

# Converting Colors

Android(4288784847)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288784847) contains.

<b>Android(4288784847)</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(4288784847)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1A9CF
RGB	161, 169, 207
RGB Percent	63%, 66%, 81%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3373, 0.1882
CMYK	0.22, 0.18, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	230°, 32%, 72%
HSV	230°, 22%, 81%
XYZ	40.1484, 40.4580, 64.7246
YIQ	170.9400, -16.9660, 10.1220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

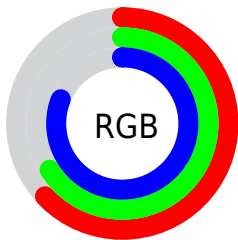
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	161, 168, 207
Decimal	10594767
CIE Lab	69.79, 5.35, -20.24
CIE LCh	70, 20.938, 284.813
Yxy	40.4580, 0.2763, 0.2784
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288784847 (0xFFA1A9CF)
YUV	170.9400, 17.7776, -8.7174
Hunter-Lab	63.6066, 1.3574, -15.8075

# Details

The Android color `4288784847` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `9999CC`. A complement of this color would be `4291807137`, and the grayscale version is `4289440683`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292403455`, and `4285363609` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287404239`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4290165455`.

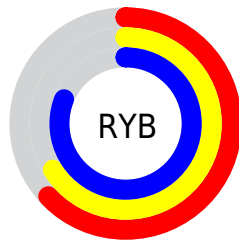
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (66%)

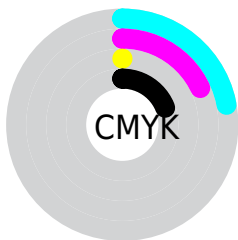
Blue (81%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (81%)

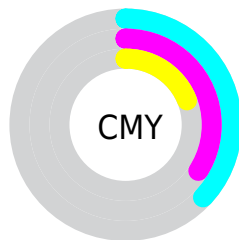


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288784847 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 4288784847 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4288784847



4288784847

4294967295



4287008691



4292403455



4285363609



4294311423



4283718783



4282140005



4280561485



4278983222



4278190113



4278190086



4278190080

■ 4288784847

■ 4288784847

■ 4287404239

■ 4290165455

■ 4286089167

■ 4291480527

■ 4284708559

■ 4292861135

■ 4283327951

■ 4294241743

■ 4281947343

■ 4294966991

■ 4280632015

■ 4294967247

■ 4279251407

■ 4278199503

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287147983



4288784847



4290356166

# Triad

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



4288784847



4291731601



4286952864

# Complementary

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



4288784847



4291807137

# 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.



4288328335



4288784847



4290946694

# Square

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



4288784847



4291992994



4289703046



4286100915

# Rectangle

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



4288784847



4291207099



4289703046



4287345818



# Sweetspot

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



4288784847



4293783807



4288794567



4285888384



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4288784847



4290430719



4289765839



4284375145



4278197672



4278191913



# Inverse Universe

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



4291797417



4294949574



4290826145



4285095520



4289200157

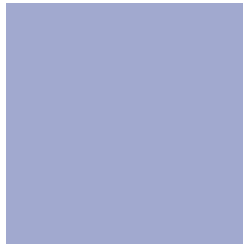


4280877063



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288784847 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

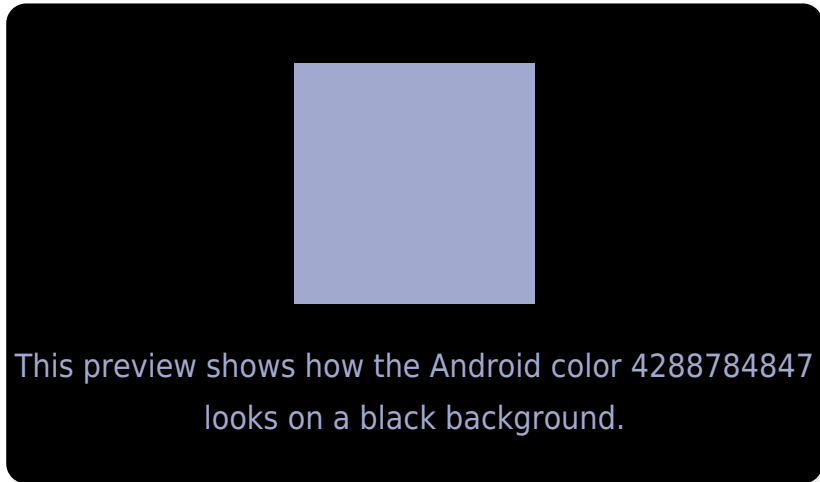
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

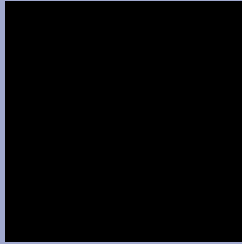
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4288784847 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288784847.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288784847.

# 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**  
4288784847

**Protanopia**  
4288850383

**Deuteranopia**  
4289243087



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4288784847

**Protanomaly**

4288850383

**Deuteranomaly**

4289046735

**Tritanomaly**

4288588994

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4288784847

**Achromatopsia**

4289440683

**Achromatomaly**

4289178296

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288784847 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(161, 169, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 169, 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(161, 169, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 169, 207) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288784847 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(161, 169, 207) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 169, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 169, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 169, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 169, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 169,  
207) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288784847 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 169, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
169, 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](#).



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