

# Converting Colors

Android(4287934103)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287934103) contains.

<b>Android(4287934103)</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(4287934103)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94AE97
RGB	148, 174, 151
RGB Percent	58%, 68%, 59%
CMY	0.4196, 0.3176, 0.4078
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.13, 0.32
HSL	127°, 14%, 63%
HSV	127°, 15%, 68%
XYZ	32.9347, 38.8024, 35.0319
YIQ	163.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

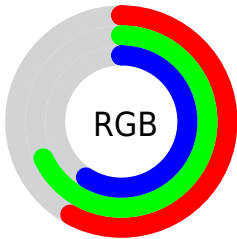
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	148, 171, 174
Decimal	9744023
CIELab	68.61, -13.50, 8.83
CIElCh	69, 16.131, 146.811
Yxy	38.8024, 0.3085, 0.3634
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287934103 (0xFF94AE97)
YUV	163.6040, -6.2138, -13.6847
Hunter-Lab	62.2915, -14.6339, 10.2602

# Details

The Android color `4287934103` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `4289631403`, and the grayscale version is `4288980132`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291487437`, and `4284578404` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286819976`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289048230`.

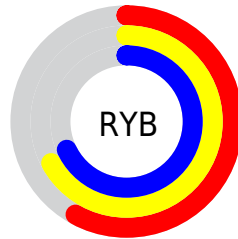
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (68%)

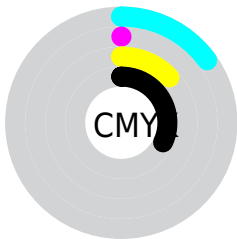
Blue (59%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (68%)

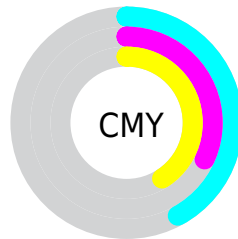


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287934103 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 4287934103 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287934103

 4287934103

4294967295

 4286223229

 4291487437

 4284578404

 4293328873

 4282999116

 4281485621

 4280037920

 4278590729

 4278190080

 4287934103

 4287934103


 4286819976

 4289048230

 4285640312

 4290227894

 4284526185


 4291342021

 4283346521

 4292521685

 4282232394

 4293635812

 4281118267

 4294749939

 4279938603

 4294946559

 4278824476

 4278234644

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289047181



4287934103



4287082661

# Triad

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



4287934103



4287998404



4291206811

# Complementary

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



4287934103



4289631403

# 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.



4291075497



4287934103



4289242305

# Square

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



4287934103



4287016383



4290355384



4290879887

# Rectangle

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



4287934103



4286754991



4290355384



4291206560



# Sweetspot

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



4287934103



4292535259



4289441428



4285363054



4294111986



4285756275



# Same Dimension

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



4287934103



4290438079



4287934116



4283324239



4278228497



4278195971



# Inverse Universe

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



4289631403



4293114590



4289631390



4283911766



4288020613

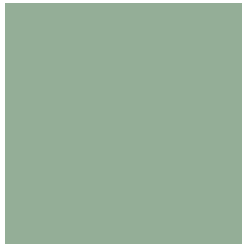


4279697428



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287934103 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

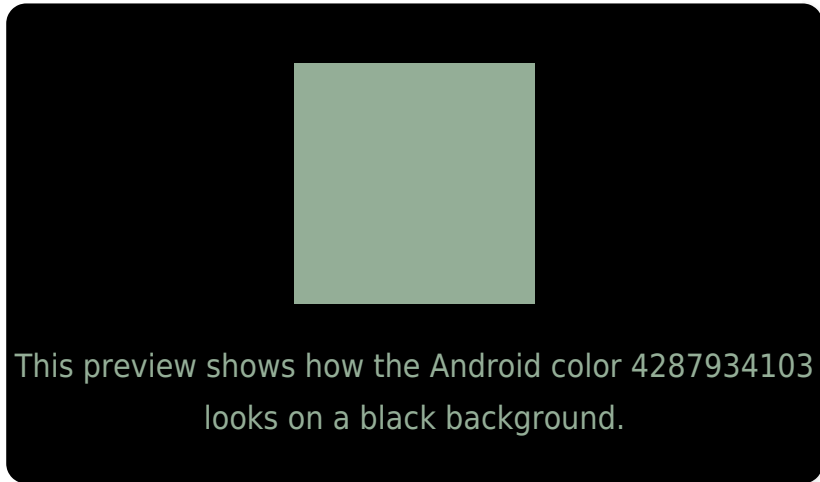
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4287934103 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287934103.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287934103.

# 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**  
4287934103

**Protanomaly**  
4289047188

**Deuteranomaly**  
4289570457

**Tritanomaly**  
4288129963

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287934103

**Achromatopsia**  
4288980132

**Achromatomaly**  
4288587935

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287934103 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(148, 174, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 174, 151)  
}
```

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(148, 174, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 174, 151) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287934103 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(148, 174, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 174, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 174, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 174, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 174, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 174,  
151) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287934103 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 174, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
174, 151) }
```

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