

# Converting Colors

Android(4293647590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4293647590) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4293647590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EBDCE6
RGB	235, 220, 230
RGB Percent	92%, 86%, 90%
CMY	0.0784, 0.1373, 0.0980
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.02, 0.08
HSL	320°, 27%, 89%
HSV	320°, 6%, 92%
XYZ	74.1371, 74.5617, 85.3473
YIQ	225.6250, 5.7300, 6.2900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

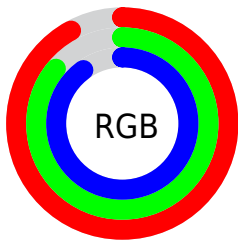
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	235, 220, 230
Decimal	15457510
CIE Lab	89.19, 6.87, -3.05
CIE LCh	89, 7.512, 336.062
Yxy	74.5617, 0.3168, 0.3186
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293647590 (0xFFEBDCE6)
YUV	225.6250, 2.1569, 8.2219
Hunter-Lab	86.3491, 2.1444, 1.8423

# Details

The Android color `4293647590` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be `4292668385`, and the grayscale version is `4293059298`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4294967295`, and `4289963439` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4293641694`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4293653742`.

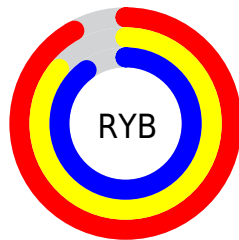
# Distribution



Red (92%)

Green (86%)

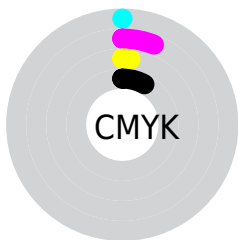
Blue (90%)



Red (92%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (90%)

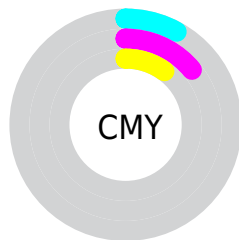


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (8%)



Cyan (8%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4293647590 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 4293647590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4293647590

 4293647590

4294967295

 4291805386

 4289963439

 4288187284

 4286542202

 4284832097

 4283253066

 4281805619

 4280358686

 4278648836

 4293647590

 4293647590

 4293641694

 4293653742

 4293635542

 4293656566

 4293629647

 4293656573

 4293623495

 4293656575

 4293617599

 4293611447

 4293605551

 4293599399

 4293593504

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4293123820



4293647590



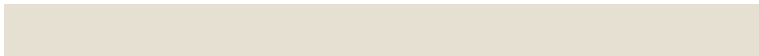
4293909471

# Triad

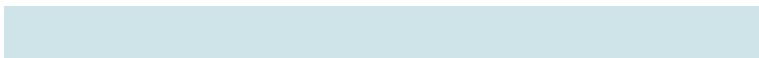
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



4293647590



4293255378



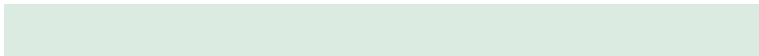
4291814632

# Complementary

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



4293647590



4292668385

# 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.



4291880161



4293647590



4292666068

# Square

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



4293647590



4293713619



4292207834



4292076269

# Rectangle

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



4293647590



4293975258



4292207834



4291814630



# Sweetspot

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



4293647590



4294966013



4292992235



4286610815



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4293647590



4294962168



4293647583



4285885041



4290052217



4281729060



# Inverse Universe

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



4293647590



4294962168



4292668393



4285885041



4290052217

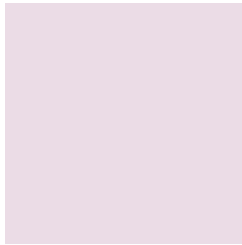


4281729060



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4293647590 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

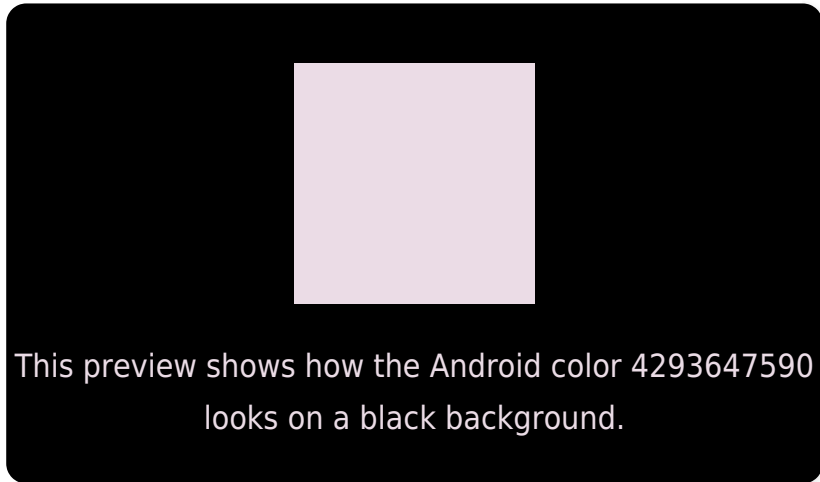
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

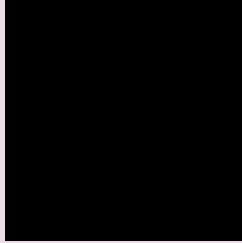
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

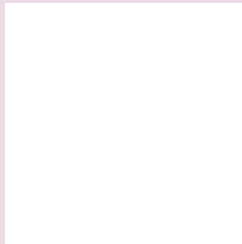
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4293647590 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4293647590.

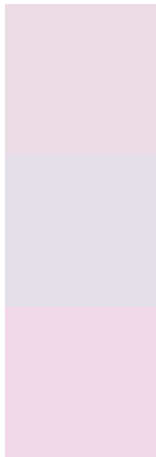


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4293647590.

# 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](#).

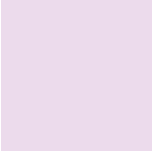
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
4293647590

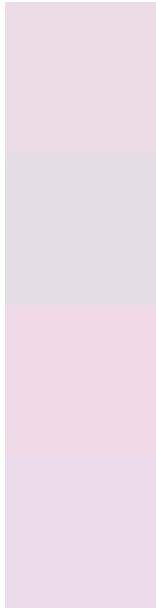
**Protanopia**  
4293058536

**Deuteranopia**  
4294171111



**Tritanopia**  
4293712876

# Trichromacy



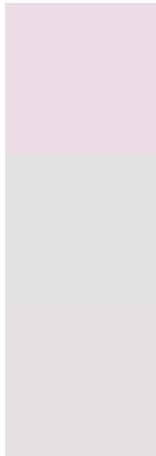
**Original Color**  
4293647590

**Protanomaly**  
4293254887

**Deuteranomaly**  
4293974759

**Tritanomaly**  
4293712874

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4293647590

**Achromatopsia**  
4293059298

**Achromatomaly**  
4293255395

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4293647590 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(235, 220, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(235, 220, 230)  
}
```

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(235, 220, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(235, 220, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4293647590 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(235, 220, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(235, 220, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(235, 220, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(235, 220, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 220, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 220,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4293647590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(235, 220, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(235,  
220, 230) }
```

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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