

# Converting Colors

Android(4287676367)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287676367) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4287676367)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90BFCF
RGB	144, 191, 207
RGB Percent	56%, 75%, 81%
CMY	0.4353, 0.2510, 0.1882
CMYK	0.30, 0.08, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	195°, 40%, 69%
HSV	195°, 30%, 81%
XYZ	41.3949, 47.6959, 66.0560
YIQ	178.7710, -33.1480, -4.9880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

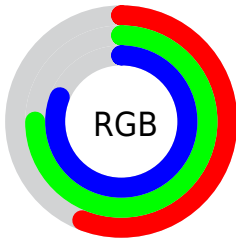
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">144, 171, 207</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9486287</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">74.63, -11.66, -13.05</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">75, 17.496, 228.216</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">47.6959, 0.2668, 0.3074</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287676367</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF90BFCF</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">178.7710, 13.9169, -30.4942</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">69.0622, -13.8686, -8.3656</a>

# Details

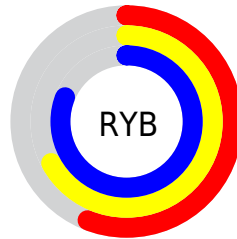
The Android color `4287676367` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CCCC`. A complement of this color would be `4291797136`, and the grayscale version is `4289967027`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291295231`, and `4284189337` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286298831`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289053903`.

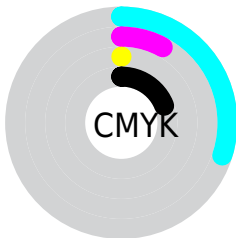
# Distribution



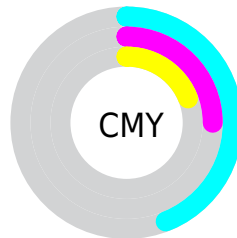
- Red (56%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color `#4287676367` 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 `#4287676367` by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287676367

 4287676367

4294967295

 4285899955

 4291295231

 4284189337

 4293197823

 4282544255

 4280834150

 4278796366

 4278200887

 4278196002

 4278190089

 4278190080

■ 4287676367

■ 4287676367

■ 4286298831

■ 4289053903

■ 4284986575

■ 4290366159

■ 4283609039

■ 4291743695

■ 4282231503

■ 4293121231

■ 4280919503

■ 4294498767

■ 4279541711

■ 4294959055

■ 4278229711

■ 4294960335

■ 4294961615

■ 4294962895

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287545793



4287676367



4288592855

# Triad

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



4287676367



4292128191



4290427545

# Complementary

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



4287676367



4291797136

# 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.



4291474584



4287676367



4292521390

# Square

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



4287676367



4291211469



4292260000



4289183394

# Rectangle

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



4287676367



4289444055



4292260000



4290820248

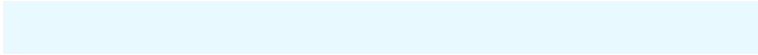


# Sweetspot

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



4287676367



4293458431



4287680416



4285627520



4278190080



4286611584

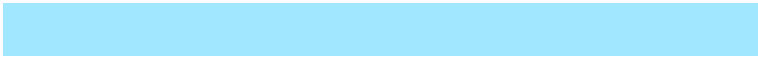


# Same Dimension

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



4287676367



4288800767



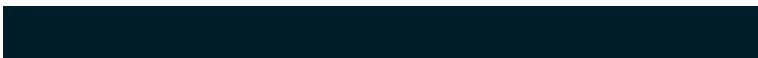
4287668431



4284376681



4278222504



4278197801



# Inverse Universe

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



4291793087



4294943207



4291805072



4285095526



4289200254



4280877086



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287676367 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

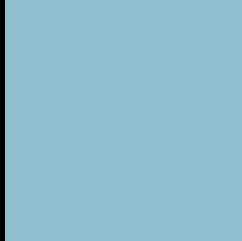
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4287676367 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 4287676367 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287676367.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287676367.

# 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



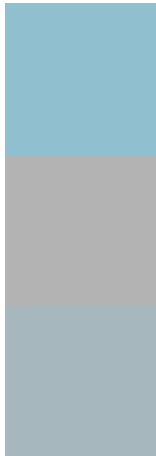
**Original Color**  
4287676367

**Protanomaly**  
4289247691

**Deuteranomaly**  
4289509329

**Tritanomaly**  
4287676366

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287676367

**Achromatopsia**  
4289967027

**Achromatomaly**  
4289116093

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287676367 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, 191, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 191, 207)  
}
```

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, 191, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 191, 207) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287676367 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, 191, 207) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 191, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 191, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 191, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 191, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 191,  
207) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287676367 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 191, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
191, 207) }
```

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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