

# Converting Colors

Android(4288727238)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288727238) contains.

<b>Android(4288727238)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Android(4288727238)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0C8C6
RGB	160, 200, 198
RGB Percent	63%, 78%, 78%
CMY	0.3725, 0.2157, 0.2235
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.01, 0.22
HSL	177°, 27%, 71%
HSV	177°, 20%, 78%
XYZ	45.3445, 52.8594, 61.2390
YIQ	187.8120, -23.1980, -9.1020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

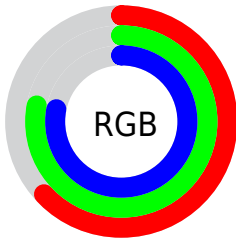
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">160, 181, 200</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10537158</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">77.79, -13.59, -3.38</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">78, 13.999, 193.969</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">52.8594, 0.2844, 0.3315</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288727238 (0xFFA0C8C6)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">187.8120, 5.0227, -24.3911</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">72.7044, -15.9053, 0.9531</a>

# Details

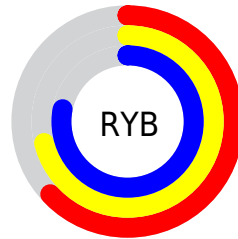
The Android color `4288727238` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CCCC`. A complement of this color would be `4291338402`, and the grayscale version is `4290559164`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292345855`, and `4285305488` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287416517`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4290037959`.

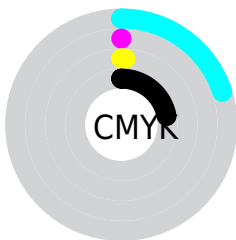
# Distribution



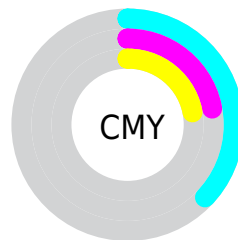
- Red (63%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288727238 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 4288727238 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4288727238

 4288727238

4294967295

 4286950827

 4292345855

 4285305488

 4294246399

 4283660407

 4282015582

 4280502342

 4278792496

 4278197275

 4278190080

 4288727238

 4288727238

4287416517

4290037959

4286105796

4291348680

4284795075

4292659401

4283484354

4293970122

4282173633

4294953163

4280862912

4294953164

4279552191

4294953165

4278241470

4294953166

4294953167

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289251257



4288727238



4288792530

# Triad

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



4288727238



4291476435



4292001192

# Complementary

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



4288727238



4291338402

# 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.



4292524463



4288727238



4292262088

# Square

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



4288727238



4290428889



4292655291



4291084711

# Rectangle

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



4288727238



4289119703



4292655291



4292197545

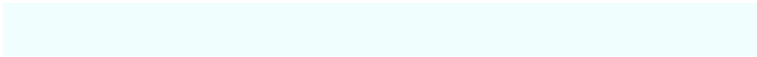


# Sweetspot

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



4288727238



4293984254



4288858272



4286021759



4278190080



4286611584

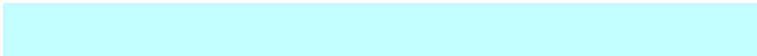


# Same Dimension

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



4288727238



4290969596



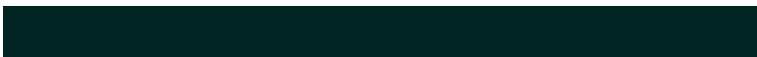
4288722632



4284113763



4278231963



4278199330



# Inverse Universe

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



4291338402



4294951621



4291343008



4284701274



4288872456



4280549378



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288727238 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

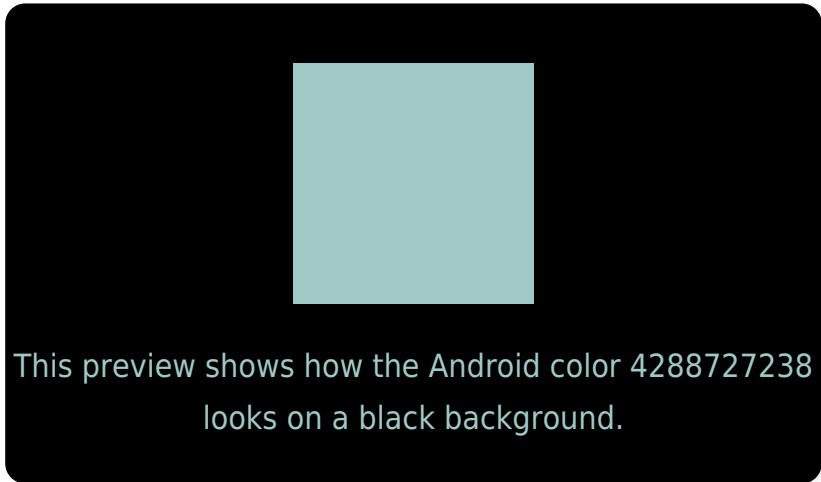
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

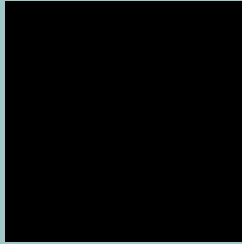
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4288727238 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288727238.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288727238.

# 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**  
4288727238

**Protanomaly**  
4290167491

**Deuteranomaly**  
4290625480

**Tritanomaly**  
4288858064

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4288727238

**Achromatopsia**  
4290559164

**Achromatomaly**  
4289904832

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288727238 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(160, 200, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 200, 198)  
}
```

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(160, 200, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 200, 198) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288727238 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(160, 200, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 200, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 200, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 200, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 200, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 200,  
198) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288727238 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 200, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
200, 198) }
```

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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