

# Converting Colors

Android(4287141033)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287141033) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4287141033)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8894A9
RGB	136, 148, 169
RGB Percent	53%, 58%, 66%
CMY	0.4667, 0.4196, 0.3373
CMYK	0.20, 0.12, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	218°, 16%, 60%
HSV	218°, 20%, 66%
XYZ	27.9047, 29.2786, 41.7167
YIQ	146.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

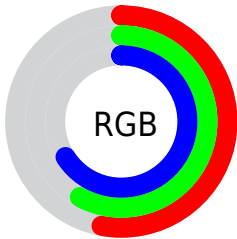
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">136, 145, 169</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8950953</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">61.03, 0.30, -12.46</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">61, 12.459, 271.393</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">29.2786, 0.2822, 0.2960</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287141033 (0xFF8894A9)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">146.8060, 10.9416, -9.4769</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">54.1097, -2.6386, -7.8337</a>

# Details

The Android color `4287141033` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `4289305992`, and the grayscale version is `4287861651`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290693856`, and `4283851125` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286024105`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288257961`.

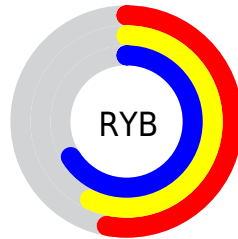
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (58%)

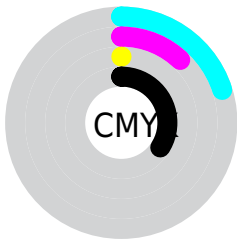
Blue (66%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (66%)

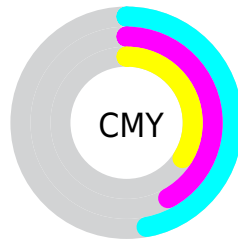


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287141033 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 4287141033 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287141033

 4287141033

4294967295

 4285430415

 4290693856

 4283851125

 4292536061

 4282272348

 4294377471

 4280759109

 4279377454

 4278191386

 4278190080

 4287141033

 4287141033

 4286024105

 4288257961

■ 4284907177

■ 4289374889

■ 4283790505

■ 4290491561

■ 4282673577

■ 4291608489

■ 4281622185

■ 4292659881

■ 4280505257

■ 4293776809

■ 4279388585

■ 4294893481

■ 4278271657

■ 4294961833

■ 4278205865

■ 4294964649

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286355366



4287141033



4288057510

# Triad

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



4287141033



4289367176



4286814600

# Complementary

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



4287141033



4289305992

# 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.



4287600256



4287141033



4289040256

# Square

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



4287141033



4289301651



4288451453



4286225043

# Rectangle

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



4287141033



4288646817



4288451453



4287076485

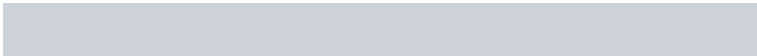


# Sweetspot

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



4287141033



4291744731



4287146397



4284901742



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4287141033



4289313755



4287400105



4283191124



4278204052



4278191892



# Inverse Universe

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



4289300628



4292585915



4289046920



4283714639



4287889462

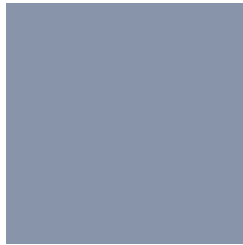


4279500807



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287141033 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

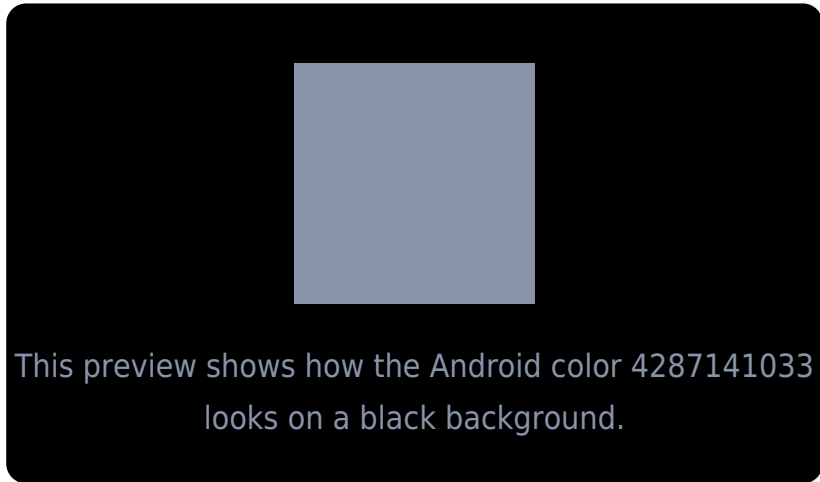
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

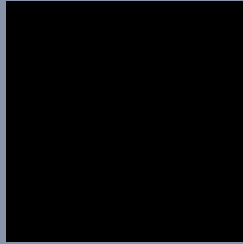
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4287141033 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287141033.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287141033.

# 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**  
4287141033

**Protanopia**  
4287664808

**Deuteranopia**  
4288057258



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287141033

**Protanomaly**  
4287468456

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287730090

**Tritanomaly**  
4287075748

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287141033

**Achromatopsia**  
4287861651

**Achromatomaly**  
4287599515

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287141033 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(136, 148, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 148, 169)  
}
```

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(136, 148, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 148, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287141033 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(136, 148, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 148, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 148, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 148, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 148, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 148,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287141033 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 148, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
148, 169) }
```

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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