

# Converting Colors

Android(4287597196)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287597196) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4287597196)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8F8A8C
RGB	143, 138, 140
RGB Percent	56%, 54%, 55%
CMY	0.4392, 0.4588, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.02, 0.44
HSL	336°, 2%, 55%
HSV	336°, 3%, 56%
XYZ	25.1498, 25.9100, 28.4865
YIQ	139.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

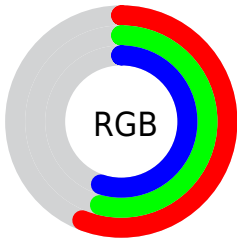
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	143, 138, 140
Decimal	9407116
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.95, 2.24, -0.41
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 2.279, 349.563
Yxy	25.9100, 0.3162, 0.3257
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287597196 (0xFF8F8A8C)
YUV	139.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739
Hunter-Lab	50.9019, -0.8844, 2.4505

# Details

The Android color `4287597196` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `4287270797`, and the grayscale version is `4287401100`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291149761`, and `4284307546` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287593603`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287600789`.

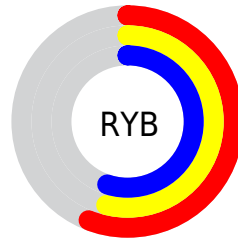
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (54%)

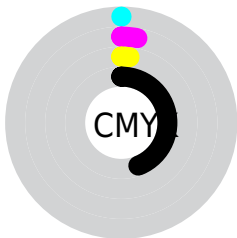
Blue (55%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (55%)

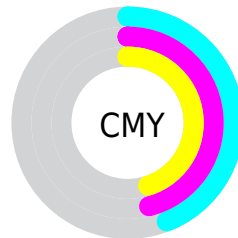


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287597196 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 4287597196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287597196



4287597196

4294967295



4285886835



4291149761



4284307546



4292991965



4282728771



4294834426



4281281325



4279899672



4278190080



4287597196



4287597196



4287593603



4287600789



4287589755



4287604637

 4287586162

 4287608230

 4287582570

 4287611822

 4287578721

 4287615671

 4287575129

 4287619263

 4287571536

 4287622856

 4287567943

 4287626449

 4287564095

 4287627225

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287466126



4287597196



4287662730

# Triad

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



4287597196



4287401095



4287073422

# Complementary

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



4287597196



4287270797

# 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.



4287073420



4287597196



4287204489

# Square

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



4287597196



4287531911



4287073418



4287204495

# Rectangle

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



4287597196



4287662729



4287073418



4287073422



# Sweetspot

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



4287597196



4290427065



4287466127



4284374366



4292796126



4284374622



# Same Dimension

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



4287597196



4290425782



4287597194



4282860613



4287037494



4278714371



# Inverse Universe

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



4287597196



4290425782



4287270799



4282860613



4287037494



4278714371



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287597196 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

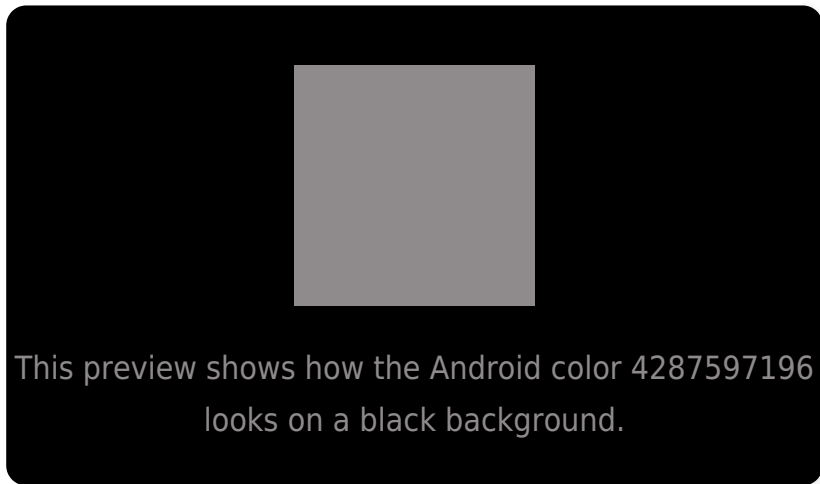
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4287597196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287597196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287597196.

# 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



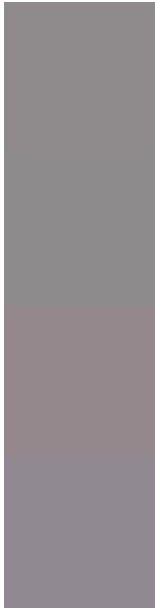
**Original Color**  
4287597196

**Protanopia**  
4287466380

**Deuteranopia**  
4288186253



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4287597196

**Protanomaly**

4287531916

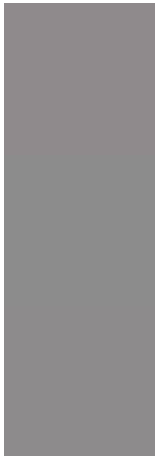
**Deuteranomaly**

4287989901

**Tritanomaly**

4287662481

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4287597196

**Achromatopsia**

4287401100

**Achromatomaly**

4287466380

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287597196 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(143, 138, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 138, 140)  
}
```

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(143, 138, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 138, 140) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287597196 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(143, 138, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 138, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 138, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 138, 140); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 138, 140); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 138, 140) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287597196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 138, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
138, 140) }
```

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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