

# Converting Colors

Android(4289323512)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289323512) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4289323512)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A9E1F8
RGB	169, 225, 248
RGB Percent	66%, 88%, 97%
CMY	0.3373, 0.1176, 0.0275
CMYK	0.32, 0.09, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	197°, 85%, 82%
HSV	197°, 32%, 97%
XYZ	60.2307, 69.0628, 98.9629
YIQ	210.8780, -40.7590, -4.7190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

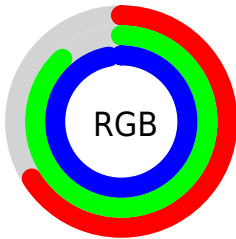
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	169, 202, 248
Decimal	11133432
CIE Lab	86.54, -12.49, -16.95
CIE LCh	87, 21.055, 233.599
Yxy	69.0628, 0.2639, 0.3026
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289323512 (0xFFA9E1F8)
YUV	210.8780, 18.3011, -36.7270
Hunter-Lab	83.1040, -16.0619, -12.4316

# Details

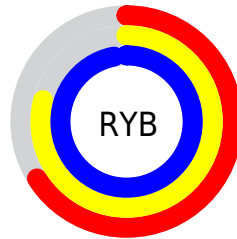
The Android color `4289323512` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CCCC`. A complement of this color would be `4294492329`, and the grayscale version is `4292072403`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4293066751`, and `4285704896` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287683320`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4290963704`.

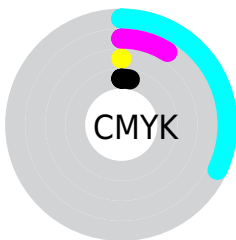
# Distribution



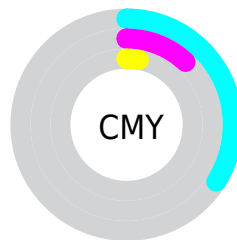
- Red (66%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289323512 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 4289323512 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289323512

 4289323512

4294967295

 4287481307

 4293066751

 4285704896

 4283928484

 4282152586

 4280311153

 4278207832

 4278202177

 4278197035

 4278190358

■ 4289323512

■ 4289323512

■ 4287683320

■ 4290963704

■ 4286043128

■ 4292603896

■ 4284468216

■ 4294178808

■ 4282828024

■ 4294967032

■ 4281187832

■ 4294967288

■ 4279547640

■ 4278235384

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288931048



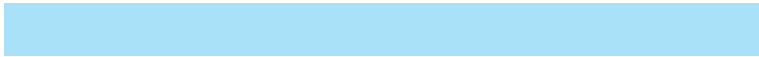
4289323512



4290632959

# Triad

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



4289323512



4294888414



4292336820

# Complementary

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



4289323512



4294492329

# 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.



4293711537



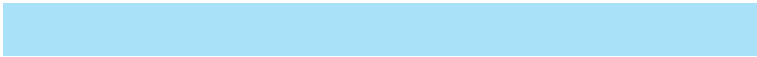
4289323512



4294953929

# Square

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



4289323512



4293906417



4294758329



4290830784

# Rectangle

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



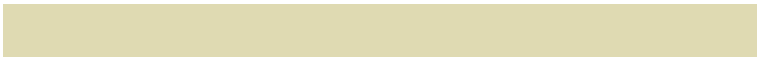
4289323512



4291745791



4294758329



4292860594



# Sweetspot

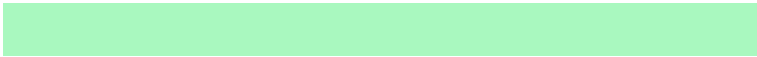
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



4289323512



4293327103



4289329343



4285561728



4278190080



4286611584

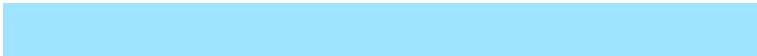


# Same Dimension

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



4289323512



4288603135



4289313528



4285561213



4278224573



4278201149



# Inverse Universe

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



4294486497



4294942435



4294502313



4286410873



4290576518

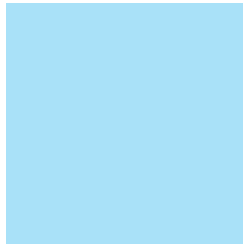


4282187819



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289323512 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

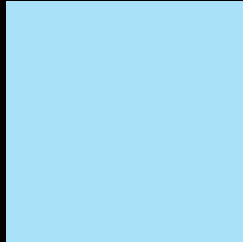
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289323512 looks on a 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 4289323512 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289323512.

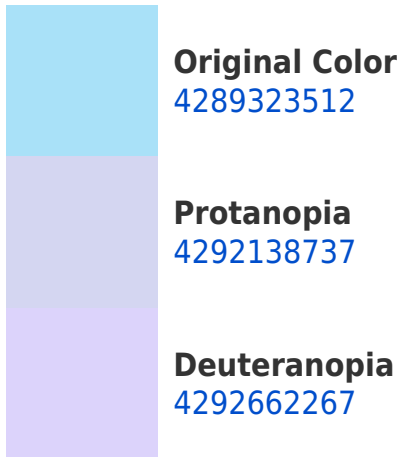


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289323512.

# 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



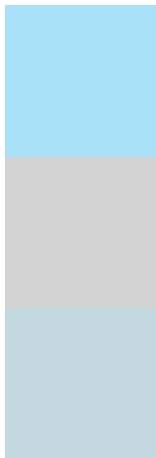
**Original Color**  
4289323512

**Protanomaly**  
4291091188

**Deuteranomaly**  
4291418362

**Tritanomaly**  
4289258229

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289323512

**Achromatopsia**  
4292072403

**Achromatomaly**  
4291090656

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289323512 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(169, 225, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 225, 248)  
}
```

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(169, 225, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 225, 248) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289323512 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(169, 225, 248) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 225, 248) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 225, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 225, 248); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 225, 248);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 225,  
248) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289323512 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 225, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
225, 248) }
```

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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