

# Converting Colors

Android(4286612391)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286612391) contains.

<b>Android(4286612391)</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(4286612391)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8083A7
RGB	128, 131, 167
RGB Percent	50%, 51%, 65%
CMY	0.4980, 0.4863, 0.3451
CMYK	0.23, 0.22, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	235°, 18%, 58%
HSV	235°, 23%, 65%
XYZ	23.9934, 23.6118, 39.8522
YIQ	134.2070, -13.3440, 10.5600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

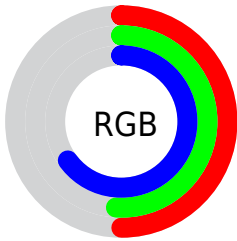
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	128, 131, 167
Decimal	8422311
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	55.70, 6.96, -19.45
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 20.656, 289.696
Yxy	23.6118, 0.2743, 0.2700
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286612391 (0xFF8083A7)
YUV	134.2070, 16.1669, -5.4435
Hunter-Lab	48.5920, 3.1026, -14.6116

# Details

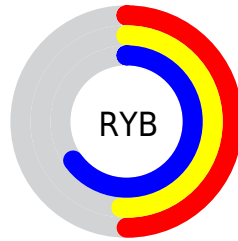
The Android color `4286612391` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `9999CC`. A complement of this color would be `4289176704`, and the grayscale version is `4287006342`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290099422`, and `4283322995` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285494439`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287730343`.

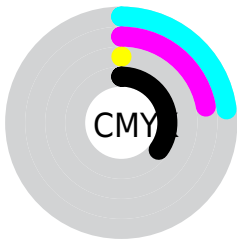
# Distribution



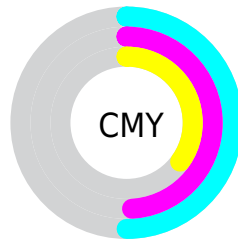
- Red (50%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286612391 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 4286612391 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286612391



4286612391

4294967295



4284967565



4290099422



4283322995



4291941627



4281744218



4293849343



4280231235



4278784300



4278190360



4278190080



4286612391



4286612391



4285494439



4287730343

4284441767

4288783015

4283323815

4289900967

4282205607

4291019175

4281153191

4292071591

4280035239

4293189543

4278917031

4294307751

4278193575

4294966951

4294967207

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284975528



4286612391



4288052637

# Triad

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



4286612391



4289035371



4284387198

# Complementary

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



4286612391



4289176704

# 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.



4285697390



4286612391



4288184930

# Square

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



4286612391



4289362298



4287006820



4283600785

# Rectangle

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



4286612391



4288772754



4287006820



4284780408



# Sweetspot

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



4286612391



4291480537



4286621604



4284835438



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4286612391



4288455129



4287660199



4283190356



4278193044



4278190612



# Inverse Universe

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



4289167491



4292451489



4288128896



4283714636



4287889419



4279500802



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286612391 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

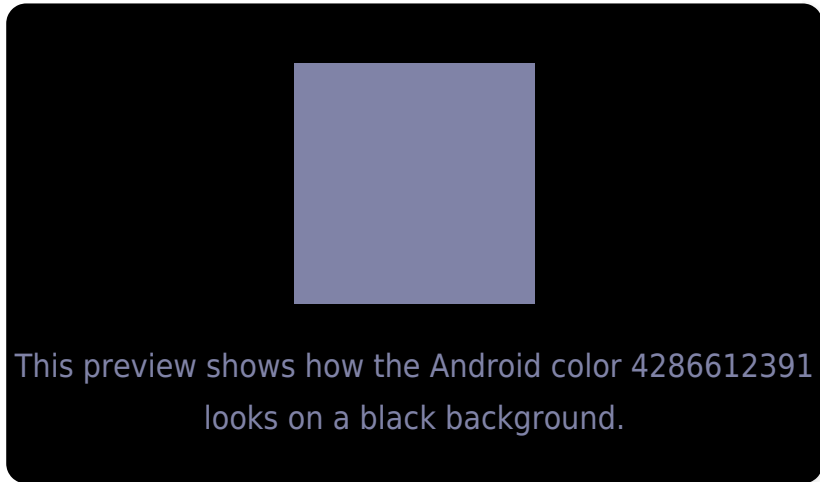
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



## 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 4286612391 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286612391.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286612391.

# 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**

4286612391

**Protanopia**

4286416040

**Deuteranopia**

4286677927



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4286612391

**Protanomaly**  
4286481576

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286677927

**Tritanomaly**  
4286416538

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286612391

**Achromatopsia**  
4287006342

**Achromatomaly**  
4286875026

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286612391 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(128, 131, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 131, 167)  
}
```

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(128, 131, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 131, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286612391 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(128, 131, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 131, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 131, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 131, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 131, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 131,  
167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286612391 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 131, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
131, 167) }
```

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