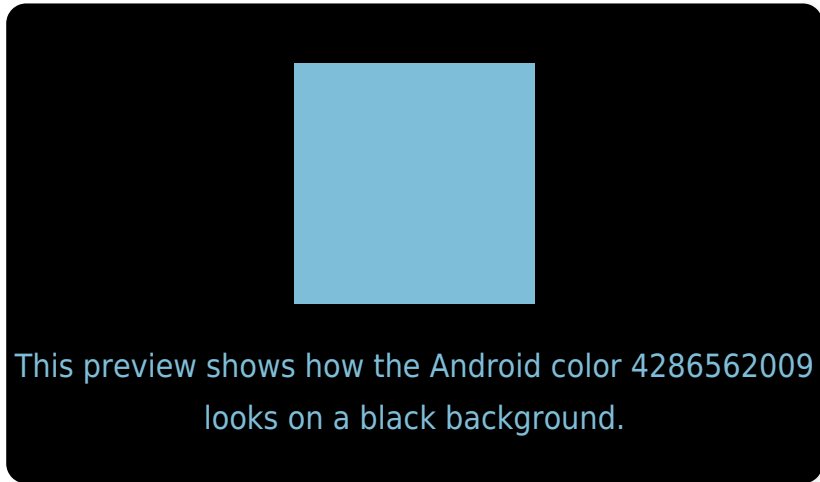
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

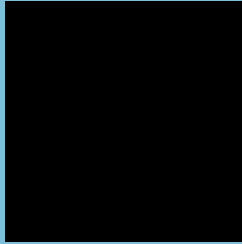
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4286562009 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286562009.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286562009.

# 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



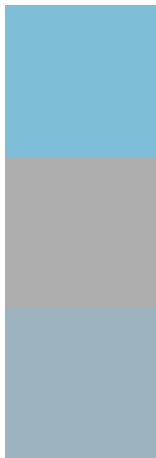
**Original Color**  
4286562009

**Protanomaly**  
4288591829

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288657115

**Tritanomaly**  
4286431187

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286562009

**Achromatopsia**  
4289638062

**Achromatomaly**  
4288525502

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286562009 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(127, 190, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 190, 217)  
}
```

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(127, 190, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 190, 217) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286562009 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(127, 190, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 190, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 190, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 190, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 190, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 190,  
217) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286562009 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 190, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
190, 217) }
```

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