

# Converting Colors

Android(4286942348)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286942348) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4286942348)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	858C8C
RGB	133, 140, 140
RGB Percent	52%, 55%, 55%
CMY	0.4784, 0.4510, 0.4510
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	180°, 3%, 54%
HSV	180°, 5%, 55%
XYZ	23.7846, 25.6362, 28.5056
YIQ	137.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

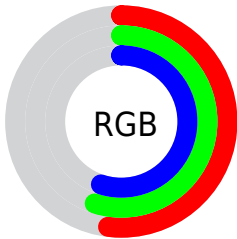
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	133, 137, 140
Decimal	8752268
CIE Lab	57.69, -2.55, -0.89
CIE LCh	58, 2.700, 199.295
Yxy	25.6362, 0.3052, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286942348 (0xFF858C8C)
YUV	137.9070, 1.0318, -4.3034
Hunter-Lab	50.6322, -4.7555, 2.0626

# Details

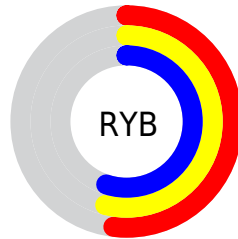
The Android color `4286942348` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `4287399301`, and the grayscale version is `4287269514`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290429633`, and `4283718234` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286024844`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287859852`.

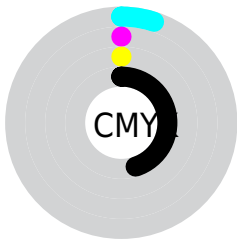
# Distribution



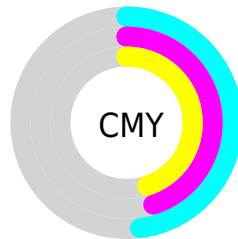
- Red (52%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286942348 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 4286942348 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286942348



4286942348

4294967295



4285297523



4290429633



4283718234



4292271581



4282139459



4294114042



4280757549



4279375896



4278190080



4286942348



4286942348



4286024844



4287859852



4285107340



4288777356

4284189836

4289694860

4283272332

4290612364

4282354828

4291529868

4281437324

4292447372

4280519820

4293364876

4279602316

4294282380

4278684812

4294937740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287007882



4286942348



4286942350

# Triad

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



4286942348



4287466126



4287531654

# Complementary

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



4286942348



4287399301

# 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.



4287596935



4286942348



4287596939

# Square

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



4286942348



4287269519



4287662473



4287335302

# Rectangle

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



4286942348



4287073167



4287662473



4287531654



# Sweetspot

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



4286942348



4289836469



4286942341



4284111964



4292598747



4284243036



# Same Dimension

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



4286942348



4289377717



4286941580



4282402117



4278224261



4278191365



# Inverse Universe

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



4287399308



4290095797



4287400325



4282728517



4286906501



4278517765



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286942348 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

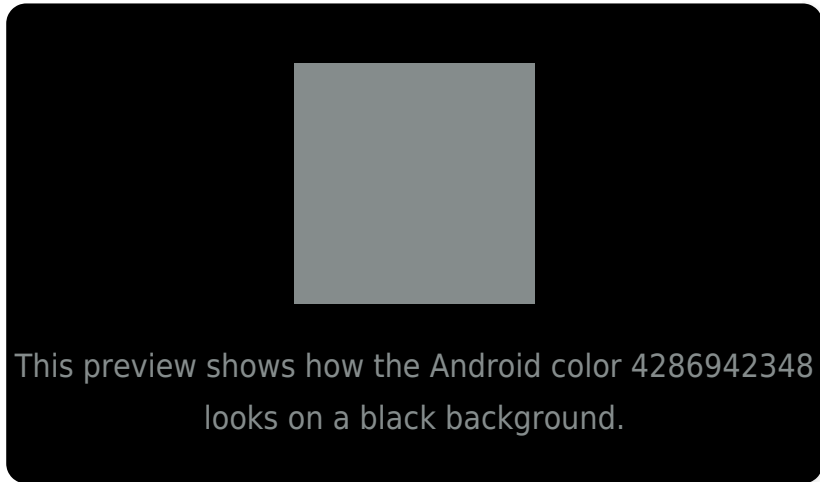
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

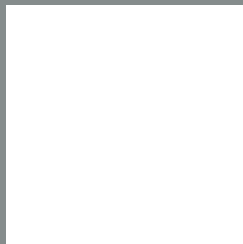
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4286942348 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286942348.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286942348.

# 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**

4286942348

**Protanopia**

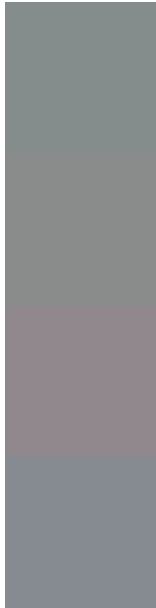
4287466123

**Deuteranopia**

4288120461



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4286942348

**Protanomaly**

4287269771

**Deuteranomaly**

4287662221

**Tritanomaly**

4287007634

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4286942348

**Achromatopsia**

4287269514

**Achromatomaly**

4287138699

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286942348 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(133, 140, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 140, 140)  
}
```

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(133, 140, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 140, 140) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286942348 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(133, 140, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 140, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 140, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 140, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 140, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 140,  
140) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286942348 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 140, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
140, 140) }
```

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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