

# Converting Colors

Android(4287675316)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287675316) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4287675316)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90BBB4
RGB	144, 187, 180
RGB Percent	56%, 73%, 71%
CMY	0.4353, 0.2667, 0.2941
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.04, 0.27
HSL	170°, 24%, 65%
HSV	170°, 23%, 73%
XYZ	37.5101, 44.7652, 49.8436
YIQ	173.3450, -23.3810, -11.2930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

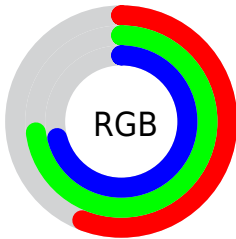
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">144, 167, 187</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9485236</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">72.74, -15.73, -1.14</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">73, 15.776, 184.160</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">44.7652, 0.2839, 0.3388</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287675316 (0xFF90BBB4)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">173.3450, 3.2809, -25.7356</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">66.9068, -17.0140, 2.6655</a>

# Details

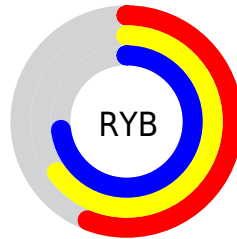
The Android color `4287675316` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CCCC`. A complement of this color would be `4290482327`, and the grayscale version is `4289572269`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291294188`, and `4284253823` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286430129`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288920503`.

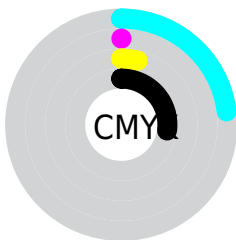
# Distribution



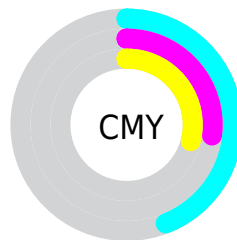
- Red (56%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287675316 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 4287675316 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287675316

 4287675316

4294967295

 4285964441

 4291294188

 4284253823

 4293132287

 4282674278

 4281095246

 4279450936

 4278200098

 4278194700

 4278190080

 4287675316

 4287675316

 4286430129

 4288920503

 4285250478


 4290100154

 4284005291

 4291345341

 4282760104

 4292590528

 4281580453

 4293770179

 4280335266

 4294949830

 4279090079

 4294949833

 4278238109

 4294949836

 4294949839

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288461477



4287675316



4287478466

# Triad

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



4287675316



4290293450



4291407257

# Complementary

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



4287675316



4290482327

# 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.



4291865251



4287675316



4291275455

# Square

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



4287675316



4289049551



4291865009



4290556566

# Rectangle

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



4287675316



4287740361



4291865009



4291603612

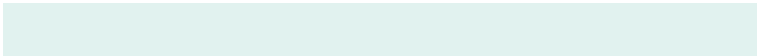


# Sweetspot

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



4287675316



4292997871



4288134032



4285627001



4294638330



4286216826



# Same Dimension

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



4287675316



4289655527



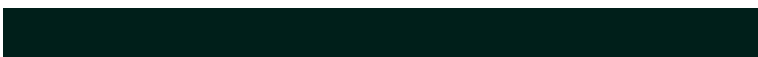
4287671739



4283784797



4278230660



4278198042



# Inverse Universe

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



4290482327



4294094521



4290485904



4284372310



4288544794



4280221701



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287675316 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

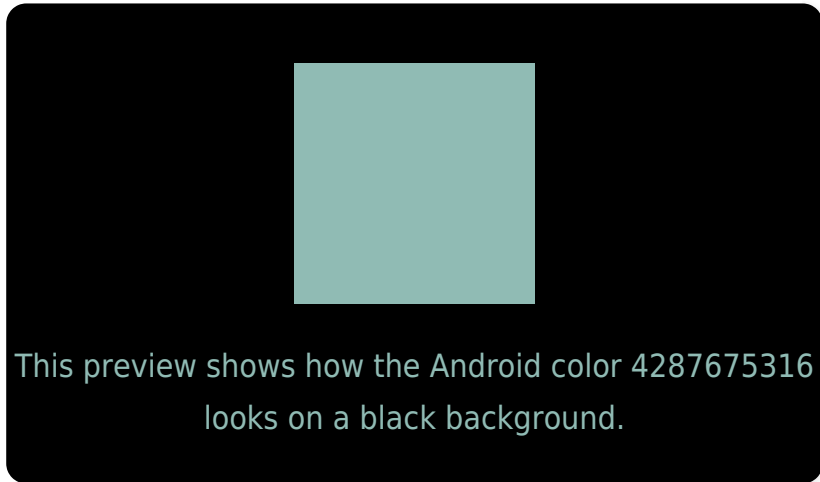
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4287675316 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287675316.



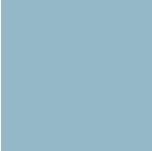
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287675316.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
4287936711

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287675316

**Protanomaly**  
4289246640

**Deuteranomaly**  
4289704374

**Tritanomaly**  
4287871424

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287675316

**Achromatopsia**  
4289572269

**Achromatomaly**  
4288852656

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287675316 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, 187, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 187, 180)  
}
```

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, 187, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 187, 180) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287675316 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, 187, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 187, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 187, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 187, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 187, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 187,  
180) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287675316 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 187, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
187, 180) }
```

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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