

# Converting Colors

Android(4290695630)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4290695630) contains.

<b>Android(4290695630)</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(4290695630)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BED1CE
RGB	190, 209, 206
RGB Percent	75%, 82%, 81%
CMY	0.2549, 0.1804, 0.1922
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.01, 0.18
HSL	171°, 17%, 78%
HSV	171°, 9%, 82%
XYZ	55.1762, 61.0043, 67.2594
YIQ	202.9770, -10.3610, -4.9610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

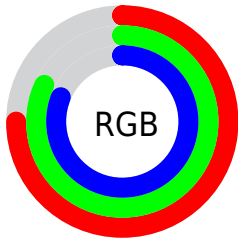
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	190, 200, 209
Decimal	12505550
CIELab	82.38, -6.96, -0.71
CIELCh	82, 6.991, 185.818
Yxy	61.0043, 0.3008, 0.3326
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290695630 (0xFFBED1CE)
YUV	202.9770, 1.4903, -11.3808
Hunter-Lab	78.1053, -10.5856, 3.6168

# Details

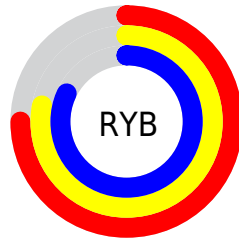
The Android color `4290695630` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be `4291935937`, and the grayscale version is `4291546059`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4294377471`, and `4287208344` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4289319371`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4292071889`.

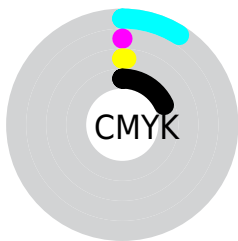
# Distribution



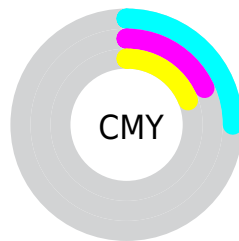
- Red (75%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4290695630 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 4290695630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4290695630

 4290695630

4294967295

 4288918963

 4294377471

 4287208344

 4285497726

 4283918437

 4282339149

 4280891702

 4279509793

 4278193674

 4278190080

 4290695630

 4290695630

 4289319371

 4292071889

 4287943111

 4293448149

 4286566852

 4294824408

 4285190593


 4294955483

 4283879870

 4294955487

 4282503610

 4294955490

 4281127351

 4294955493

 4279751092

 4294955496

 4278374832

 4294955500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4291023047



4290695630



4290630100

# Triad

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



4290695630



4291873752



4292398017

# Complementary

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



4290695630



4291935937

# 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.



4292594118



4290695630



4292331986

# Square

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



4290695630



4291349978



4292594124



4291939776

# Rectangle

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



4290695630



4290760920



4292594124



4292463298



# Sweetspot

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



4290695630



4294443006



4290892222



4286218367



4278190080



4286611584

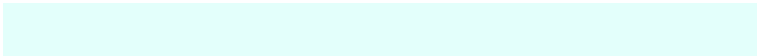


# Same Dimension

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



4290695630



4293132283



4290694097



4284377447



4278233230



4278200610



# Inverse Universe

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



4291935937



4294960103



4291937470



4285095520



4289200155

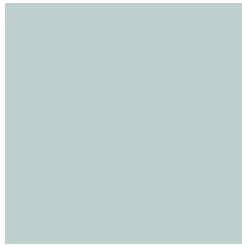


4280877062



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4290695630 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

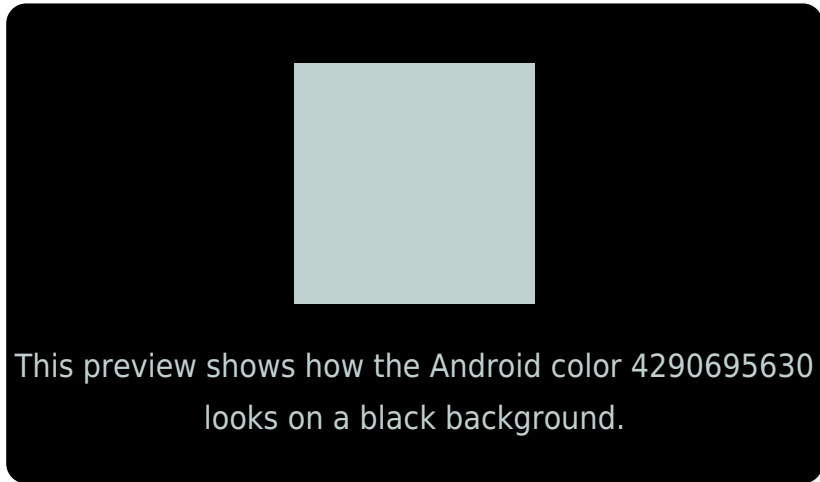
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4290695630 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4290695630.



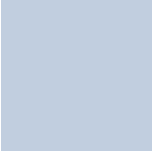
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4290695630.

# 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**  
4290891487

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4290695630

**Protanomaly**  
4291481292

**Deuteranomaly**  
4292070095

**Tritanomaly**  
4290826201

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4290695630

**Achromatopsia**  
4291546059

**Achromatomaly**  
4291218892

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4290695630 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(190, 209, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 209, 206)  
}
```

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(190, 209, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 209, 206) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4290695630 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(190, 209, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 209, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 209, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 209, 206); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 209, 206); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 209, 206) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4290695630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 209, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
209, 206) }
```

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