

# Converting Colors

Android(4287267474)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287267474) contains.

<b>Android(4287267474)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4287267474)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8A8292
RGB	138, 130, 146
RGB Percent	54%, 51%, 57%
CMY	0.4588, 0.4902, 0.4275
CMYK	0.05, 0.11, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	270°, 7%, 54%
HSV	270°, 11%, 57%
XYZ	23.6522, 23.4439, 30.4726
YIQ	134.2160, -0.3680, 6.6720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

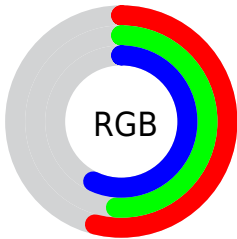
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	138, 130, 146
Decimal	9077394
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	55.53, 6.19, -7.50
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 9.725, 309.538
Yxy	23.4439, 0.3049, 0.3022
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287267474 (0xFF8A8292)
YUV	134.2160, 5.8095, 3.3186
Hunter-Lab	48.4189, 2.4626, -3.4212

# Details

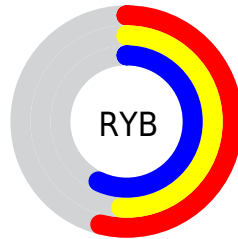
The Android color `4287267474` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `4287271554`, and the grayscale version is `4287006342`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290754504`, and `4283978080` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286804882`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287730066`.

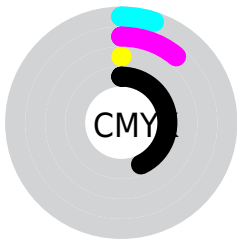
# Distribution



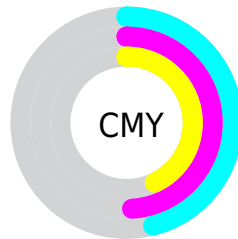
- Red (54%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287267474 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 4287267474 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287267474



4287267474

4294967295



4285622648



4290754504



4283978080



4292596708



4282464840



4294504447



4281017393



4279701276



4278190080



4287267474



4287267474



4286804882



4287730066



4286277010



4288257938

4285814418

4288720530

4285352082

4289182866

4284889490

4289710994

4284361362

4290173586

4283899026

4290635922

4283436434

4291098514

4282974354

4291624850

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286547349



4287267474



4287791243

# Triad

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



4287267474



4287726197



4285631111

# Complementary

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



4287267474



4287271554

# 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.



4285958783



4287267474



4287202676

# Square

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



4287267474



4288053371



4286548088



4285565327

# Rectangle

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



4287267474



4288053125



4286548088



4285696645



# Sweetspot

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



4287267474



4290426813



4286745234



4284242782



4292796126



4284374622



# Same Dimension

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



4287267474



4289766589



4287791762



4282794826



4282712202



4278517770



# Inverse Universe

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



4287791754



4290618544



4286747266



4283056966



4287234117



4278845445



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287267474 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

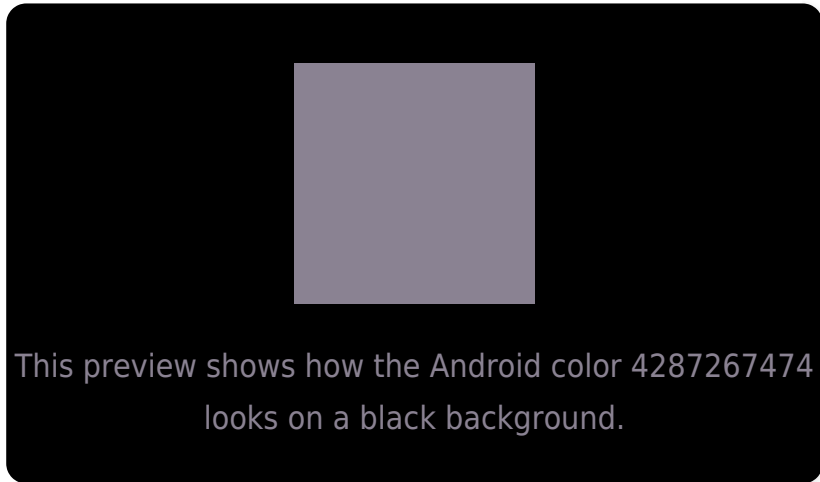
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4287267474 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287267474.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287267474.

# 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**

4287267474

**Protanopia**

4286809235

**Deuteranopia**

4287398290



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4287267474

**Protanomaly**

4287005587

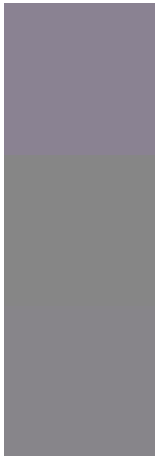
**Deuteranomaly**

4287332754

**Tritanomaly**

4287202191

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4287267474

**Achromatopsia**

4287006342

**Achromatomaly**

4287071626

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287267474 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(138, 130, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 130, 146)  
}
```

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(138, 130, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 130, 146) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287267474 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(138, 130, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 130, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(138, 130, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 130, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 130, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 130,  
146) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287267474 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 130, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
130, 146) }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor