

# Converting Colors

Android(4286630896)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286630896) contains.

<b>Android(4286630896)</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(4286630896)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80CBF0
RGB	128, 203, 240
RGB Percent	50%, 80%, 94%
CMY	0.4980, 0.2039, 0.0588
CMYK	0.47, 0.15, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	200°, 79%, 72%
HSV	200°, 47%, 94%
XYZ	45.9862, 53.5923, 90.3587
YIQ	184.7930, -56.5770, -4.3930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

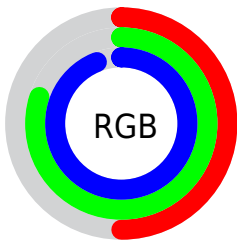
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	128, 173, 240
Decimal	8440816
CIELab	78.22, -13.61, -25.49
CIELCh	78, 28.898, 241.900
Yxy	53.5923, 0.2421, 0.2822
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286630896 (0xFF80CBF0)
YUV	184.7930, 27.2171, -49.8075
Hunter-Lab	73.2068, -15.9838, -21.9365

# Details

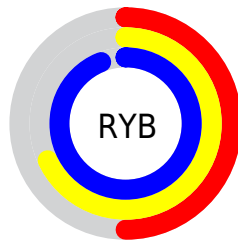
The Android color `4286630896` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `66CCFF`. A complement of this color would be `4293961088`, and the grayscale version is `4290361785`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290445311`, and `4282750392` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285055984`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288205808`.

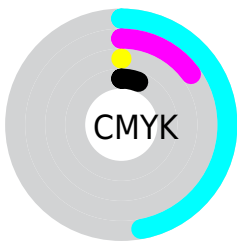
# Distribution



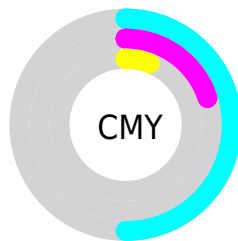
- Red (50%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286630896 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 4286630896 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4286630896

 4286630896

4294967295

 4284723412

 4290445311

 4282750392

 4292345855

 4280515485

 4294311935

 4278215299

 4278209129

 4278203473

 4278198074

 4278190628

 4278190092

■ 4286630896

■ 4286630896

■ 4285055984

■ 4288205808

■ 4283481072

■ 4289780720

■ 4281906160

■ 4291355632

■ 4280331248

■ 4292930544

■ 4278756336

■ 4294505456

■ 4278231536

■ 4294966256

■ 4294967280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285649117



4286630896



4288857079

# Triad

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



4286630896



4294356673



4290168979

# Complementary

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



4286630896



4293961088

# 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.



4292067468



4286630896



4294422694

# Square

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



4286630896



4293243611



4293572499



4288138919

# Rectangle

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



4286630896



4290559475



4293572499



4290823823

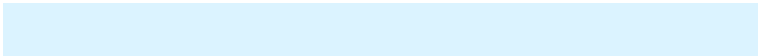


# Sweetspot

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



4286630896



4292604927



4286640291



4285167744



4278190080



4286611584

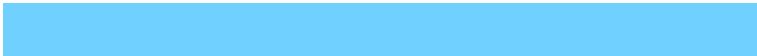


# Same Dimension

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



4286630896



4285583615



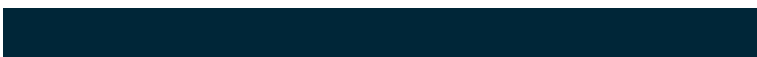
4286617072



4285297784



4278221752



4278199864



# Inverse Universe

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



4293951691



4294930640



4293974912



4286082164



4290248827

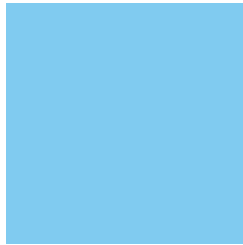


4281860134



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286630896 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

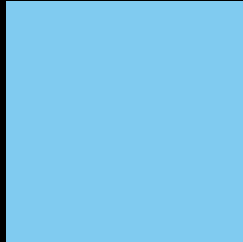
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4286630896 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 4286630896 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286630896.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286630896.

# Color Blindness Simulation

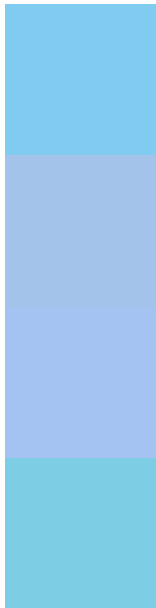
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Trichromacy



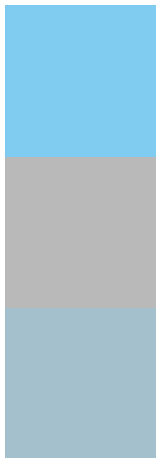
**Original Color**  
4286630896

**Protanomaly**  
4288988139

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288987890

**Tritanomaly**  
4286434789

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286630896

**Achromatopsia**  
4290361785

**Achromatomaly**  
4288987341

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286630896 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, 203, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 203, 240)  
}
```

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, 203, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 203, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286630896 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, 203, 240) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 203, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 203, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 203, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 203, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 203,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286630896 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 203, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
203, 240) }
```

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