

# Converting Colors

Android(4287673334)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287673334) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4287673334)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90B3F6
RGB	144, 179, 246
RGB Percent	56%, 70%, 96%
CMY	0.4353, 0.2980, 0.0353
CMYK	0.41, 0.27, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	219°, 85%, 76%
HSV	219°, 41%, 96%
XYZ	44.2563, 44.8233, 93.5080
YIQ	176.1730, -42.3670, 13.4170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

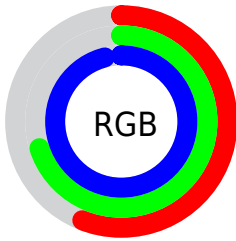
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	144, 170, 246
Decimal	9483254
CIELab	72.78, 4.89, -37.04
CIELCh	73, 37.365, 277.514
Yxy	44.8233, 0.2424, 0.2455
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287673334 (0xFF90B3F6)
YUV	176.1730, 34.4247, -28.2157
Hunter-Lab	66.9502, 0.8314, -35.9440

# Details

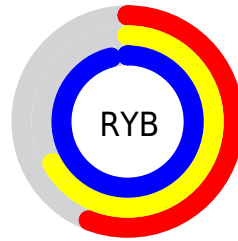
The Android color `4287673334` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CCFF`. A complement of this color would be `4294366096`, and the grayscale version is `4289769648`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291423231`, and `4283989949` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286030838`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289315830`.

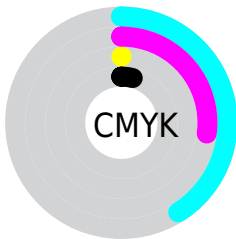
# Distribution



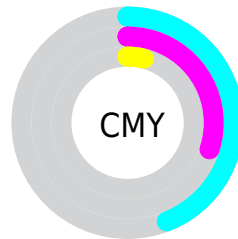
- Red (56%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287673334 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 4287673334 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287673334

 4287673334

4294967295

 4285831385

 4291423231

 4283989949

 4293328895

 4282148514

 4279914120

 4278204526

 4278199125

 4278193214

 4278190887

 4278190353

■ 4287673334

■ 4287673334

■ 4286030838

■ 4289315830

■ 4284453878

■ 4290892790

■ 4282811382

■ 4292535286

■ 4281234166

■ 4294112502

■ 4279591670

■ 4294967286

■ 4278211830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283940337



4287673334



4290947049

# Triad

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



4287673334



4294090123



4285711255

# Complementary

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



4287673334



4294366096

# 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.



4288462203



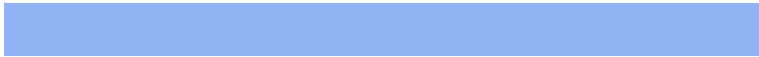
4287673334



4292847732

# Square

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



4287673334



4294285483



4290884462



4282828218

# Rectangle

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



4287673334



4292583384



4290884462



4286693773

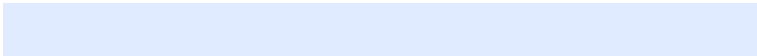


# Sweetspot

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



4287673334



4292930559



4287690450



4285428864



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4287673334



4286622719



4288647414



4285428346



4278206650



4278195259



# Inverse Universe

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



4294348979



4294934699



4293392016



4286213746



4290379840



4282056724



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287673334 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

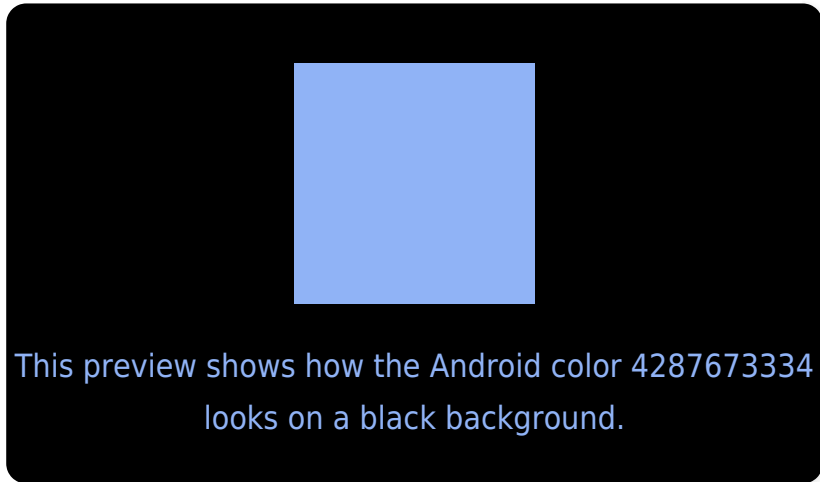
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

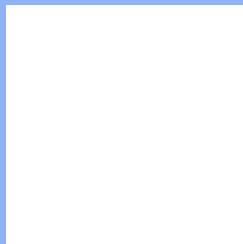
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4287673334 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287673334.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287673334.

# 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**  
4287673334

**Protanopia**  
4288590067

**Deuteranopia**  
4288458999



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287673334

**Protanomaly**  
4288262644

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288197111

**Tritanomaly**  
4287150298

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287673334

**Achromatopsia**  
4289769648

**Achromatomaly**  
4288983497

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287673334 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(144, 179, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 179, 246)  
}
```

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(144, 179, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 179, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287673334 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(144, 179, 246) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 179, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 179, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 179, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 179, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 179,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287673334 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 179, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
179, 246) }
```

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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