

# Converting Colors

Android(4288782763)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288782763) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4288782763)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1A1AB
RGB	161, 161, 171
RGB Percent	63%, 63%, 67%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3686, 0.3294
CMYK	0.06, 0.06, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	240°, 6%, 65%
HSV	240°, 6%, 67%
XYZ	34.7935, 36.0071, 43.6443
YIQ	162.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

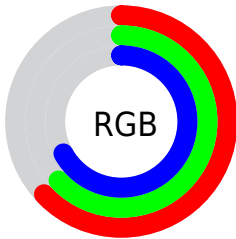
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	161, 161, 171
Decimal	10592683
CIELab	66.53, 1.96, -5.18
CIElCh	67, 5.539, 290.763
Yxy	36.0071, 0.3040, 0.3146
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288782763 (0xFFA1A1AB)
YUV	162.1400, 4.3680, -0.9998
Hunter-Lab	60.0059, -1.5098, -1.1195

# Details

The Android color `4288782763` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `4289440673`, and the grayscale version is `4288848546`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292401378`, and `4285361783` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287664299`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289901227`.

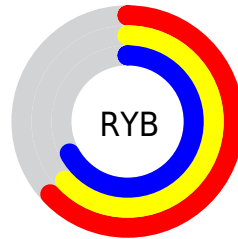
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (63%)

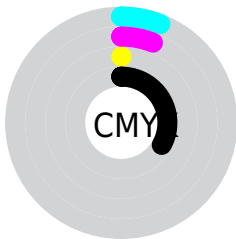
Blue (67%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (67%)

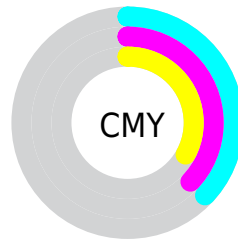


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288782763 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 4288782763 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4288782763

 4288782763

4294967295

 4287072145

 4292401378

 4285361783

 4294243583

 4283782494

 4282269255

 4280821808

 4279505947

 4278190080

 4288782763

 4288782763

 4287664299

 4289901227

■ 4286545835

■ 4291019691

■ 4285427371

■ 4292138155

■ 4284308907

■ 4293256619

■ 4283124651

■ 4294375083

■ 4282006187

■ 4294967211

■ 4280887723

■ 4279769259

■ 4278650795

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288390059



4288782763



4289175720

# Triad

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



4288782763



4289503130



4288193952

# Complementary

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



4288782763



4289440673

# 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.



4288455835



4288782763



4289241496

# Square

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



4288782763



4289568670



4288848792



4288062885

# Rectangle

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



4288782763



4289372069



4288848792



4288259486

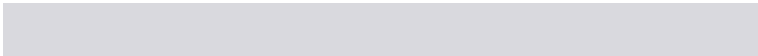


# Sweetspot

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



4288782763



4292467166



4288785323



4285427312



4293980400



4285558896



# Same Dimension

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



4288782763



4291743454



4289110443



4283453527



4278190230



4278190103



# Inverse Universe

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



4289438123



4292792030



4289112993



4283912279



4288020630



4279697431



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288782763 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

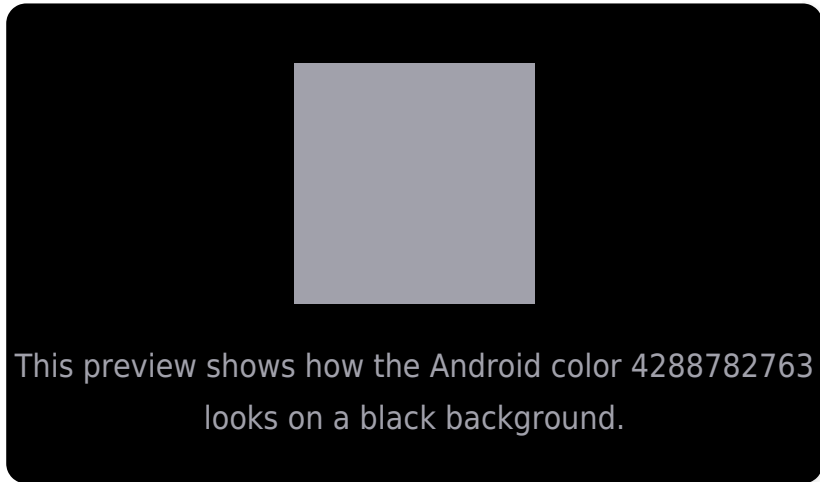
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4288782763 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288782763.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288782763.

# 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**


4288782763

**Protanopia**

4288848299

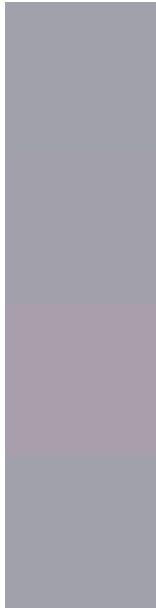
**Deuteranopia**

4289568172



**Tritanopia**  
4288782765

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4288782763

**Protanomaly**

4288848299

**Deuteranomaly**

4289306284

**Tritanomaly**

4288782764

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4288782763

**Achromatopsia**

4288848546

**Achromatomaly**

4288848549

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288782763 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(161, 161, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 161, 171)  
}
```

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(161, 161, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 161, 171) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288782763 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(161, 161, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 161, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 161, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 161, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 161, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 161,  
171) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288782763 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 161, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
161, 171) }
```

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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