

# Converting Colors

Android(4287477464)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287477464) contains.

<b>Android(4287477464)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Android(4287477464)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DB6D8
RGB	141, 182, 216
RGB Percent	55%, 71%, 85%
CMY	0.4471, 0.2863, 0.1529
CMYK	0.35, 0.16, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	207°, 49%, 70%
HSV	207°, 35%, 85%
XYZ	40.1071, 44.0765, 71.3595
YIQ	173.6170, -35.3500, 1.8820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

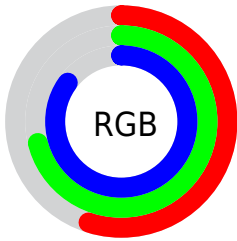
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	141, 168, 216
Decimal	9287384
CIE Lab	72.28, -5.49, -21.52
CIE LCh	72, 22.207, 255.695
Yxy	44.0765, 0.2579, 0.2834
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287477464 (0xFF8DB6D8)
YUV	173.6170, 20.8948, -28.6051
Hunter-Lab	66.3901, -8.3486, -17.2548

# Details

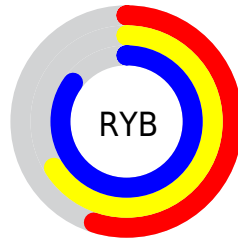
The Android color `4287477464` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CCFF`. A complement of this color would be `4292390797`, and the grayscale version is `4289572269`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291096319`, and `4283990433` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286033112`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288921816`.

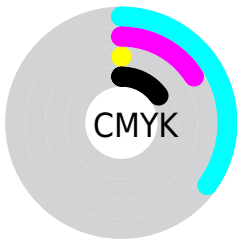
# Distribution



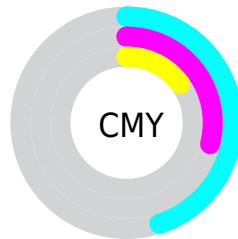
- Red (55%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287477464 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 4287477464 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287477464



4287477464

4294967295



4285701052



4291096319



4283990433



4293001215



4282214535

4294901759



4280438893



4278204757



4278199358



4278193704



4278190354



4278190080

■ 4287477464

■ 4287477464

■ 4286033112

■ 4288921816

■ 4284654296

■ 4290300632

■ 4283210200

■ 4291744728

■ 4281831384

■ 4293123544

■ 4280387032

■ 4294567896

■ 4278942680

■ 4294963672

■ 4278220504

■ 4294966232

■ 4294967256

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286299086



4287477464



4289245144

# Triad

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



4287477464



4292584359



4288592276

# Complementary

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



4287477464



4292390797

# 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.



4290098058



4287477464



4292322965

# Square

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



4287477464



4292125884



4291472778



4287216807

# Rectangle

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



4287477464



4290423762



4291472778



4289116048

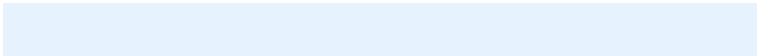


# Sweetspot

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



4287477464



4293325823



4287486127



4285561216



4278190080



4286611584

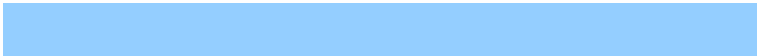


# Same Dimension

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



4287477464



4287942399



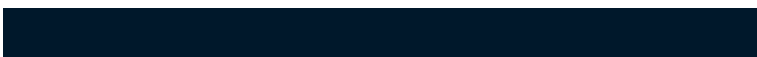
4287467992



4284507755



4278214059



4278196267



# Inverse Universe

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



4292382134



4294939854



4292400269



4285227110



4289396829

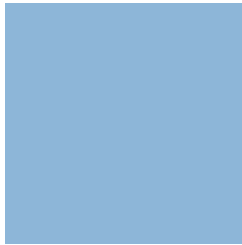


4281008152



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287477464 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

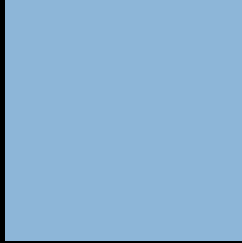
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4287477464 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 4287477464 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287477464.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287477464.

# 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**  
4287477464

**Protanomaly**  
4288656085

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288786649

**Tritanomaly**  
4287281358

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287477464

**Achromatopsia**  
4289638062

**Achromatomaly**  
4288852413

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287477464 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(141, 182, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 182, 216)  
}
```

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(141, 182, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 182, 216) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287477464 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(141, 182, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 182, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 182, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 182, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 182, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 182,  
216) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287477464 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 182, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
182, 216) }
```

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