

# Converting Colors

Android(4288981943)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288981943) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4288981943)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4ABB7
RGB	164, 171, 183
RGB Percent	64%, 67%, 72%
CMY	0.3569, 0.3294, 0.2824
CMYK	0.10, 0.07, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	218°, 12%, 68%
HSV	218°, 10%, 72%
XYZ	38.4200, 40.4372, 50.5800
YIQ	170.2750, -8.0240, 2.2480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

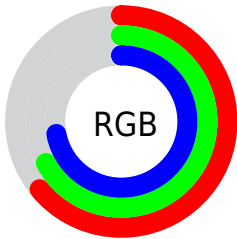
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	164, 169, 183
Decimal	10791863
CIE Lab	69.78, -0.05, -7.00
CIE LCh	70, 6.998, 269.622
Yxy	40.4372, 0.2968, 0.3124
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288981943 (0xFFA4ABB7)
YUV	170.2750, 6.2734, -5.5032
Hunter-Lab	63.5903, -3.4368, -2.6463

# Details

The Android color `4288981943` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `4290228388`, and the grayscale version is `4289374890`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292600559`, and `4285560706` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287799223`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4290164663`.

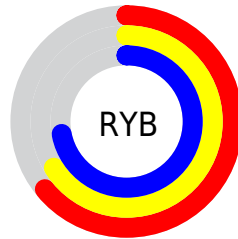
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (67%)

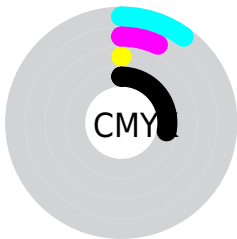
Blue (72%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (72%)

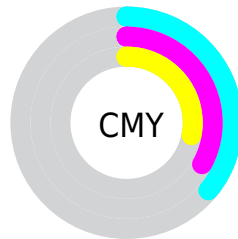


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288981943 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 4288981943 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4288981943

 4288981943

4294967295

 4287271324

 4292600559

 4285560706

 4294508543

 4283981417

 4282402641

 4280954938

 4279573284

 4278190351

 4278190080

 4288981943

 4288981943

■ 4287799223

■ 4290164663

■ 4286551223

■ 4291412663

■ 4285368503

■ 4292595383

■ 4284186039

■ 4293777847

■ 4283003319

■ 4294960567

■ 4281755319

■ 4294963383

■ 4280572599

■ 4294966455

■ 4279390135

■ 4294967223

■ 4278207415

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288589237



4288981943



4289505717

# Triad

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



4288981943



4290291620



4288851620

# Complementary

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



4288981943



4290228388

# 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.



4289309855



4288981943



4290160800

# Square

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



4288981943



4290225835



4289768094



4288523946

# Rectangle

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



4288981943



4289833139



4289768094



4288982434



# Sweetspot

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



4288981943



4293323245



4288985008



4285756792



4294440951



4286085240



# Same Dimension

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



4288981943



4291943405



4289111223



4283651676



4278204828



4278192668



# Inverse Universe

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



4290225323



4293775835



4290099108



4284240726



4288413753

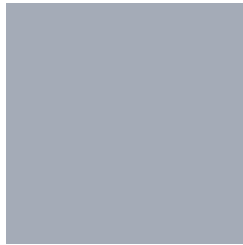


4280025098



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288981943 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

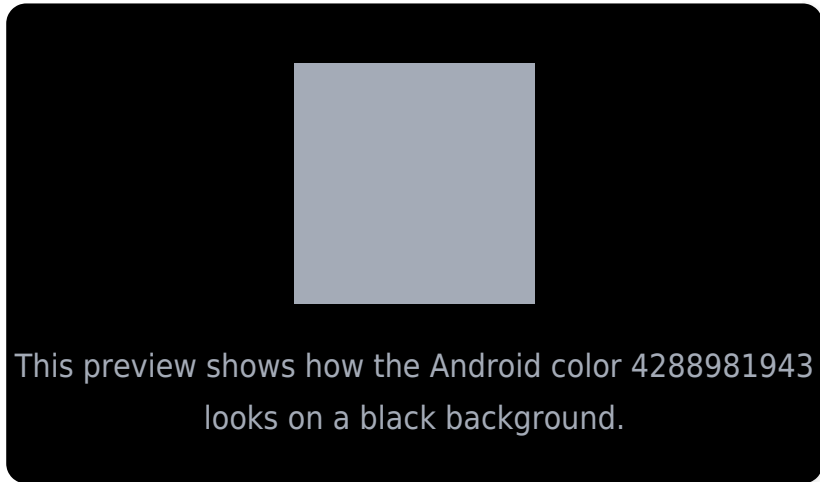
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

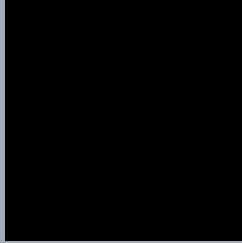
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

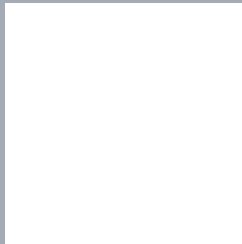
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4288981943 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288981943.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288981943.

# 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](#).

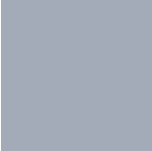
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
4288981943

**Protanopia**  
4289374646

**Deuteranopia**  
4290094776



**Tritanopia**  
4288981944

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4288981943

**Protanomaly**

4289243830

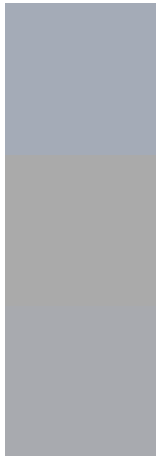
**Deuteranomaly**

4289702072

**Tritanomaly**

4288981944

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4288981943

**Achromatopsia**

4289374890

**Achromatomaly**

4289243823

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288981943 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(164, 171, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 171, 183)  
}
```

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(164, 171, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 171, 183) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288981943 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(164, 171, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 171, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 171, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 171, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 171, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 171,  
183) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288981943 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 171, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
171, 183) }
```

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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