

# Converting Colors

Android(4287274694)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287274694) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4287274694)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8A9EC6
RGB	138, 158, 198
RGB Percent	54%, 62%, 78%
CMY	0.4588, 0.3804, 0.2235
CMYK	0.30, 0.20, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	220°, 34%, 66%
HSV	220°, 30%, 78%
XYZ	32.9011, 33.9342, 58.2420
YIQ	156.5800, -24.7600, 8.2000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

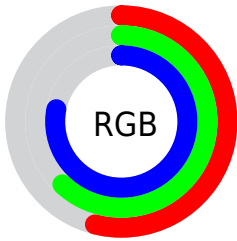
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	138, 153, 198
Decimal	9084614
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	64.91, 2.32, -22.85
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	65, 22.968, 275.795
Yxy	33.9342, 0.2630, 0.2713
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287274694 (0xFF8A9EC6)
YUV	156.5800, 20.4201, -16.2947
Hunter-Lab	58.2531, -1.1267, -18.5015

# Details

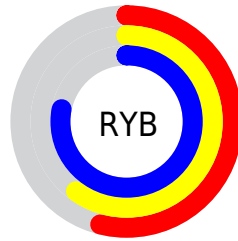
The Android color `4287274694` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `9999CC`. A complement of this color would be `4291211914`, and the grayscale version is `4288453788`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290893311`, and `4283853712` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285960646`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288588742`.

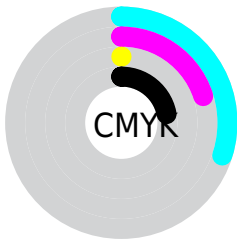
# Distribution



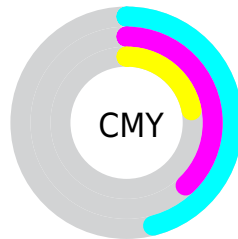
- Red (54%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287274694 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 4287274694 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287274694

 4287274694

4294967295

 4285564075

 4290893311

 4283853712

 4292735487

 4282209142

 4294639615

 4280564829

 4278724166

 4278194479

 4278190362

 4278190080

 4287274694

 4287274694

■ 4285960646

■ 4288588742

■ 4284646598

■ 4289902790

■ 4283397830

■ 4291151558

■ 4282083782

■ 4292465606

■ 4280769734

■ 4293779654

■ 4279455686

■ 4294962630

■ 4278207174

■ 4294965958

■ 4294967238

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285572290



4287274694



4289107903

# Triad

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



4287274694



4291203462



4286294156

# Complementary

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



4287274694



4291211914

# 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.



4287800444



4287274694



4290484089

# Square

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



4287274694



4291202970



4289305973



4285049249

# Rectangle

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



4287274694



4290089909



4289305973



4286752390

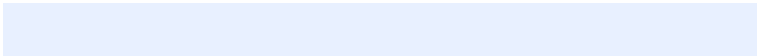


# Sweetspot

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



4287274694



4293456127



4287284914



4285625984



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4287274694



4288922367



4287924934



4284112227



4278204067



4278193188



# Inverse Universe

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



4291201694



4294943682



4290561674



4284701277



4288872502

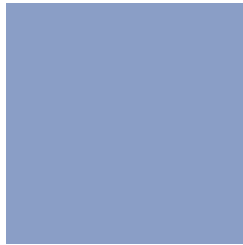


4280549388



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287274694 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

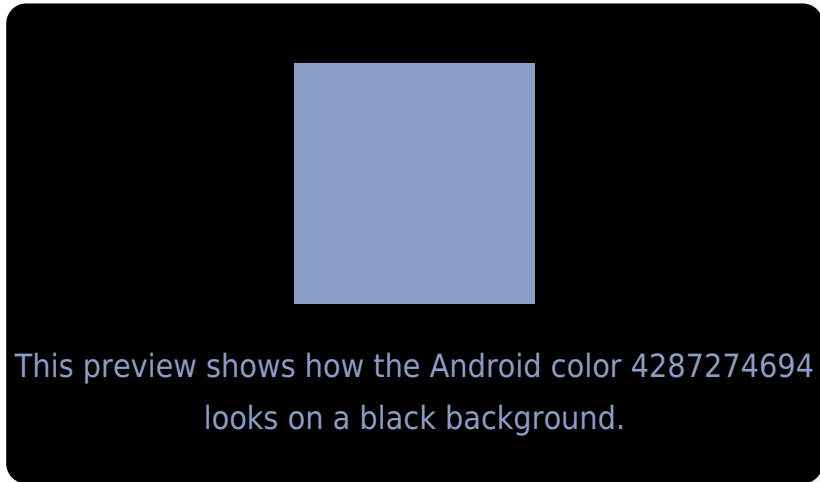
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## 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 4287274694 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287274694.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287274694.

# 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**  
4287274694

**Protanopia**  
4287864004

**Deuteranopia**  
4288125639



**Tritanopia**  
4286948015

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287274694

**Protanomaly**  
4287667653

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287798215

**Tritanomaly**  
4287078839

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287274694

**Achromatopsia**  
4288519581

**Achromatomaly**  
4288060844

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287274694 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(138, 158, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 158, 198)  
}
```

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(138, 158, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 158, 198) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287274694 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(138, 158, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 158, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 158, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 158, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 158, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 158,  
198) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287274694 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 158, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
158, 198) }
```

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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