

# Converting Colors

Android(4286629099)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286629099) contains.

<b>Android(4286629099)</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(4286629099)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80C4EB
RGB	128, 196, 235
RGB Percent	50%, 77%, 92%
CMY	0.4980, 0.2314, 0.0784
CMYK	0.46, 0.17, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	202°, 73%, 71%
HSV	202°, 46%, 92%
XYZ	43.6374, 50.0672, 85.9613
YIQ	180.1140, -53.0470, -2.2870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

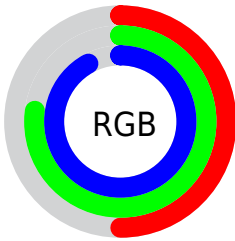
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	128, 170, 235
Decimal	8439019
CIELab	76.11, -11.30, -26.04
CIELCh	76, 28.383, 246.531
Yxy	50.0672, 0.2429, 0.2787
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286629099 (0xFF80C4EB)
YUV	180.1140, 27.0588, -45.7040
Hunter-Lab	70.7582, -13.7438, -22.4983

# Details

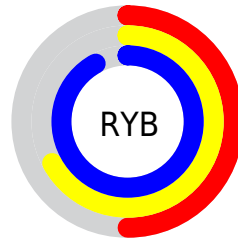
The Android color `4286629099` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `66CCFF`. A complement of this color would be `4293633920`, and the grayscale version is `4290032820`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290379263`, and `4282814131` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285119467`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288204267`.

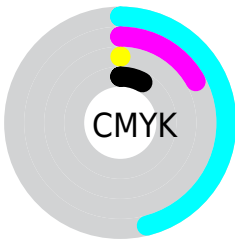
# Distribution



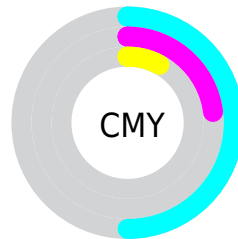
- Red (50%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286629099 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 4286629099 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4286629099

 4286629099

4294967295

 4284787151

 4290379263

 4282814131

 4292280319

 4280710552

 4294246399

 4278213758

 4278207845

 4278201933

 4278196790

 4278190625

 4278190085

■ 4286629099

■ 4286629099

■ 4285119467

■ 4288204267

■ 4283544555

■ 4289713643

■ 4281969387

■ 4291223275

■ 4280460011

■ 4292798187

■ 4278884843

■ 4294307819

■ 4278228459

■ 4294965227

■ 4294967275

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285385178



4286629099



4288920815

# Triad

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



4286629099



4293961911



4289512337

# Complementary

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



4286629099



4293633920

# 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.



4291411080



4286629099



4293897374

# Square

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



4286629099



4293045201



4292916108



4287547814

# Rectangle

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



4286629099



4290557674



4292916108



4290167180

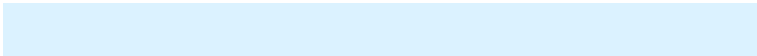


# Sweetspot

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



4286629099



4292604671



4286639013



4285167744



4278190080



4286611584

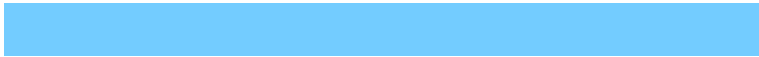


# Same Dimension

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



4286629099



4285779199



4286615787



4285165941



4278219701



4278198838



# Inverse Universe

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



4293624004



4294931404



4293647232



4285885041



4290052211



4281729058



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286629099 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

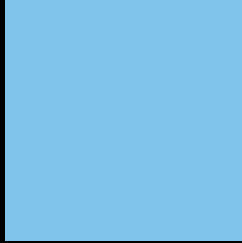
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4286629099 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 4286629099 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286629099.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286629099.

# 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



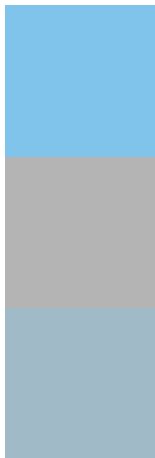
**Original Color**  
4286629099

**Protanomaly**  
4288658918

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288724205

**Tritanomaly**  
4286367454

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286629099

**Achromatopsia**  
4290032820

**Achromatomaly**  
4288789192

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286629099 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, 196, 235)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 196, 235)  
}
```

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, 196, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 196, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286629099 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, 196, 235) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 196, 235) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 196, 235)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 196, 235); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 196, 235);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 196,  
235) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286629099 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 196, 235) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
196, 235) }
```

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