

# Converting Colors

Android(4288455384)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288455384) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4288455384)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CA2D8
RGB	156, 162, 216
RGB Percent	61%, 64%, 85%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3647, 0.1529
CMYK	0.28, 0.25, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	234°, 43%, 73%
HSV	234°, 28%, 85%
XYZ	39.0253, 37.8664, 70.2178
YIQ	166.3620, -20.9100, 15.5220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

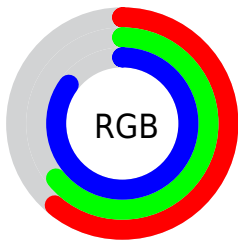
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	156, 161, 216
Decimal	10265304
CIE Lab	67.92, 9.89, -28.10
CIE LCh	68, 29.790, 289.395
Yxy	37.8664, 0.2653, 0.2574
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288455384 (0xFF9CA2D8)
YUV	166.3620, 24.4715, -9.0875
Hunter-Lab	61.5357, 5.5153, -24.5803

# Details

The Android color `4288455384` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `9999CC`. A complement of this color would be `4292399772`, and the grayscale version is `4289111718`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292139519`, and `4284968865` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287008728`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289902040`.

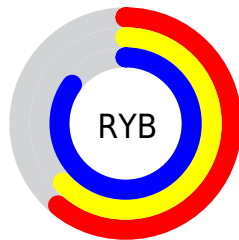
# Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (64%)

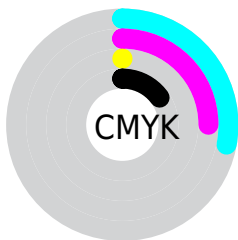
Blue (85%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (85%)

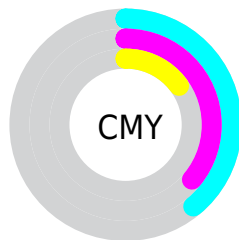


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288455384 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 4288455384 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4288455384

 4288455384

4294967295

 4286679228

 4292139519

 4284968865

 4293981695

 4283324039

 4281679725

 4279970133

 4278195517

 4278190631

 4278190352

 4278190080

■ 4288455384

■ 4288455384

■ 4287008728

■ 4289902040

■ 4285627352

■ 4291283416

■ 4284180696

■ 4292730072

■ 4282799320

■ 4294111448

■ 4281352664

■ 4294967256

■ 4279905752

■ 4278524632

■ 4278195928

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285836250



4288455384



4290681289

# Triad

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



4288455384



4292122750



4285117595

# Complementary

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



4288455384



4292399772

# 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.



4287148162



4288455384



4290879857

# Square

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



4288455384



4292579989



4289112434



4283544758

# Rectangle

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



4288455384



4291794105



4289112434



4285772690



# Sweetspot

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



4288455384



4293651967



4288469202



4285756544



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4288455384



4289442815



4290026712



4284506475



4278194603



4278191147



# Inverse Universe

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



4292385954



4294945715



4290828444



4285227105



4289396753

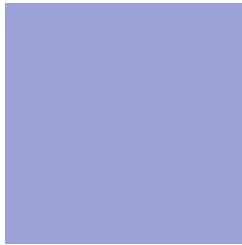


4281008132



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288455384 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

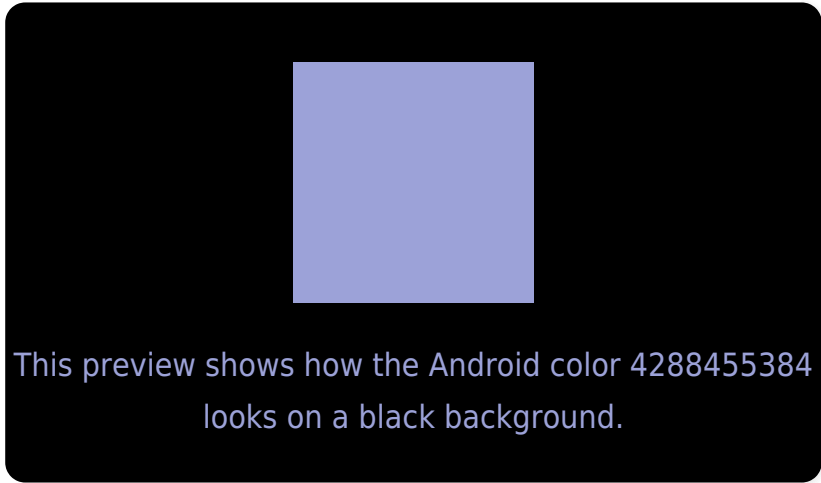
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4288455384 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288455384.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288455384.

# 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**

4288455384

**Protanopia**

4288127961

**Deuteranopia**

4288324568



**Tritanopia**  
4287998134

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4288455384

**Protanomaly**  
4288259033

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288390104

**Tritanomaly**  
4288194242

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4288455384

**Achromatopsia**  
4289111718

**Achromatomaly**  
4288849336

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288455384 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(156, 162, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 162, 216)  
}
```

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(156, 162, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 162, 216) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288455384 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(156, 162, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 162, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 162, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 162, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 162, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 162,  
216) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288455384 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 162, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
162, 216) }
```

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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