

# Converting Colors

Android(4287467384)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287467384) contains.

<b>Android(4287467384)</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(4287467384)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8D8F78
RGB	141, 143, 120
RGB Percent	55%, 56%, 47%
CMY	0.4471, 0.4392, 0.5294
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.16, 0.44
HSL	65°, 9%, 52%
HSV	65°, 16%, 56%
XYZ	24.1971, 26.6637, 21.6406
YIQ	139.7800, 6.1910, -7.5770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

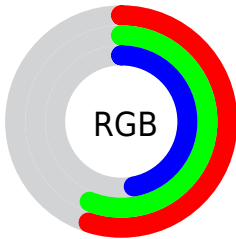
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	120, 143, 122
Decimal	9277304
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.66, -4.93, 12.01
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 12.981, 112.299
Yxy	26.6637, 0.3337, 0.3678
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287467384 (0xFF8D8F78)
<b>YUV</b>	139.7800, -9.7515, 1.0699
Hunter-Lab	51.6369, -6.7192, 11.2979

# Details

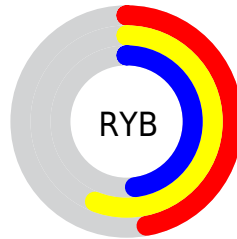
The Android color `4287467384` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `4286216335`, and the grayscale version is `4287401100`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291020204`, and `4284177735` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287401834`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287532934`.

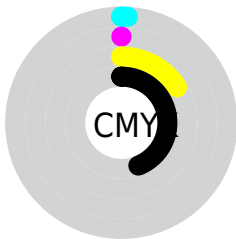
# Distribution



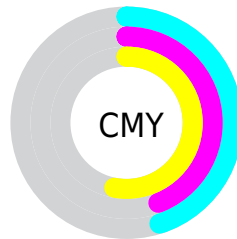
- Red (55%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287467384 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 4287467384 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287467384



4287467384

4294967295



4285756767



4291020204



4284177735



4292862408



4282598705



4294704612



4281151260



4279835138



428190080



4287467384



4287467384



4287401834



4287532934



4287336283



4287598485

■ 4287205197

■ 4287729571

■ 4287139647

■ 4287795121

■ 4287074097

■ 4287860672

■ 4287008546

■ 4287926222

■ 4286877460

■ 4288057308

■ 4286811910

■ 4288122858

■ 4286811904

■ 4288188409

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288252791



4287467384



4286616191

# Triad

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



4287467384



4285764255



4288841360

# Complementary

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



4287467384



4286216335

# 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.



4288252059



4287467384



4286418851

# Square

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



4287467384



4285568149



4287400866



4289037957

# Rectangle

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



4287467384



4286092166



4287400866



4288710292



# Sweetspot

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



4287467384



4290362033



4287593080



4284374617



4292796126



4284374622



# Same Dimension

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



4287467384



4290230935



4286746488



4282861376



4286285568



4278650880



# Inverse Universe

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



4286216335



4288321466



4286937231



4282466375



4278976647



4278255624



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287467384 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

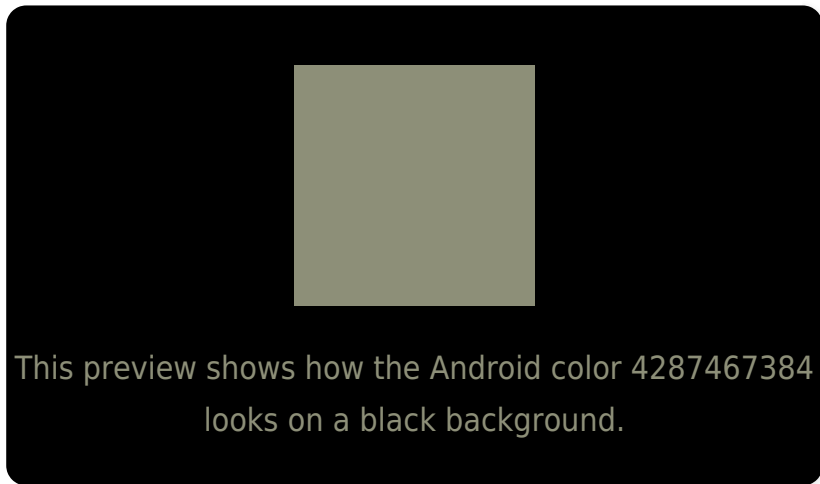
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

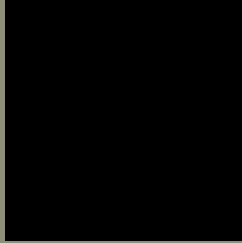
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

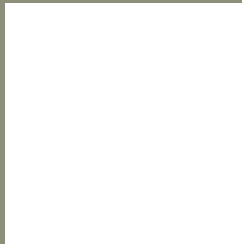
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4287467384 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287467384.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287467384.

# 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**  
4287467384

**Protanopia**  
4287991159

**Deuteranopia**  
4288841849



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4287467384

**Protanomaly**

4287794807

**Deuteranomaly**

4288318329

**Tritanomaly**

4287663243

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4287467384

**Achromatopsia**

4287401100

**Achromatomaly**

4287401349

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287467384 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(141, 143, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 143, 120)  
}
```

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(141, 143, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 143, 120) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287467384 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(141, 143, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 143, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 143, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 143, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 143, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 143,  
120) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287467384 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 143, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
143, 120) }
```

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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