

# Converting Colors

Android(4289843912)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289843912) contains.

<b>Android(4289843912)</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(4289843912)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1D2C8
RGB	177, 210, 200
RGB Percent	69%, 82%, 78%
CMY	0.3059, 0.1765, 0.2157
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.05, 0.18
HSL	162°, 27%, 76%
HSV	162°, 16%, 82%
XYZ	51.6034, 59.6104, 63.4298
YIQ	198.9930, -16.4580, -10.1060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

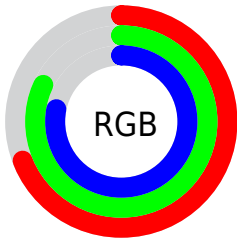
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	177, 196, 210
Decimal	11653832
CIELab	81.63, -12.91, 1.29
CIElCh	82, 12.969, 174.311
Yxy	59.6104, 0.2955, 0.3413
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289843912 (0xFFB1D2C8)
YUV	198.9930, 0.4965, -19.2879
Hunter-Lab	77.2078, -15.8096, 5.3360

# Details

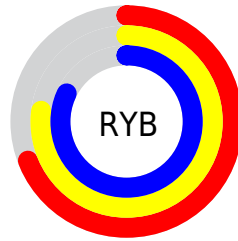
The Android color `4289843912` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CCCC`. A complement of this color would be `4291998139`, and the grayscale version is `4291282887`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4293525503`, and `4286356370` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288467650`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4291220174`.

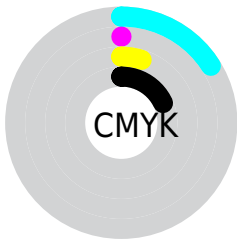
# Distribution



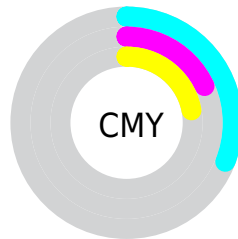
- Red (69%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289843912 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 4289843912 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4289843912



4289843912

4294967295



4288067245



4293525503



4286356370



4284711288



4283066464



4281552968



4280105266



4278592285



4278192898



4278190080

 4289843912

 4289843912

 4288467650

 4291220174

 4287091387

 4292596437

 4285715125


 4293972699

 4284338863

 4294955745

 4282962600

 4294955752

 4281586338

 4294955758

 4280210075

 4294955765

 4278833813

 4294955771

 4278243986

 4294955775

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4290564284



4289843912



4289516244

# Triad

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



4289843912



4291480033



4292986296

# Complementary

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



4289843912



4291998139

# 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.



4293247937



4289843912



4292462041

# Square

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



4289843912



4290498019



4293051342



4292331955

# Rectangle

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



4289843912



4289647067



4293051342



4293117114



# Sweetspot

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



4289843912



4294115323



4290499249



4286087293



4278190080



4286611584

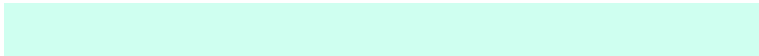


# Same Dimension

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



4289843912



4291821552



4289842386



4284377445



4278233205



4278200604



# Inverse Universe

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



4291998139



4294954973



4291999665



4285095521



4289200179



4280877068



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289843912 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

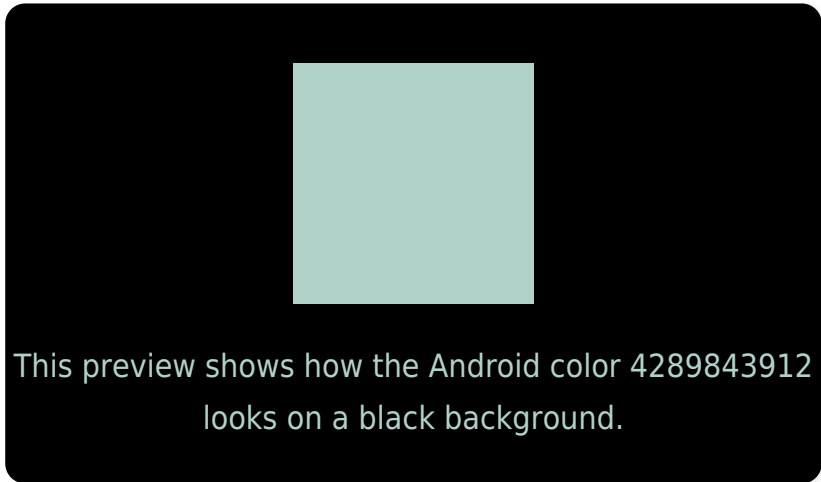
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

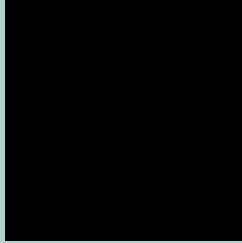
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

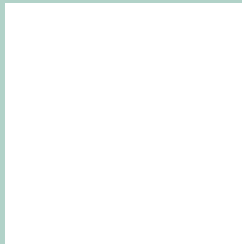
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4289843912 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289843912.



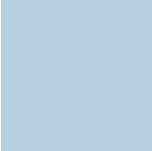
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289843912.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
4290105311

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4289843912

**Protanomaly**  
4291153349

**Deuteranomaly**  
4291742154

**Tritanomaly**  
4290040023

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289843912

**Achromatopsia**  
4291282887

**Achromatomaly**  
4290759623

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289843912 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(177, 210, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 210, 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(177, 210, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 210, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289843912 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(177, 210, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 210, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 210, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 210, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 210, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 210,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289843912 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 210, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
210, 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](#).



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