

# Converting Colors

Android(4288387488)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288387488) contains.

<b>Android(4288387488)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Android(4288387488)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9B99A0
RGB	155, 153, 160
RGB Percent	61%, 60%, 63%
CMY	0.3922, 0.4000, 0.3725
CMYK	0.03, 0.04, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	257°, 4%, 61%
HSV	257°, 4%, 63%
XYZ	31.2540, 32.2891, 37.8429
YIQ	154.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

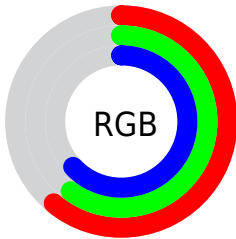
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	155, 153, 160
Decimal	10197408
CIELab	63.58, 2.09, -3.41
CIELCh	64, 3.998, 301.506
Yxy	32.2891, 0.3083, 0.3185
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288387488 (0xFF9B99A0)
YUV	154.3960, 2.7628, 0.5297
Hunter-Lab	56.8235, -1.2628, 0.2910

# Details

The Android color `4288387488` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `4288585881`, and the grayscale version is `4288322202`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291940311`, and `4285032045` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287662496`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289112480`.

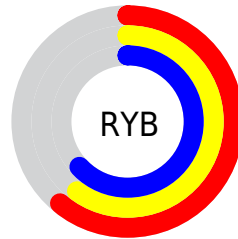
# Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (60%)

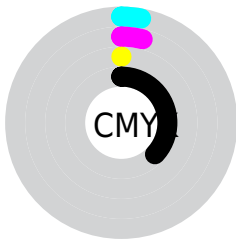
Blue (63%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (63%)

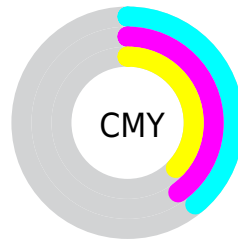


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288387488 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 4288387488 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 4288387488

 4288387488

4294967295

 4286676870

 4291940311

 4285032045

 4293848307

 4283453012

 4281939773

 4280492583

 4279110675

 4278190080

 4288387488

 4288387488

 4287662496

 4289112480

4286871968

4289903008

4286146976

4290628000

4285356448

4291418528

4284631456

4292143520

4283840928

4292934048

4283115936

4293656480

4282390944

4294377376

4281600416

4294967200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288125601



4288387488



4288649373

# Triad

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



4288387488



4288715156



4287798426

# Complementary

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



4288387488



4288585881

# 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.



4287995030



4288387488



4288518803

# Square

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



4288387488



4288845974



4288256916



4287798430

# Rectangle

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



4288387488



4288780443



4288256916



4287863961



# Sweetspot

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



4288387488



4291874769



4288257696



4285032553



4293454056



4285098345



# Same Dimension

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



4288387488



4291479505



4288584096



4283189839



4280877199



4278452239



# Inverse Universe

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



4288715166



4291938254



4288389273



4283386446



4287561830

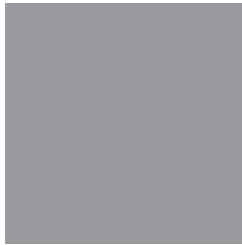


4279173131



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288387488 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

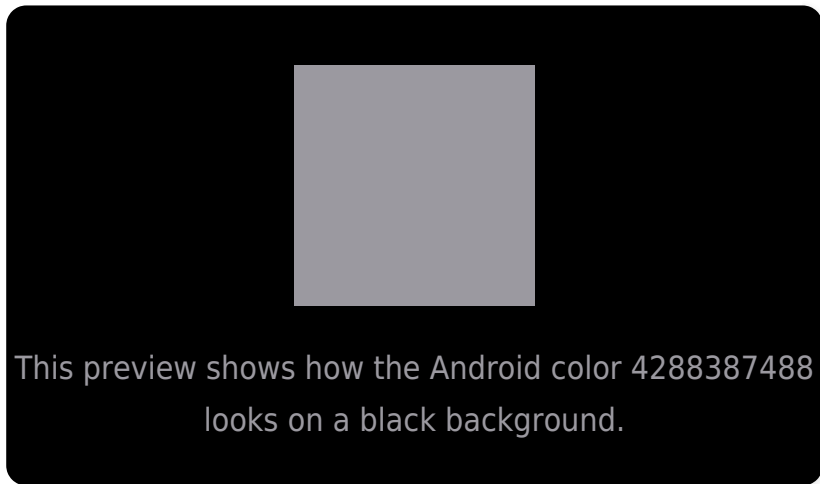
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4288387488 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288387488.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288387488.

# 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**

4288387488

**Protanopia**

4288387488

**Deuteranopia**

4289107361



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4288387488

**Protanomaly**

4288387488

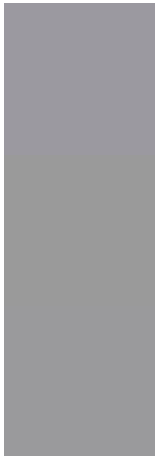
**Deuteranomaly**

4288845473

**Tritanomaly**

4288452771

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4288387488

**Achromatopsia**

4288322202

**Achromatomaly**

4288322204

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288387488 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(155, 153, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 153, 160)  
}
```

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(155, 153, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 153, 160) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288387488 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(155, 153, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 153, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 153, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 153, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 153, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 153,  
160) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288387488 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 153, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
153, 160) }
```

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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