

# Converting Colors

Android(4287150809)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287150809) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4287150809)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88BAD9
RGB	136, 186, 217
RGB Percent	53%, 73%, 85%
CMY	0.4667, 0.2706, 0.1490
CMYK	0.37, 0.14, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	203°, 52%, 69%
HSV	203°, 37%, 85%
XYZ	40.2366, 45.3618, 72.2806
YIQ	174.5840, -39.7510, -0.9590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

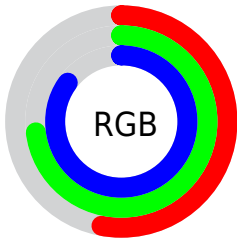
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">136, 167, 217</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8960729</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">73.13, -8.75, -20.80</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">73, 22.562, 247.189</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">45.3618, 0.2549, 0.2873</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287150809 (0xFF88BAD9)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">174.5840, 20.9111, -33.8382</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">67.3512, -11.2259, -16.4837</a>

# Details

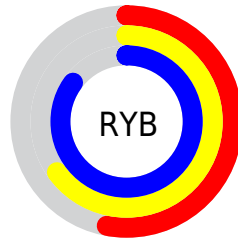
The Android color `4287150809` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CCFF`. A complement of this color would be `4292454280`, and the grayscale version is `4289638062`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290835199`, and `4283598242` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285706969`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288594649`.

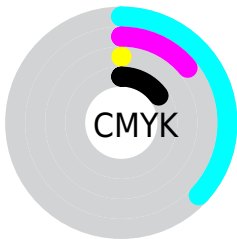
# Distribution



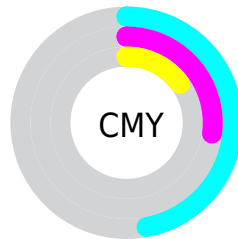
- Red (53%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287150809 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 4287150809 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287150809



4287150809

4294967295



4285374397



4290835199



4283598242



4292673535



4281822344



4294639615



4279849838



4278205526



4278200127



4278194729



4278190355



4278190080

■ 4287150809

■ 4287150809

■ 4285706969

■ 4288594649

■ 4284328409

■ 4289973209

■ 4282884569

■ 4291417049

■ 4281440729

■ 4292860889

■ 4280062169

■ 4294239449

■ 4278618329

■ 4294962393

■ 4278224601

■ 4294964441

■ 4294966489

■ 4294967257

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286234316



4287150809



4288853212

# Triad

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



4287150809



4292715951



4289182354

# Complementary

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



4287150809



4292454280

# 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.



4290688139



4287150809



4292650907

# Square

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



4287150809



4292061124



4291931534



4287676067

# Rectangle

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



4287150809



4290097112



4291931534



4289706127

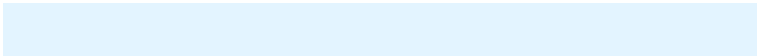


# Sweetspot

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



4287150809



4293129471



4287158694



4285495680



4278190080



4286611584

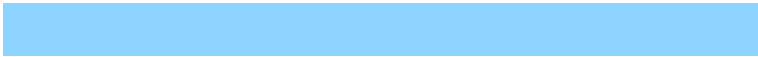


# Same Dimension

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



4287150809



4287419391



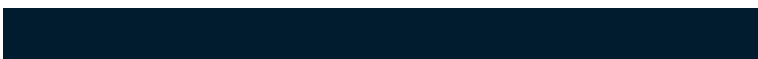
4287140825



4284705134



4278217645



4278197294



# Inverse Universe

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



4292446394



4294937811



4292464264



4285424489



4289527915



4281204764



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287150809 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

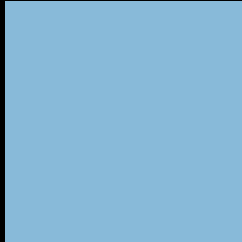
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4287150809 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 4287150809 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287150809.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287150809.

# 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



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287150809 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(136, 186, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 186, 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(136, 186, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 186, 217) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287150809 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(136, 186, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 186, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 186, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 186, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 186, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 186,  
217) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287150809 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 186, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
186, 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](#).



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