

# Converting Colors

Android(4287277248)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287277248) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4287277248)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AA8C0
RGB	138, 168, 192
RGB Percent	54%, 66%, 75%
CMY	0.4588, 0.3412, 0.2471
CMYK	0.28, 0.12, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	207°, 30%, 65%
HSV	207°, 28%, 75%
XYZ	33.9983, 37.2143, 55.2604
YIQ	161.7660, -25.5840, 1.1040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

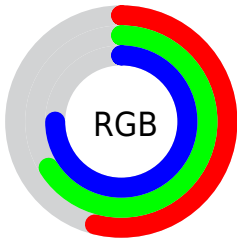
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	138, 157, 192
Decimal	9087168
CIELab	67.44, -4.71, -15.67
CIELCh	67, 16.368, 253.261
Yxy	37.2143, 0.2688, 0.2942
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287277248 (0xFF8AA8C0)
YUV	161.7660, 14.9054, -20.8428
Hunter-Lab	61.0035, -7.2751, -11.0057

# Details

The Android color `4287277248` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `4290814602`, and the grayscale version is `4288848546`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290830328`, and `4283856011` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286029760`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288524736`.

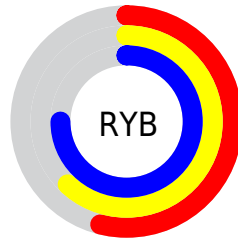
# Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (66%)

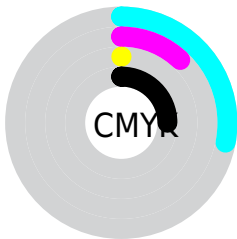
Blue (75%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (75%)

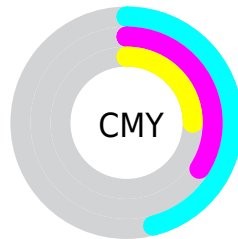


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287277248 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 4287277248 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287277248



4287277248

4294967295



4285566629



4290830328



4283856011



4292738303



4282276977



4294639615



4280632408



4278922817



4278196523



4278190359



4278190080



4287277248



4287277248

■ 4286029760

■ 4288524736

■ 4284782528

■ 4289771968

■ 4283469504

■ 4291084992

■ 4282222272

■ 4292332224

■ 4280974784

■ 4293579712

■ 4279727552

■ 4294826944

■ 4278480064

■ 4294960320

■ 4278217664

■ 4294962368

■ 4294964672

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286557112



4287277248



4288455617

# Triad

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



4287277248



4291009182



4288195214

# Complementary

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



4287277248



4290814602

# 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.



4289308040



4287277248



4290878609

# Square

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



4287277248



4290616237



4290289800



4287147163

# Rectangle

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



4287277248



4289306813



4290289800



4288587915

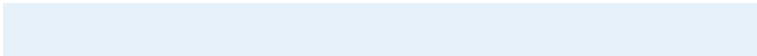


# Sweetspot

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



4287277248



4293325306



4287283361



4285560701



4294769916



4286414205

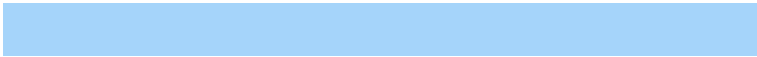


# Same Dimension

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



4287277248



4289058042



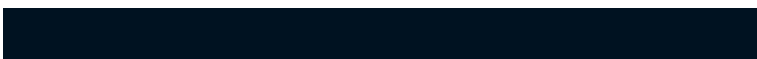
4287270592



4283915617



4278213025



4278194721



# Inverse Universe

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



4290808488



4294616532



4290821258



4284569437



4288741465

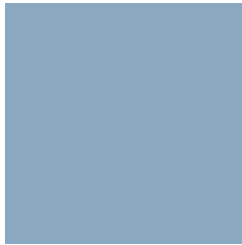


4280352786



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287277248 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

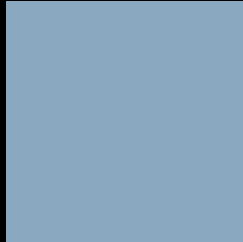
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287277248 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

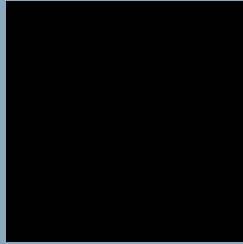
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

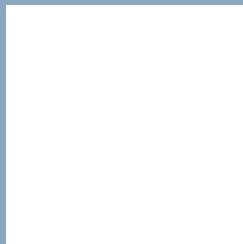
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4287277248 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287277248.



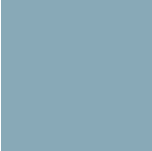
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287277248.

# 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**  
4287146423

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287277248

**Protanomaly**  
4288128445

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288390081

**Tritanomaly**  
4287211962

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287277248

**Achromatopsia**  
4288848546

**Achromatomaly**  
4288259245

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287277248 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, 168, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 168, 192)  
}
```

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, 168, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 168, 192) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287277248 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, 168, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 168, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 168, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 168, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 168, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 168,  
192) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287277248 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 168, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
168, 192) }
```

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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