

# Converting Colors

Android(4288267196)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288267196) contains.

<b>Android(4288267196)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Android(4288267196)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99C3BC
RGB	153, 195, 188
RGB Percent	60%, 76%, 74%
CMY	0.4000, 0.2353, 0.2627
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.04, 0.24
HSL	170°, 26%, 68%
HSV	170°, 22%, 76%
XYZ	41.7291, 49.4334, 54.9192
YIQ	181.6440, -22.7850, -11.0810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

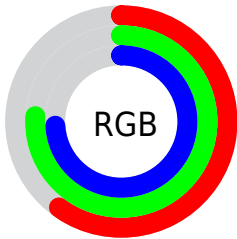
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	153, 176, 195
Decimal	10077116
CIELab	75.72, -15.33, -1.06
CIELCh	76, 15.365, 183.974
Yxy	49.4334, 0.2857, 0.3384
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288267196 (0xFF99C3BC)
YUV	181.6440, 3.1335, -25.1208
Hunter-Lab	70.3089, -17.0988, 2.9040

# Details

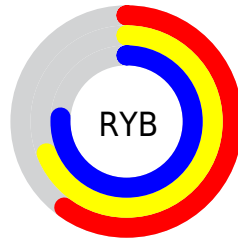
The Android color `4288267196` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CCCC`. A complement of this color would be `4291008928`, and the grayscale version is `4290164406`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291886324`, and `4284845447` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287022009`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289512383`.

# Distribution



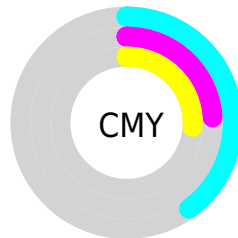
- Red (60%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288267196 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 4288267196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4288267196



4288267196

4294967295



4286556321



4291886324



4284845447



4293787647



4283200622



4281621333



4280042302



4278398248



4278196500



4278190080



4288267196



4288267196

■ 4287022009

■ 4289512383

■ 4285711286

■ 4290823107

■ 4284466098

■ 4292068294

■ 4283155375

■ 4293379017

■ 4281910188

■ 4294689740

■ 4280599465

■ 4294951887

■ 4279354277

■ 4294951891

■ 4278240163

■ 4294951894

■ 4294951897

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288987822



4288267196



4288070346

# Triad

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



4288267196



4290819794



4291933858

# Complementary

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



4288267196



4291008928

# 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.



4292391595



4288267196



4291801799

# Square

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



4288267196



4289641431



4292391353



4291082910

# Rectangle

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



4288267196



4288332241



4292391353



4292129956

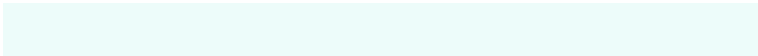


# Sweetspot

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



4288267196



4293786874



4288725913



4286021758



4278190080



4286611584

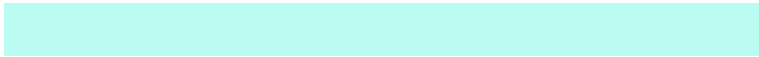


# Same Dimension

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



4288267196



4290510066



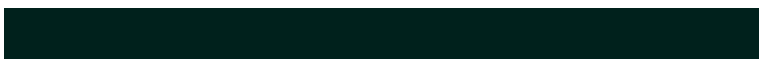
4288263619



4283916639



4278231430



4278198556



# Inverse Universe

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



4291008928



4294753222



4291012505



4284569433



4288741403



4280352774



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288267196 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

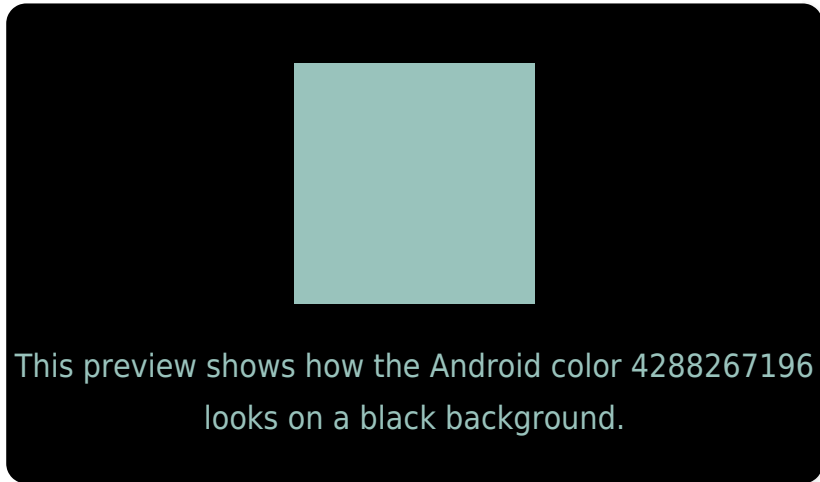
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4288267196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288267196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288267196.

# Color Blindness Simulation

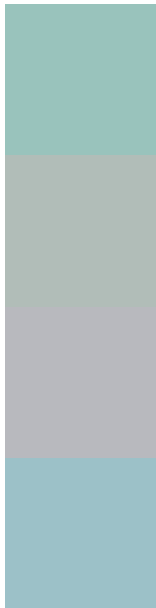
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4288267196

**Protanomaly**  
4289838520

**Deuteranomaly**  
4290296254

**Tritanomaly**  
4288463304

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4288267196

**Achromatopsia**  
4290164406

**Achromatomaly**  
4289444792

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288267196 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(153, 195, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 195, 188)  
}
```

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(153, 195, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 195, 188) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288267196 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(153, 195, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 195, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 195, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 195, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 195, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 195,  
188) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288267196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 195, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
195, 188) }
```

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