

# Converting Colors

Android(4287072956)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287072956) contains.

<b>Android(4287072956)</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(4287072956)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	878ABC
RGB	135, 138, 188
RGB Percent	53%, 54%, 74%
CMY	0.4706, 0.4588, 0.2627
CMYK	0.28, 0.27, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	237°, 28%, 63%
HSV	237°, 28%, 74%
XYZ	28.1573, 26.9587, 51.2965
YIQ	142.8030, -17.8380, 14.9140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

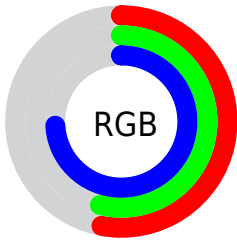
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	135, 138, 188
Decimal	8882876
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.94, 10.31, -26.42
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 28.364, 291.323
Yxy	26.9587, 0.2646, 0.2533
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287072956 (0xFF878ABC)
YUV	142.8030, 22.2821, -6.8432
Hunter-Lab	51.9218, 5.9377, -22.2307

# Details

The Android color `4287072956` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `9999CC`. A complement of this color would be `4290558343`, and the grayscale version is `4287598479`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290625524`, and `4283717767` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285823164`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288322748`.

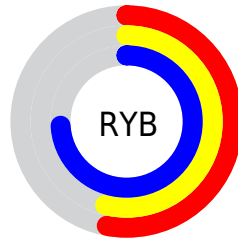
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (54%)

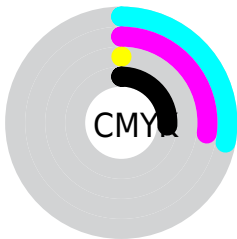
Blue (74%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (74%)

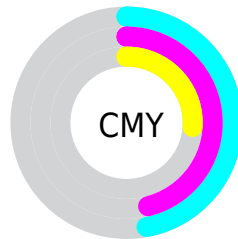


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287072956 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 4287072956 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287072956

 4287072956

4294967295

 4285362593

 4290625524

 4283717767

 4292467711

 4282073453

 4294375679

 4280494933

 4278720317

 4278190119

 4278190353

 4278190080

 4287072956

 4287072956

■ 4285823164

■ 4288322748

■ 4284573628

■ 4289572284

■ 4283389372

■ 4290756540

■ 4282139580

■ 4292006332

■ 4280889788

■ 4293256124

■ 4279640252

■ 4294505660

■ 4278390460

■ 4294967228

■ 4278193084

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284584639



4287072956



4289102253

# Triad

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



4287072956



4290281832



4283669381

# Complementary

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



4287072956



4290558343

# 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.



4285569134



4287072956



4289104477

# Square

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



4287072956



4290739325



4287468127



4282096543

# Rectangle

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



4287072956



4290084254



4287468127



4284258941



# Sweetspot

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



4287072956



4292993781



4287085752



4285427578



4294638330



4286216826



# Same Dimension

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



4287072956



4288849653



4288579516



4283782494



4278192542



4278190623



# Inverse Universe

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



4290545546



4294288038



4289051783



4284372309



4288544777



4280221698



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287072956 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

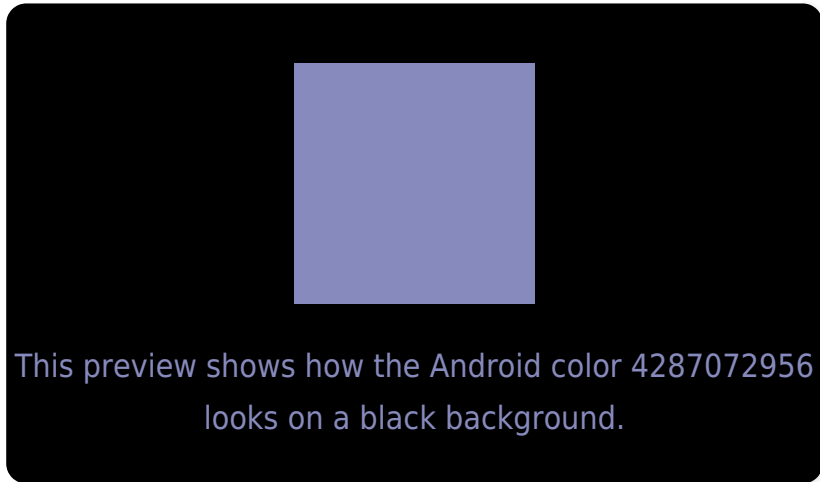
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4287072956 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287072956.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287072956.

# 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**  
4287072956

**Protanopia**  
4286614717

**Deuteranopia**  
4286745532



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287072956

**Protanomaly**  
4286811069

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286876604

**Tritanomaly**  
4286811816

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287072956

**Achromatopsia**  
4287598479

**Achromatomaly**  
4287401375

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287072956 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(135, 138, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 138, 188)  
}
```

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(135, 138, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 138, 188) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287072956 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(135, 138, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 138, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 138, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 138, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 138, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 138,  
188) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287072956 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 138, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
138, 188) }
```

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