

# Converting Colors

Android(4286548104)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286548104) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4286548104)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7F8888
RGB	127, 136, 136
RGB Percent	50%, 53%, 53%
CMY	0.5020, 0.4667, 0.4667
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	180°, 4%, 52%
HSV	180°, 7%, 53%
XYZ	22.0005, 23.8979, 26.7458
YIQ	133.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

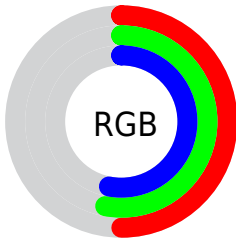
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	127, 132, 136
Decimal	8358024
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	55.99, -3.28, -1.14
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 3.478, 199.173
Yxy	23.8979, 0.3029, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286548104 (0xFF7F8888)
YUV	133.3090, 1.3267, -5.5330
Hunter-Lab	48.8855, -5.2173, 1.7817

# Details

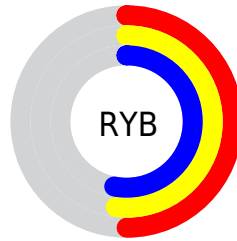
The Android color `4286548104` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `4287135615`, and the grayscale version is `4286940549`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290035133`, and `4283323990` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285630600`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287465608`.

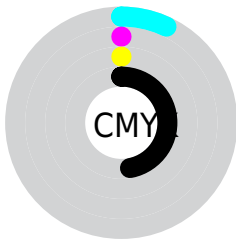
# Distribution



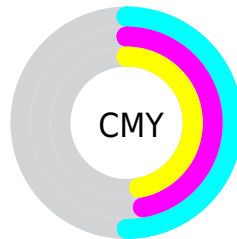
- Red (50%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286548104 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 4286548104 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4286548104

 4286548104

4294967295

 4284903279

 4290035133

 4283323990

 4291811801

 4281810751

 4293719541

 4280428841

 4278981909

 4278190080

 4286548104

 4286548104

 4285630600

 4287465608

 4284778632

 4288317576

 4283861128


 4289235080

 4283009160

 4290087048

 4282091656

 4291004552

 4281174152

 4291922056

 4280322184

 4292774024

 4279404680

 4293691528

 4278552712

 4294543496

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286613637



4286548104



4286613643

# Triad

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



4286548104



4287202698



4287268480

# Complementary

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



4286548104



4287135615

# 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.



4287399298



4286548104



4287399047

# Square

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



4286548104



4287006348



4287464580



4287072128

# Rectangle

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



4286548104



4286678924



4287464580



4287333761



# Sweetspot

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



4286548104



4289507504



4286548095



4283914585



4292467161



4284045657



# Same Dimension

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



4286548104



4288852144



4286547080



4282271045



4278224261



4278191365



# Inverse Universe

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



4287135624



4289766064



4287136895



4282728005



4286906501



4278517765



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286548104 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

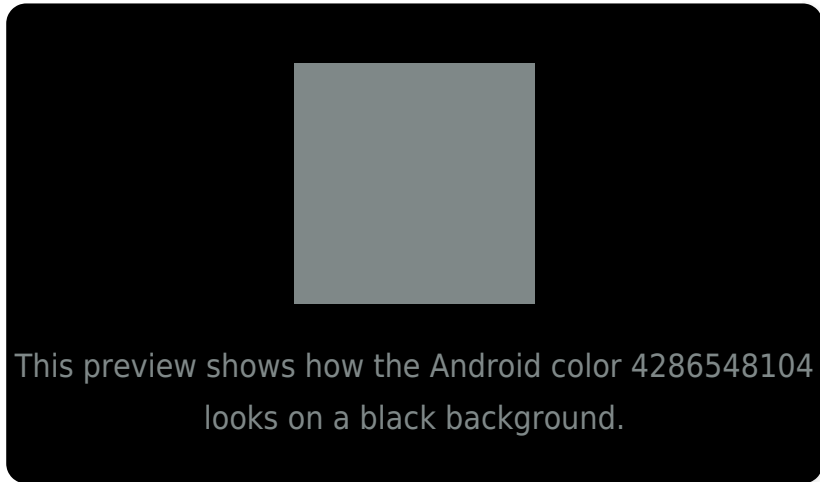
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 × Fail

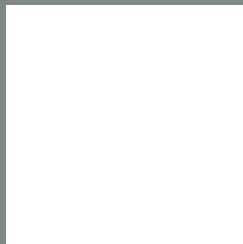
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4286548104 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286548104.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286548104.

# 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**

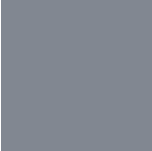
4286548104

**Protanopia**

4287137158

**Deuteranopia**

4287726217



**Tritanopia**  
4286678929

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4286548104

**Protanomaly**

4286940807

**Deuteranomaly**

4287267977

**Tritanomaly**

4286613390

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4286548104

**Achromatopsia**

4286940549

**Achromatomaly**

4286809734

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286548104 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(127, 136, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 136, 136)  
}
```

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(127, 136, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 136, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286548104 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(127, 136, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 136, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 136, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 136, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 136, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 136,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286548104 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 136, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
136, 136) }
```

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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