

# Converting Colors

Android(4287336363)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287336363) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4287336363)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8B8FAB
RGB	139, 143, 171
RGB Percent	55%, 56%, 67%
CMY	0.4549, 0.4392, 0.3294
CMYK	0.19, 0.16, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	232°, 16%, 61%
HSV	232°, 19%, 67%
XYZ	27.8206, 28.0742, 42.4806
YIQ	144.9960, -11.3720, 7.8600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

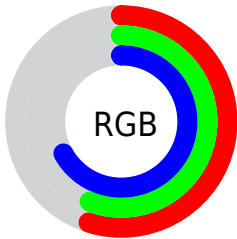
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	139, 143, 171
Decimal	9146283
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.96, 4.59, -15.18
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 15.861, 286.804
Yxy	28.0742, 0.2828, 0.2854
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287336363 (0xFF8B8FAB)
YUV	144.9960, 12.8200, -5.2585
Hunter-Lab	52.9851, 1.0003, -10.4461

# Details

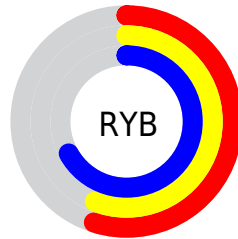
The Android color `4287336363` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `9999CC`. A complement of this color would be `4289439627`, and the grayscale version is `4287730065`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290889186`, and `4284046711` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286218411`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288454315`.

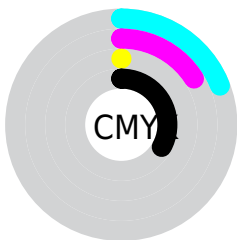
# Distribution



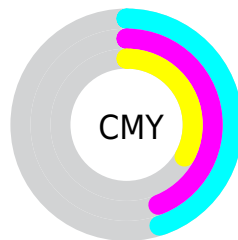
- Red (55%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287336363 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 4287336363 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287336363



4287336363

4294967295



4285625744



4290889186



4284046711



4292731391



4282467678



4294573567



4280954694



4279507504



4278190107



4278190080



4287336363



4287336363



4286218411



4288454315

■ 4285100459

■ 4289572267

■ 4283982507

■ 4290690219

■ 4282864555

■ 4291808171

■ 4281681067

■ 4292926123

■ 4280563115

■ 4294109611

■ 4279445163

■ 4294965419

■ 4278327211

■ 4294967211

■ 4278195627

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286157995



4287336363



4288449188

# Triad

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



4287336363



4289431933



4285896842

# Complementary

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



4287336363



4289439627

# 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.



4286813821



4287336363



4288777590

# Square

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



4287336363



4289628041



4287861366



4285307288

# Rectangle

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



4287336363



4289038492



4287861366



4286158981



# Sweetspot

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



4287336363



4291941086



4287343527



4285032816



4293980400



4285558896



# Same Dimension

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



4287336363



4289573854



4288121771



4283322199



4278195094



4278190871



# Inverse Universe

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



4289432463



4292783539



4288654219



4283911759



4288020499

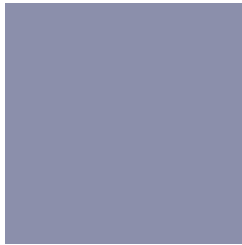


4279697411



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287336363 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

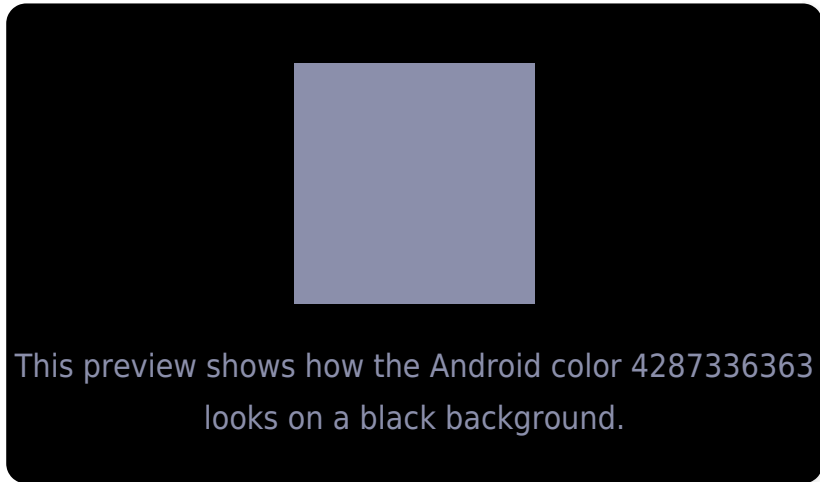
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

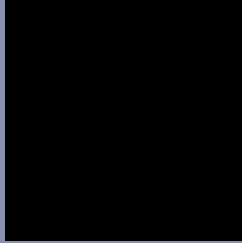
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4287336363 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287336363.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287336363.

# 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**

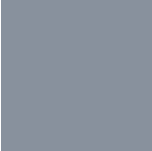
4287336363

**Protanopia**

4287336363

**Deuteranopia**

4287729067



**Tritanopia**  
4287140253

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287336363

**Protanomaly**  
4287336363

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287598251

**Tritanomaly**  
4287205538

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287336363

**Achromatopsia**  
4287730065

**Achromatomaly**  
4287598746

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287336363 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(139, 143, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 143, 171)  
}
```

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(139, 143, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 143, 171) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287336363 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(139, 143, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 143, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 143, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 143, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 143, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 143,  
171) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287336363 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 143, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
143, 171) }
```

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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