

# Converting Colors

Android(4287283136)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287283136) contains.

<b>Android(4287283136)</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(4287283136)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8ABFC0
RGB	138, 191, 192
RGB Percent	54%, 75%, 75%
CMY	0.4588, 0.2510, 0.2471
CMYK	0.28, 0.01, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	181°, 30%, 65%
HSV	181°, 28%, 75%
XYZ	38.6265, 46.4706, 56.8031
YIQ	175.2670, -31.9090, -10.9250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

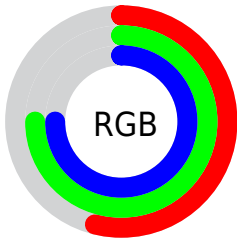
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	138, 165, 192
Decimal	9093056
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	73.85, -16.93, -6.09
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	74, 17.990, 199.784
Yxy	46.4706, 0.2722, 0.3275
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287283136 (0xFF8ABFC0)
YUV	175.2670, 8.2494, -32.6832
Hunter-Lab	68.1694, -18.1539, -1.6856

# Details

The Android color `4287283136` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CCCC`. A complement of this color would be `4290808714`, and the grayscale version is `4289703855`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290902008`, and `4283861387` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286037952`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288528320`.

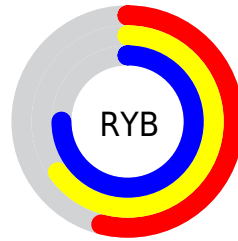
# Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (75%)

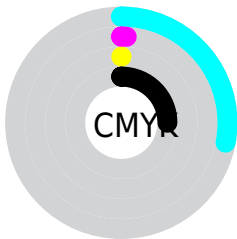
Blue (75%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (75%)

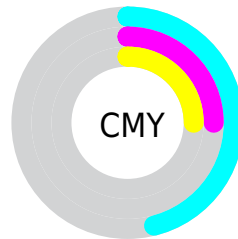


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287283136 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 4287283136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287283136



4287283136

4294967295



4285572261



4290902008



4283861387



4292739071



4282151025



4294639615



4280440665



4278337601



4278200875



4278195991



4278190080



4287283136



4287283136

 4286037952	 4288528320
 4284792512	 4289773760
 4283481792	 4291084480
 4282236608	 4292329664
 4280991168	 4293575104
 4279745984	 4294820288
 4278500800	 4294951360
 4278238400	 4294951616

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287872943



4287283136



4287479246

# Triad

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



4287283136



4291145419



4291342997

# Complementary

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



4287283136



4290808714

# 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.



4292128157



4287283136



4292062140

# Square

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



4287283136



4289835988



4292389547



4290230422

# Rectangle

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



4287283136



4288068308



4292389547



4291670423

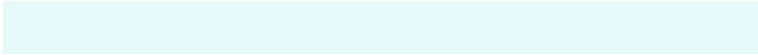


# Sweetspot

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



4287283136



4293327610



4287283339



4285562237



4294769916



4286414205



# Same Dimension

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



4287283136



4289067258



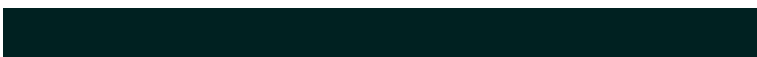
4287276224



4283916641



4278230689



4278198561



# Inverse Universe

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



4290808511



4294616568



4290815626



4284569441



4288741534

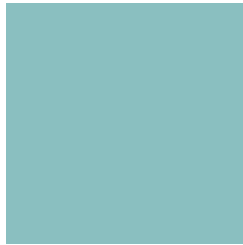


4280352801



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287283136 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

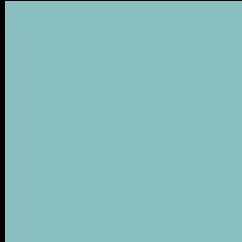
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4287283136 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 4287283136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287283136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287283136.

# 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



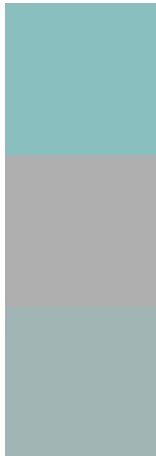
**Original Color**  
4287283136

**Protanomaly**  
4289181884

**Deuteranomaly**  
4289508802

**Tritanomaly**  
4287413960

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287283136

**Achromatopsia**  
4289703855

**Achromatomaly**  
4288853429

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287283136 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, 191, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 191, 192)  
}
```

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, 191, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 191, 192) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287283136 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, 191, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 191, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 191, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 191, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 191, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 191,  
192) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287283136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 191, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
191, 192) }
```

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