

# Converting Colors

Android(4289184712)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289184712) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4289184712)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7C3C8
RGB	167, 195, 200
RGB Percent	65%, 76%, 78%
CMY	0.3451, 0.2353, 0.2157
CMYK	0.16, 0.03, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	189°, 23%, 72%
HSV	189°, 16%, 78%
XYZ	45.8768, 51.4158, 62.1499
YIQ	187.1980, -18.2930, -4.3810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

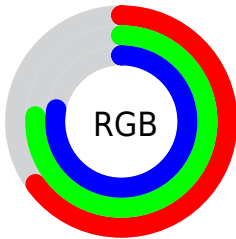
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	167, 182, 200
Decimal	10994632
CIELab	76.93, -8.35, -5.68
CIElCh	77, 10.097, 214.227
Yxy	51.4158, 0.2877, 0.3225
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289184712 (0xFFA7C3C8)
YUV	187.1980, 6.3114, -17.7136
Hunter-Lab	71.7048, -11.2791, -1.1960

# Details

The Android color `4289184712` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CCCC`. A complement of this color would be `4291341479`, and the grayscale version is `4290493371`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292803839`, and `4285762962` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287873224`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4290496200`.

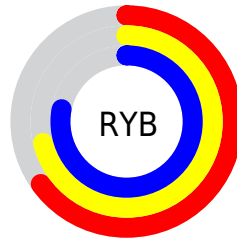
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (76%)

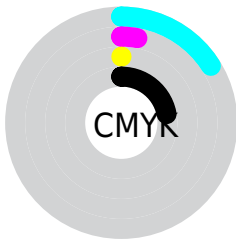
Blue (78%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (78%)

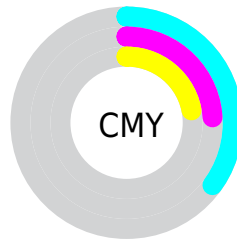


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289184712 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 4289184712 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4289184712



4289184712

4294967295



4287408301



4292803839



4285762962



4294705151



4284118136



4282538848



4281025608



4279512370



4278196509



4278190081



4278190080

■ 4289184712

■ 4289184712

■ 4287873224

■ 4290496200

■ 4286561736

■ 4291807688

■ 4285250248

■ 4293119176

■ 4283938760

■ 4294430664

■ 4282627272

■ 4294955720

■ 4281315784

■ 4294956488

■ 4280004296

■ 4294957256

■ 4278692808

■ 4294958024

■ 4278233800

■ 4294958792

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289250495



4289184712



4289511886

# Triad

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



4289184712



4291606982



4291083947

# Complementary

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



4289184712



4291341479

# 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.



4291673005



4289184712



4291934397

# Square

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



4289184712



4290952141



4291999924



4290429358

# Rectangle

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



4289184712



4289904592



4291999924



4291345835



# Sweetspot

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



4289184712



4294114815



4289185964



4286086784



4278190080



4286611584

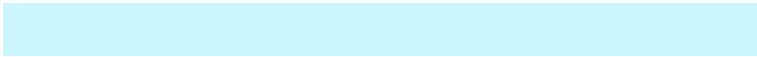


# Same Dimension

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



4289184712



4291622911



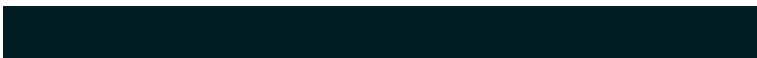
4289180616



4284113507



4278225571



4278197796



# Inverse Universe

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



4291340227



4294954231



4291345575



4284701282



4288872586



4280549406



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289184712 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

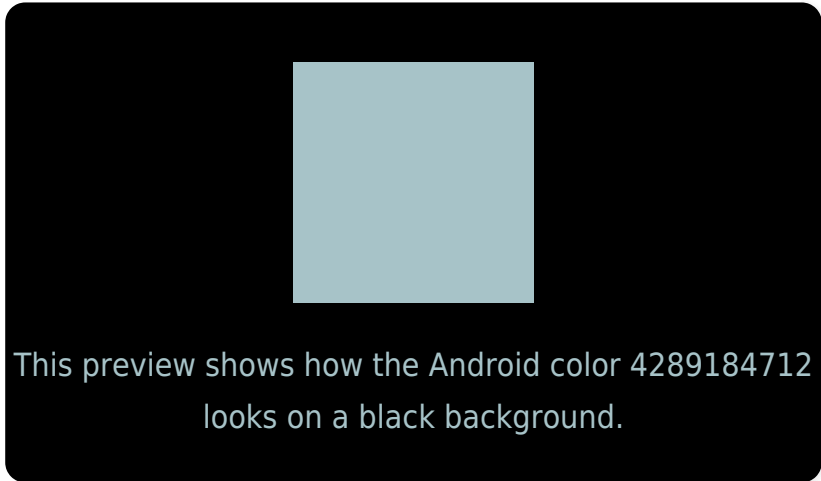
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

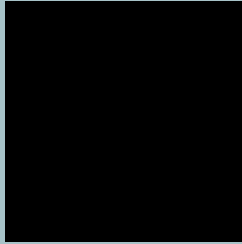
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

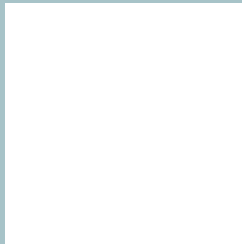
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4289184712 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289184712.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289184712.

# Color Blindness Simulation

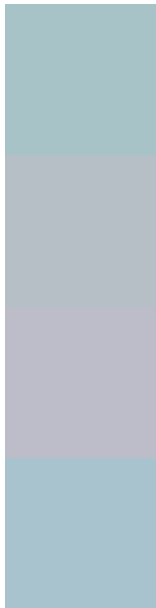
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Trichromacy



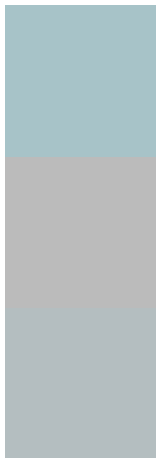
**Original Color**  
4289184712

**Protanomaly**  
4290166725

**Deuteranomaly**  
4290624713

**Tritanomaly**  
4289249998

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289184712

**Achromatopsia**  
4290493371

**Achromatomaly**  
4290035392

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289184712 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(167, 195, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 195, 200)  
}
```

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(167, 195, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 195, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289184712 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(167, 195, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 195, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 195, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 195, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 195, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 195,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289184712 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 195, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
195, 200) }
```

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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