

# Converting Colors

Android(4287271553)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287271553) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4287271553)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8A9281
RGB	138, 146, 129
RGB Percent	54%, 57%, 51%
CMY	0.4588, 0.4275, 0.4941
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.12, 0.43
HSL	88°, 7%, 54%
HSV	88°, 12%, 57%
XYZ	24.7226, 27.5460, 24.7828
YIQ	141.6700, 0.6890, -6.9830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

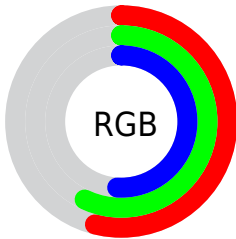
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	129, 146, 137
Decimal	9081473
CIELab	59.48, -6.16, 8.02
CIElCh	59, 10.112, 127.527
Yxy	27.5460, 0.3209, 0.3575
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287271553 (0xFF8A9281)
YUV	141.6700, -6.2463, -3.2186
Hunter-Lab	52.4843, -7.7657, 8.7426

# Details

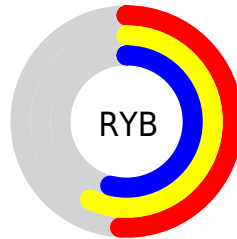
The Android color `4287271553` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `4287201682`, and the grayscale version is `4287532686`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290758838`, and `4283981904` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286812786`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287730320`.

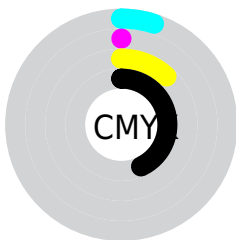
# Distribution



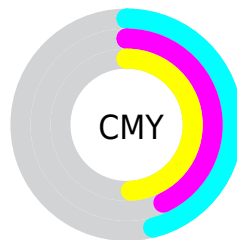
- Red (54%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (51%)



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



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (43%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287271553 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 4287271553 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287271553

 4287271553

4294967295

 4285626472

 4290758838

 4283981904

 4292601041

 4282468409

 4294508526

 4281020707

 4279639054

 4278190080

 4287271553

 4287271553

 4286812786

 4287730320

 4286354020

 4288189086

 4285895253

 4288647853

 4285502023

 4289041083

 4285043256

 4289499850

 4284584489

 4289958617

 4284125723

 4290417383

 4283666956

 4290876150

 4283273728

 4291334911

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287926142



4287271553



4286616712

# Triad

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



4287271553



4286550687



4288842125

# Complementary

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



4287271553



4287201682

# 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.



4288514710



4287271553



4287205281

# Square

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



4287271553



4286157978



4287925405



4288842373

# Rectangle

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



4287271553



4286354574



4287925405



4288776592



# Sweetspot

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



4287271553



4290428343



4287793537



4284309083



4292796126



4284374622



# Same Dimension

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



4287271553



4289772962



4286747265



4282796611



4283009536



4278520320



# Inverse Universe

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



4287201682



4289700541



4287725970



4282794826



4282450058



4278517770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287271553 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

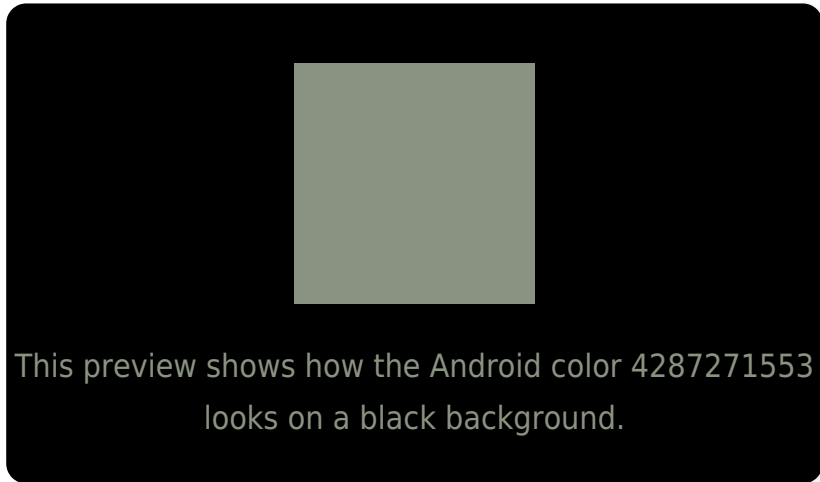
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4287271553 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287271553.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287271553.

# 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**

4287271553

**Protanopia**

4287991679

**Deuteranopia**

4288776835



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4287271553

**Protanomaly**

4287729792

**Deuteranomaly**

4288253314

**Tritanomaly**

4287467409

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4287271553

**Achromatopsia**

4287532686

**Achromatomaly**

4287467401

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287271553 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, 146, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 146, 129)  
}
```

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, 146, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 146, 129) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287271553 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

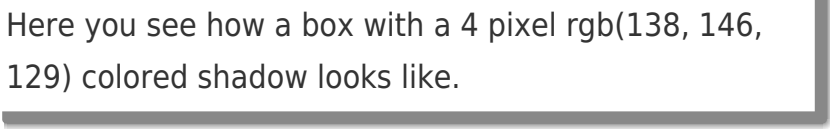
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(138, 146, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 146, 129) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 146, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 146, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 146, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 146,  
129) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287271553 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 146, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
146, 129) }
```

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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