

# Converting Colors

Android(4287399557)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287399557) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4287399557)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8C8685
RGB	140, 134, 133
RGB Percent	55%, 53%, 52%
CMY	0.4510, 0.4745, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.05, 0.45
HSL	9°, 3%, 54%
HSV	9°, 5%, 55%
XYZ	23.5740, 24.3191, 25.6419
YIQ	135.6800, 3.8970, 0.9610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

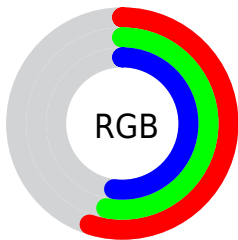
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	140, 134, 133
Decimal	9209477
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.41, 2.05, 1.33
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 2.447, 32.929
Yxy	24.3191, 0.3206, 0.3307
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287399557 (0xFF8C8685)
YUV	135.6800, -1.3212, 3.7886
Hunter-Lab	49.3144, -0.9712, 3.6912

# Details

The Android color `4287399557` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `4286942092`, and the grayscale version is `4287137928`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290952122`, and `4284109908` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287396471`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287402643`.

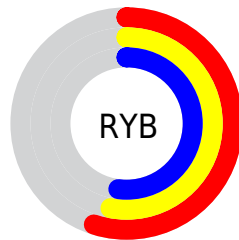
# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (53%)

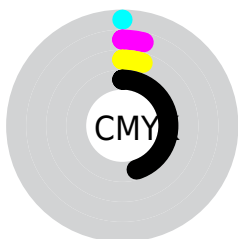
Blue (52%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (52%)

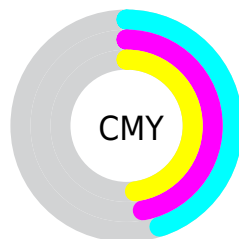


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287399557 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 4287399557 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287399557



4287399557

4294967295



4285754732



4290952122



4284109908



4292728790



4282596668



4294636530



4281083943



4279767826



4278190080



4287399557



4287399557



4287396471



4287402643



4287393385



4287405729

 4287390299

 4287408815

 4287387213

 4287411901

 4287384127

 4287414987

 4287381041

 4287418073

 4287377955

 4287421159

 4287374869

 4287424245

 4287371783

 4287427327

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287399559



4287399557



4287334020

# Triad

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



4287399557



4286875781



4286941067

# Complementary

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



4287399557



4286942092

# 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.



4286810251



4287399557



4286810503

# Square

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



4287399557



4287006852



4286744713



4287137675

# Rectangle

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



4287399557



4287268739



4286744713



4286941323



# Sweetspot

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



4287399557



4290097841



4287399307



4284242522



4292598747



4284243036



# Same Dimension

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



4287399557



4290096298



4287400325



4282728768



4286911232



4278518016



# Inverse Universe

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



4286942092



4289377205



4286941324



4282401861



4278219397



4278191109



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287399557 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

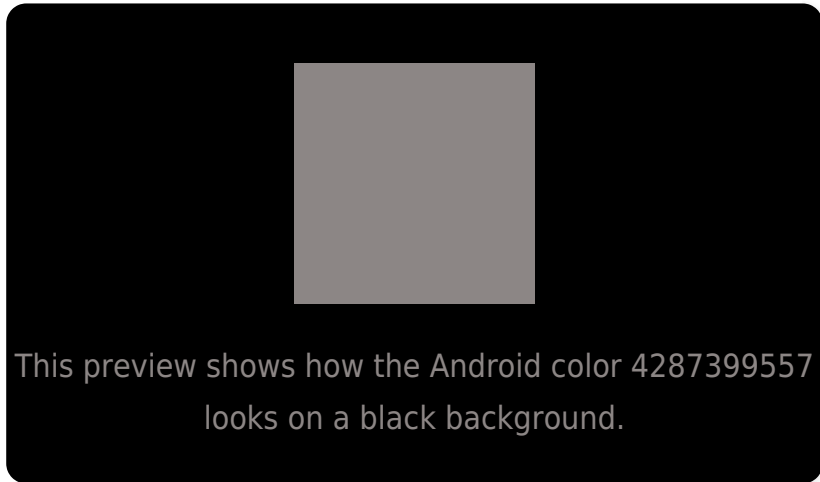
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

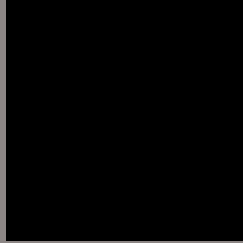
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

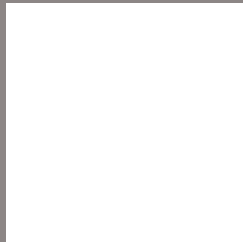
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4287399557 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287399557.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287399557.

# 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**

4287399557

**Protanopia**

4287268741

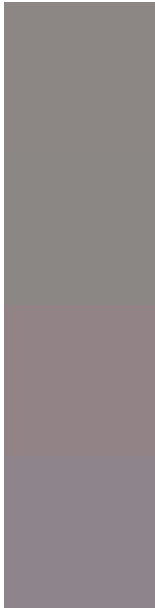
**Deuteranopia**

4287988614



**Tritanopia**  
4287464591

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4287399557

**Protanomaly**

4287334277

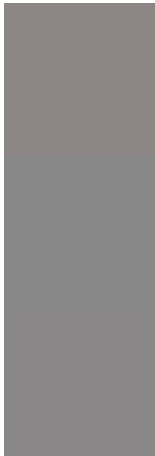
**Deuteranomaly**

4287792262

**Tritanomaly**

4287464843

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4287399557

**Achromatopsia**

4287137928

**Achromatomaly**

4287203207

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287399557 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(140, 134, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 134, 133)  
}
```

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(140, 134, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 134, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287399557 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(140, 134, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 134, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 134, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 134, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 134, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 134,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287399557 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 134, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
134, 133) }
```

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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