

# Converting Colors

Android(4287336337)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287336337) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4287336337)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8B8F91
RGB	139, 143, 145
RGB Percent	55%, 56%, 57%
CMY	0.4549, 0.4392, 0.4314
CMYK	0.04, 0.01, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	200°, 3%, 56%
HSV	200°, 4%, 57%
XYZ	25.5808, 27.1782, 30.6857
YIQ	142.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

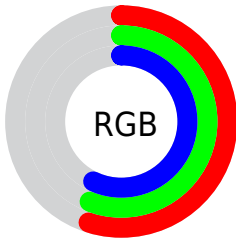
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	139, 141, 145
Decimal	9146257
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.14, -1.05, -1.58
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 1.896, 236.233
Yxy	27.1782, 0.3066, 0.3257
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287336337 (0xFF8B8F91)
YUV	142.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591
Hunter-Lab	52.1327, -3.6450, 1.5944

# Details

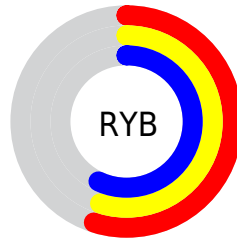
The Android color `4287336337` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `4287729035`, and the grayscale version is `4287532686`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290823623`, and `4284046687` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286352017`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288320657`.

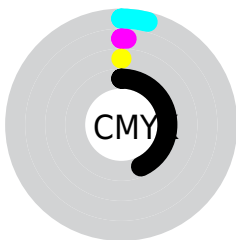
# Distribution



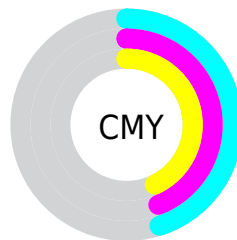
- Red (55%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287336337 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 4287336337 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287336337



4287336337

4294967295



4285691255



4290823623



4284046687



4292665827



4282533191



4294573567



4281085745



4279704092



4278190080



4287336337



4287336337



4286352017



4288320657



4285433233



4289239441

■ 4284514705

■ 4290157969

■ 4283530385

■ 4291142289

■ 4282546065

■ 4292061073

■ 4281627281

■ 4293045393

■ 4280642961

■ 4294029713

■ 4279724177

■ 4294948497

■ 4278805649

■ 4294949521

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287270800



4287336337



4287401874

# Triad

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



4287336337



4287794575



4287532939

# Complementary

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



4287336337



4287729035

# 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.



4287663755



4287336337



4287794573

# Square

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



4287336337



4287663760



4287794828



4287401868

# Rectangle

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



4287336337



4287532689



4287794828



4287598219



# Sweetspot

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



4287336337



4290493629



4287336845



4284309086



4292796126



4284374622



# Same Dimension

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



4287336337



4289968829



4287335569



4282598983



4278213255



4278191368



# Inverse Universe

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



4287728527



4290622394



4287729803



4282860358



4287037530



4278714373



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287336337 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

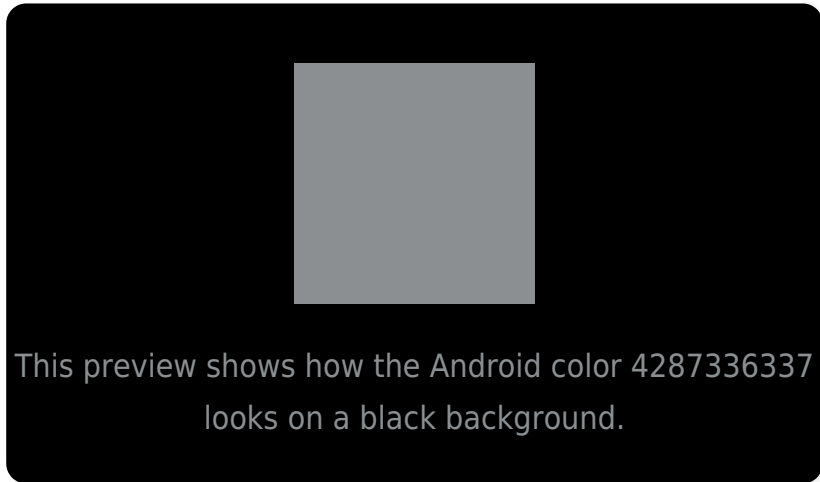
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

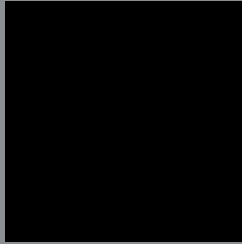
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

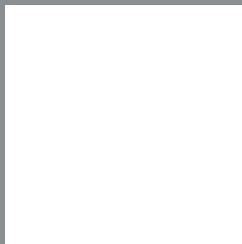
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4287336337 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287336337.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287336337.

# 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**


4287336337

**Protanopia**

4287663504

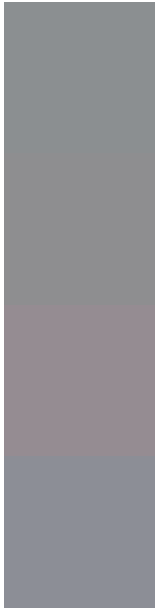
**Deuteranopia**

4288318098



**Tritanopia**  
4287401625

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4287336337

**Protanomaly**

4287532688

**Deuteranomaly**

4287990930

**Tritanomaly**

4287401622

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4287336337

**Achromatopsia**

4287532686

**Achromatomaly**

4287467151

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287336337 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(139, 143, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 143, 145)  
}
```

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(139, 143, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 143, 145) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287336337 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(139, 143, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 143, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 143, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 143, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 143, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 143,  
145) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287336337 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 143, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
143, 145) }
```

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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