

# Converting Colors

Android(4287603606)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287603606) contains.

<b>Android(4287603606)</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(4287603606)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FA396
RGB	143, 163, 150
RGB Percent	56%, 64%, 59%
CMY	0.4392, 0.3608, 0.4118
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.08, 0.36
HSL	141°, 10%, 60%
HSV	141°, 12%, 64%
XYZ	29.9299, 34.2360, 33.8849
YIQ	155.5380, -7.7470, -8.2830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

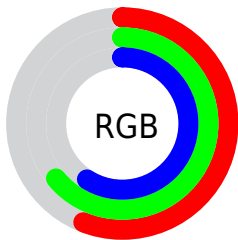
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	143, 158, 163
Decimal	9413526
CIELab	65.15, -9.62, 4.38
CIELCh	65, 10.566, 155.510
Yxy	34.2360, 0.3052, 0.3492
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287603606 (0xFF8FA396)
YUV	155.5380, -2.7302, -10.9958
Hunter-Lab	58.5116, -11.0887, 6.6224

# Details

The Android color `4287603606` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `4288909212`, and the grayscale version is `4288453788`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291156684`, and `4284313443` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286555019`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288652193`.

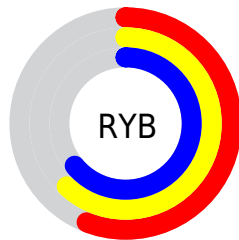
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (64%)

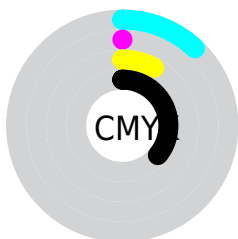
Blue (59%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (64%)

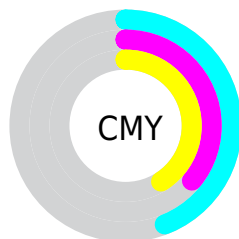


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287603606 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 4287603606 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287603606



4287603606

4294967295



4285892988



4291156684



4284313443



4292998888



4282734411

4294901759



4281221173



4279839264



4278195720



4278190080



4287603606



4287603606



4286555019



4288652193

 4285440897

 4289766315

 4284392310

 4290814902

 4283343724

 4291863488

 4282295137

 4292977611

 4281181014

 4294026198

 4280132428

 4294943712

 4279083841

 4294943723

 4278231865

 4294943733

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288258447



4287603606



4287145120

# Triad

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



4287603606



4288061105



4289894804

# Complementary

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



4287603606



4288909212

# 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.



4289894557



4287603606



4288846765

# Square

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



4287603606



4287406511



4289501606



4289567629

# Rectangle

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



4287603606



4287014054



4289501606



4289960086



# Sweetspot

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



4287603606



4291548366



4288455567



4284902248



4293651435



4285229931



# Same Dimension

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



4287603606



4290041023



4287603616



4282995276



4278227251



4278194694



# Inverse Universe

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



4288909212



4292129993



4288909202



4283582799



4287692894



4279369740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287603606 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

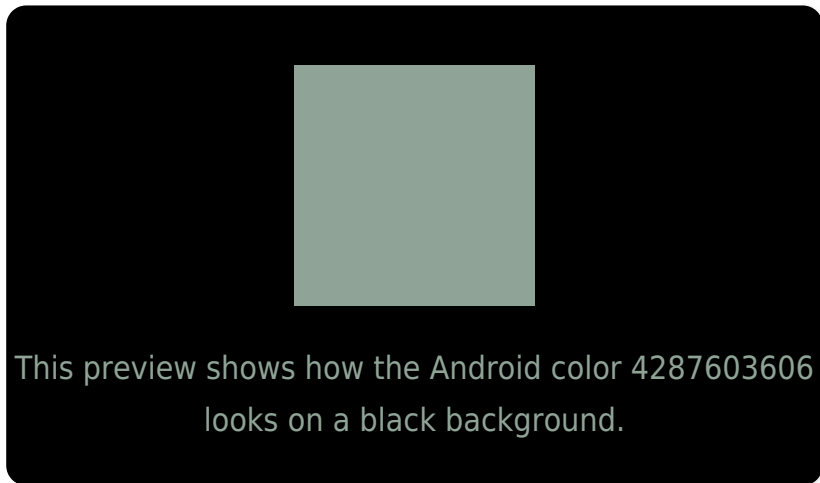
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## 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 4287603606 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287603606.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287603606.

# 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





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4287603606

**Protanomaly**

4288454548

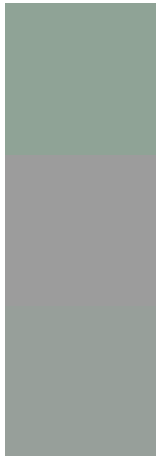
**Deuteranomaly**

4288912791

**Tritanomaly**

4287799716

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4287603606

**Achromatopsia**

4288453788

**Achromatomaly**

4288126874

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287603606 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, 163, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 163, 150)  
}
```

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, 163, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 163, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287603606 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, 163, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 163, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 163, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 163, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 163, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 163,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287603606 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 163, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
163, 150) }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor