

# Converting Colors

Android(4287674337)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287674337) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4287674337)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	90B7E1
RGB	144, 183, 225
RGB Percent	56%, 72%, 88%
CMY	0.4353, 0.2824, 0.1176
CMYK	0.36, 0.19, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	211°, 57%, 72%
HSV	211°, 36%, 88%
XYZ	42.0257, 45.2325, 77.7499
YIQ	176.1270, -36.7260, 4.7940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

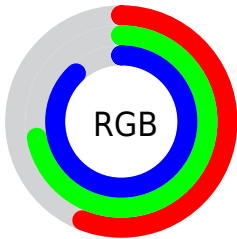
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	144, 170, 225
Decimal	9484257
CIELab	73.04, -2.90, -25.24
CIELCh	73, 25.403, 263.450
Yxy	45.2325, 0.2547, 0.2741
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287674337 (0xFF90B7E1)
YUV	176.1270, 24.0944, -28.1754
Hunter-Lab	67.2551, -6.1572, -21.4633

# Details

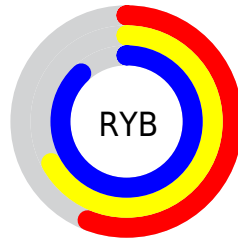
The Android color `4287674337` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CCFF`. A complement of this color would be `4292983440`, and the grayscale version is `4289769648`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291358719`, and `4284121770` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286229473`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289184737`.

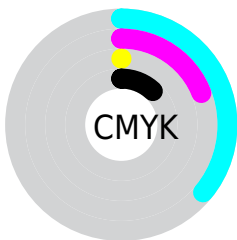
# Distribution



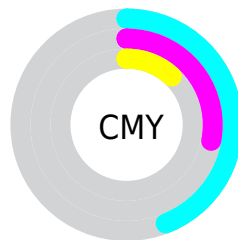
- Red (56%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287674337 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 4287674337 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287674337

 4287674337

4294967295

 4285897925

 4291358719

 4284121770

 4293263359

 4282411407

 4280570229

 4278205020

 4278199621

 4278194222

 4278190361

 4278190080

■ 4287674337

■ 4287674337

■ 4286229473

■ 4289184737

■ 4284719329

■ 4290629345

■ 4283274465

■ 4292074209

■ 4281764065

■ 4293584609

■ 4280319457

■ 4294963681

■ 4278809057

■ 4294966753

■ 4278217953

■ 4294967265

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285971928



4287674337



4289769438

# Triad

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



4287674337



4293108642



4288134551

# Complementary

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



4287674337



4292983440

# 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.



4289837192



4287674337



4292585615

# Square

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



4287674337



4292780985



4291408005



4286496941

# Rectangle

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



4287674337



4291078869



4291408005



4288658577

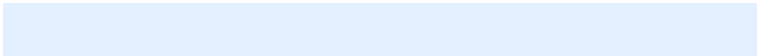


# Sweetspot

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



4287674337



4293128447



4287685050



4285495168



4278190080



4286611584

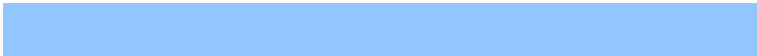


# Same Dimension

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



4287674337



4287743743



4287729889



4284836464



4278212016



4278196016



# Inverse Universe

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



4292972727



4294939078



4292927888



4285556074



4289724501

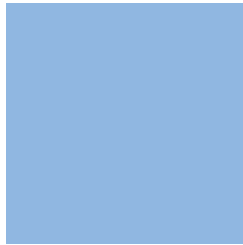


4281335831



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287674337 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

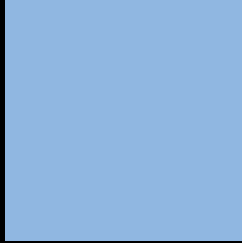
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4287674337 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

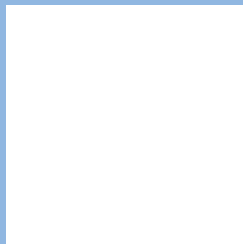
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4287674337 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287674337.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287674337.

# 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**  
4287674337

**Protanopia**  
4289311197

**Deuteranopia**  
4289441763



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287674337

**Protanomaly**  
4288721886

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288787170

**Tritanomaly**  
4287412946

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287674337

**Achromatopsia**  
4289769648

**Achromatomaly**  
4288984002

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287674337 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, 183, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 183, 225)  
}
```

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, 183, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 183, 225) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287674337 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, 183, 225) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 183, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 183, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 183, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 183, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 183,  
225) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287674337 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 183, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
183, 225) }
```

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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