

# Converting Colors

Android(4287081879)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287081879) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4287081879)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	87AD97
RGB	135, 173, 151
RGB Percent	53%, 68%, 59%
CMY	0.4706, 0.3216, 0.4078
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.13, 0.32
HSL	145°, 19%, 60%
HSV	145°, 22%, 68%
XYZ	30.5212, 37.2724, 34.8638
YIQ	159.1300, -15.5860, -14.8980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

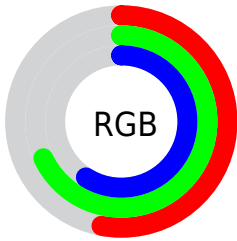
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">135, 162, 173</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8891799</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">67.48, -17.44, 7.11</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">67, 18.831, 157.828</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">37.2724, 0.2973, 0.3631</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287081879</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF87AD97</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">159.1300, -4.0081, -21.1620</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">61.0511, -17.6024, 8.8777</a>

# Details

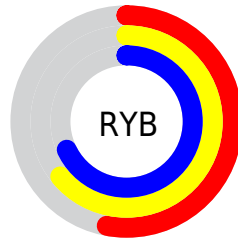
The Android color `4287081879` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `4289562525`, and the grayscale version is `4288651167`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290635213`, and `4283726180` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285967757`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288196001`.

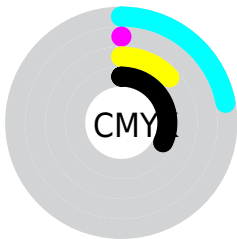
# Distribution



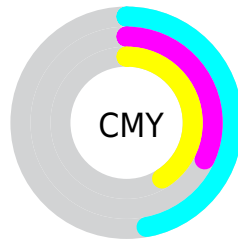
- Red (53%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287081879 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 4287081879 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287081879

 4287081879

4294967295

 4285371005

 4290635213

 4283726180

 4292476905

 4282212428

 4294311935

 4280633398

 4279120160

 4278197513

 4278190080

 4287081879

 4287081879

 4285967757

 4288196001

 4284788099

 4289375659

 4283673977

 4290489781

 4282559855

 4291603903

 4281445733

 4292783561

 4280266075

 4293897683

 4279151953

 4294946269

 4278234441

 4294946279

 4294946289

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288326281



4287081879



4286164648

# Triad

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



4287081879



4288128198



4291205776

# Complementary

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



4287081879



4289562525

# 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.



4291270816



4287081879



4289568703

# Square

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



4287081879



4286753475



4290681521



4290617221

# Rectangle

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



4287081879



4285968051



4290681521



4291336597



# Sweetspot

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



4287081879



4291944663



4288523655



4284969067



4293980400



4285558896



# Same Dimension

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



4287081879



4289126591



4287081898



4283324242



4278228543



4278195978



# Inverse Universe

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



4289562525



4292912840



4289562506



4283911763



4288020567



4279697421



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287081879 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

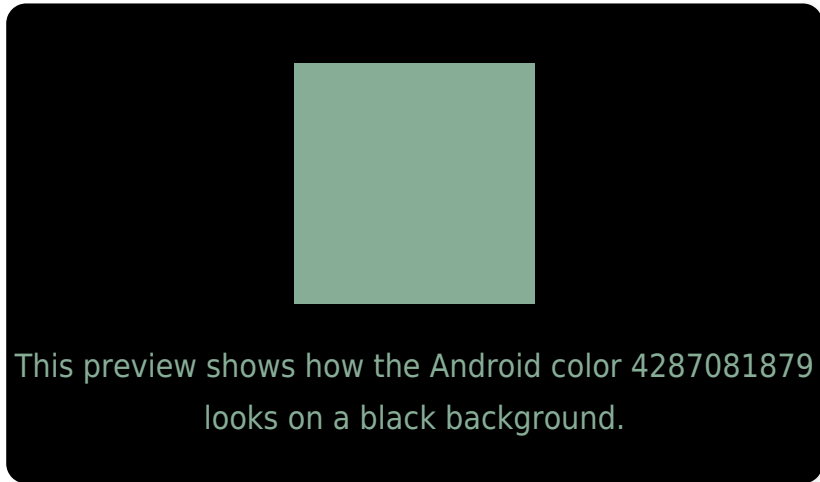
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

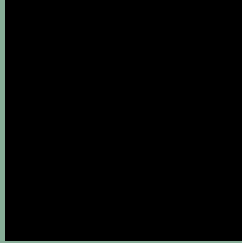
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4287081879 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287081879.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287081879.

# 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**  
4287474102

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287081879

**Protanomaly**  
4288587668

**Deuteranomaly**  
4289110937

**Tritanomaly**  
4287343275

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287081879

**Achromatopsia**  
4288651167

**Achromatomaly**  
4288062620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287081879 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(135, 173, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 173, 151)  
}
```

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(135, 173, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 173, 151) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287081879 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(135, 173, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 173, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 173, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 173, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 173, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 173,  
151) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287081879 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 173, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
173, 151) }
```

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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