

# Converting Colors

Android(4288398048)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288398048) contains.

<b>Android(4288398048)</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(4288398048)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9BC2E0
RGB	155, 194, 224
RGB Percent	61%, 76%, 88%
CMY	0.3922, 0.2392, 0.1216
CMYK	0.31, 0.13, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	206°, 53%, 74%
HSV	206°, 31%, 88%
XYZ	46.2639, 50.9340, 77.9139
YIQ	185.7590, -32.8740, 1.0620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

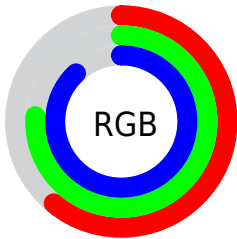
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	155, 180, 224
Decimal	10207968
CIE Lab	76.64, -5.99, -19.17
CIE LCh	77, 20.081, 252.635
Yxy	50.9340, 0.2642, 0.2909
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288398048 (0xFF9BC2E0)
YUV	185.7590, 18.8528, -26.9756
Hunter-Lab	71.3680, -9.1825, -14.7704

# Details

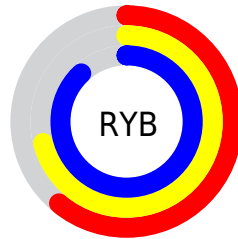
The Android color `4288398048` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CCFF`. A complement of this color would be `4292917659`, and the grayscale version is `4290427578`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292082431`, and `4284910761` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286953696`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289842400`.

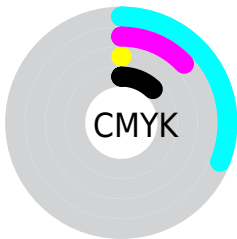
# Distribution



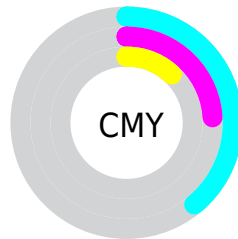
- Red (61%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288398048 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 4288398048 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4288398048

 4288398048

4294967295

 4286621636

 4292082431

 4284910761

 4293984255

 4283200398

 4281490037

 4279649116

 4278201668

 4278196526

 4278190361

 4278190080

■ 4288398048

■ 4288398048

■ 4286953696

■ 4289842400

■ 4285444064

■ 4291352032

■ 4283999712

■ 4292796384

■ 4282489824

■ 4294306272

■ 4281045472

■ 4294964192

■ 4279601376

■ 4294966496

■ 4278222816

■ 4294967264

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287481558



4288398048



4289903841

# Triad

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



4288398048



4293177526



4289643681

# Complementary

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



4288398048



4292917659

# 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.



4291018393



4288398048



4292981669

# Square

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



4288398048



4292653513



4292262042



4288333745

# Rectangle

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



4288398048



4291016924



4292262042



4290101918



# Sweetspot

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



4288398048



4293457407



4288405689



4285626752



4278190080



4286611584

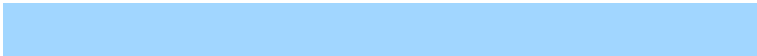


# Same Dimension

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



4288398048



4288796415



4288389344



4284836720



4278215600



4278197040



# Inverse Universe

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



4292910018



4294943190



4292926363



4285556075



4289724515

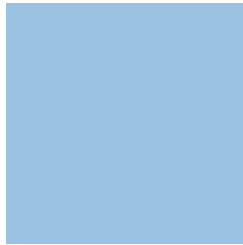


4281335835



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288398048 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

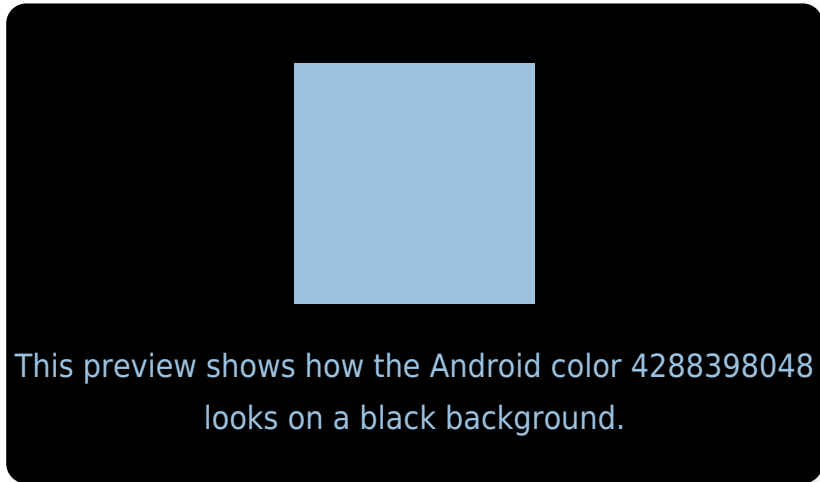
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

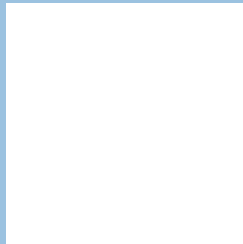
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4288398048 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288398048.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288398048.

# 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**  
4288398048

**Protanomaly**  
4289576669

**Deuteranomaly**  
4289838305

**Tritanomaly**  
4288267224

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4288398048

**Achromatopsia**  
4290427578

**Achromatomaly**  
4289707464

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288398048 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(155, 194, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 194, 224)  
}
```

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(155, 194, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 194, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288398048 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

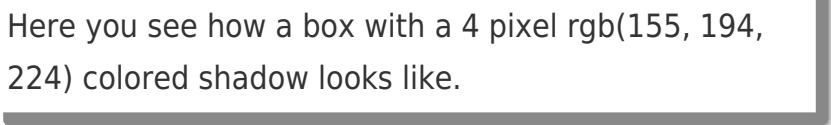
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(155, 194, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 194, 224) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 194, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 194, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 194, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 194,  
224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288398048 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 194, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
194, 224) }
```

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