

# Converting Colors

Android(4290560480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4290560480) contains.

<b>Android(4290560480)</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(4290560480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<code>BCC1E0</code>
RGB	188, 193, 224
RGB Percent	74%, 76%, 88%
CMY	0.2627, 0.2431, 0.1216
CMYK	0.16, 0.14, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	232°, 37%, 81%
HSV	232°, 16%, 88%
XYZ	53.2635, 54.2131, 78.1779
YIQ	195.0390, -12.9310, 8.5810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

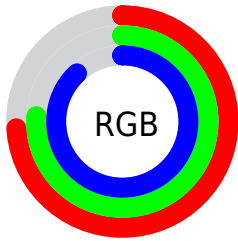
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	188, 192, 224
Decimal	12370400
CIE Lab	78.59, 4.53, -16.01
CIE LCh	79, 16.639, 285.788
Yxy	54.2131, 0.2869, 0.2920
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290560480 (0xFFBCC1E0)
YUV	195.0390, 14.2778, -6.1732
Hunter-Lab	73.6296, 0.2750, -11.4119

# Details

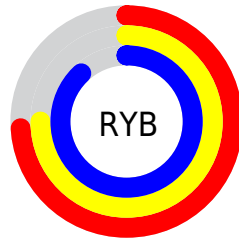
The Android color `4290560480` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be `4292926396`, and the grayscale version is `4291019715`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4294244863`, and `4287007913` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4289113824`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4292007136`.

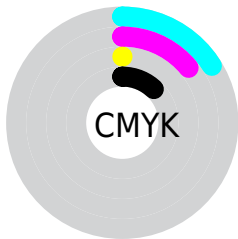
# Distribution



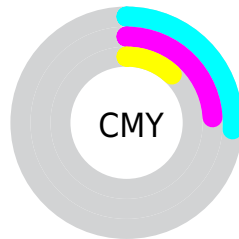
- Red (74%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4290560480 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 4290560480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4290560480

 4290560480

4294967295

 4288784068

 4294244863

 4287007913

 4285362830

 4283718261

 4282139228

 4280691780

 4279244846

 4278190362

 4278190080

■ 4290560480

■ 4290560480

■ 4289113824

■ 4292007136

■ 4287601376

■ 4293519584

■ 4286154720

■ 4294966240

■ 4284642528

■ 4294967264

■ 4283195872

■ 4281748960

■ 4280236768

■ 4278790112

■ 4278198240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289316576



4290560480



4291804376

# Triad

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



4290560480



4292917933



4288990138

# Complementary

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



4290560480



4292926396

# 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.



4290037933



4290560480



4292263845

# Square

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



4290560480



4293114043



4291216549



4288400586

# Rectangle

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



4290560480



4292458959



4291216549



4289317557



# Sweetspot

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



4290560480



4294112511



4290568411



4286085504



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4290560480



4291810815



4291411168



4284835696



4278196400



4278191920



# Inverse Universe

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



4292918465



4294954965



4292075708



4285556071



4289724440

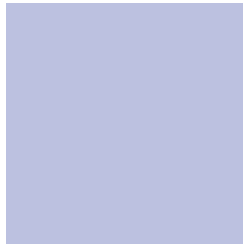


4281335815



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4290560480 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

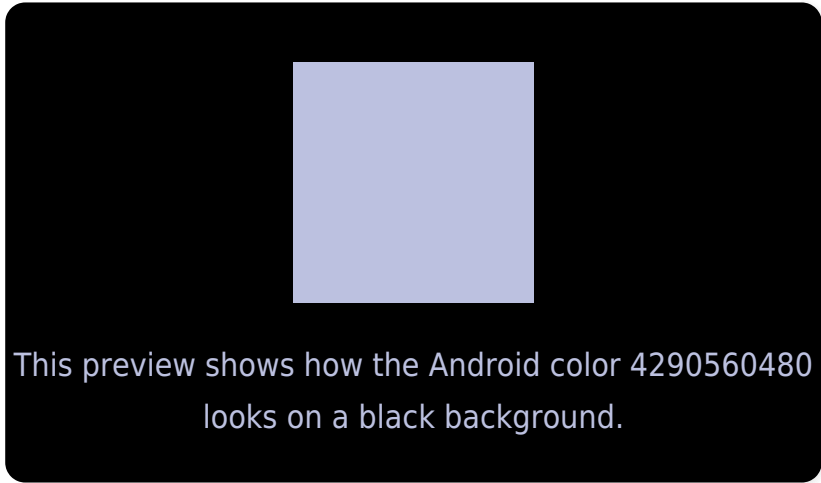
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

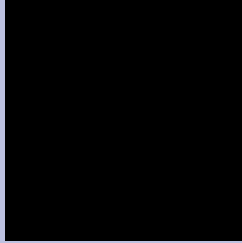
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

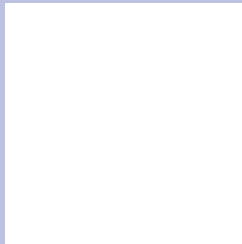
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4290560480 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4290560480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4290560480.

# 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**  
4290560480

**Protanopia**  
4290626016

**Deuteranopia**  
4291280609



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4290560480

**Protanomaly**  
4290626016

**Deuteranomaly**  
4291018721

**Tritanomaly**  
4290495192

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4290560480

**Achromatopsia**  
4291019715

**Achromatomaly**  
4290822862

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4290560480 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(188, 193, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 193, 224)  
}
```

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(188, 193, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 193, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4290560480 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(188, 193, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 193, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 193, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 193, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 193, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 193,  
224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4290560480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 193, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
193, 224) }
```

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