

# Converting Colors

Android(4287346628)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287346628) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4287346628)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8BB7C4
RGB	139, 183, 196
RGB Percent	55%, 72%, 77%
CMY	0.4549, 0.2824, 0.2314
CMYK	0.29, 0.07, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	194°, 33%, 66%
HSV	194°, 29%, 77%
XYZ	37.5448, 43.3415, 58.6115
YIQ	171.3260, -30.3970, -5.2850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

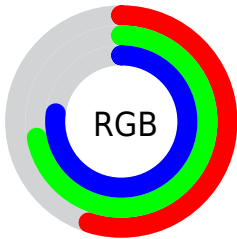
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	139, 164, 196
Decimal	9156548
CIELab	71.79, -11.52, -11.34
CIElCh	72, 16.166, 224.538
Yxy	43.3415, 0.2691, 0.3107
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287346628 (0xFF8BB7C4)
YUV	171.3260, 12.1643, -28.3499
Hunter-Lab	65.8342, -13.4127, -6.7013

# Details

The Android color `4287346628` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CCCC`. A complement of this color would be `4291074187`, and the grayscale version is `4289440683`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290965501`, and `4283925134` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286034884`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288658372`.

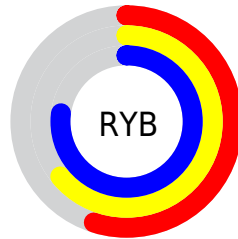
# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (72%)

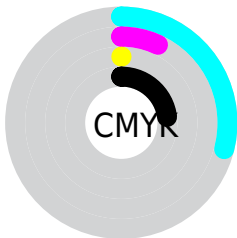
Blue (77%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (77%)

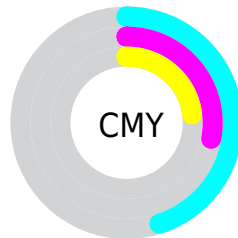


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287346628 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 4287346628 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287346628



4287346628

4294967295



4285635753



4290965501



4283925134



4292804607



4282280309



4294705151



4280570204



4278598213



4278199342



4278193434



4278190080



4287346628



4287346628

■ 4286034884

■ 4288658372

■ 4284788420

■ 4289904836

■ 4283476676

■ 4291216580

■ 4282230212

■ 4292463044

■ 4280918468

■ 4293774788

■ 4279606468

■ 4294955716

■ 4278360260

■ 4294956740

■ 4278228932

■ 4294958020

■ 4294959044

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287281591



4287346628



4288132300

# Triad

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



4287346628



4291405496



4290032019

# Complementary

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



4287346628



4291074187

# 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.



4291013780



4287346628



4291798697

# Square

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



4287346628



4290489029



4291668124



4288918939

# Rectangle

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



4287346628



4288852173



4291668124



4290359443

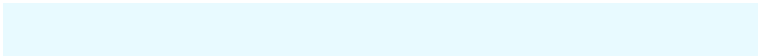


# Sweetspot

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



4287346628



4293458687



4287349911



4285627520



4278190080



4286611584

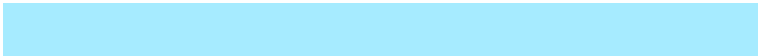


# Same Dimension

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



4287346628



4289129471



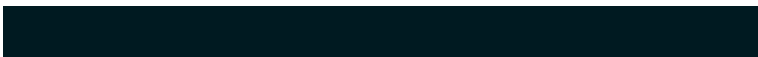
4287339460



4283916129



4278221985



4278196769



# Inverse Universe

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



4291070903



4294944491



4291081355



4284569439



4288741500



4280352794



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287346628 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

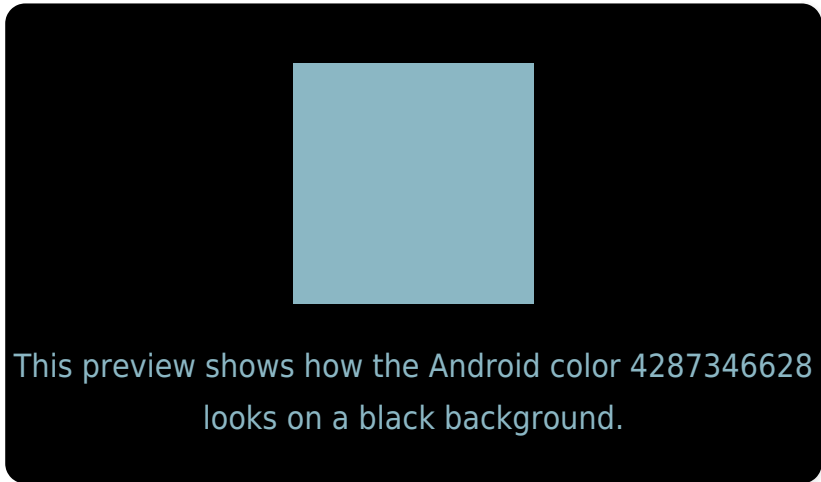
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4287346628 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287346628.

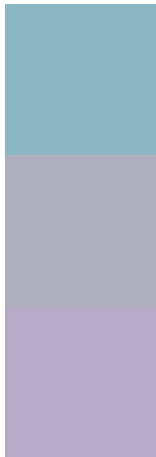


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287346628.

# 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**  
4287346628

**Protanopia**  
4289638078

**Deuteranopia**  
4290161607



# Trichromacy



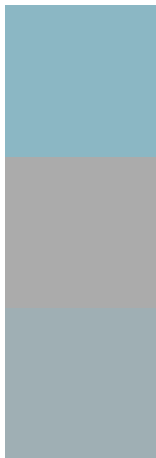
**Original Color**  
4287346628

**Protanomaly**  
4288786880

**Deuteranomaly**  
4289114054

**Tritanomaly**  
4287346629

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287346628

**Achromatopsia**  
4289440683

**Achromatomaly**  
4288655284

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287346628 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, 183, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 183, 196)  
}
```

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, 183, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 183, 196) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287346628 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

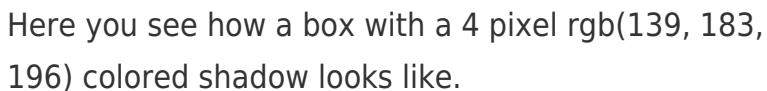
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(139, 183, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 183, 196) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 183, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 183, 196); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 183, 196); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 183, 196) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287346628 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 183, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
183, 196) }
```

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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