

# Converting Colors

Android(4289370269)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289370269) contains.

<b>Android(4289370269)</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(4289370269)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AA989D
RGB	170, 152, 157
RGB Percent	67%, 60%, 62%
CMY	0.3333, 0.4039, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.08, 0.33
HSL	343°, 10%, 63%
HSV	343°, 11%, 67%
XYZ	33.8916, 33.4368, 36.5660
YIQ	157.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

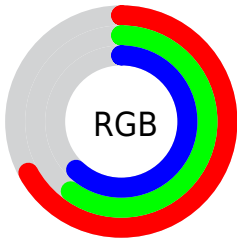
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	170, 152, 157
Decimal	11180189
CIELab	64.51, 7.52, -0.20
CIELCh	65, 7.522, 358.463
Yxy	33.4368, 0.3262, 0.3218
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289370269 (0xFFAA989D)
YUV	157.9520, -0.4693, 10.5661
Hunter-Lab	57.8246, 3.4277, 2.9846

# Details

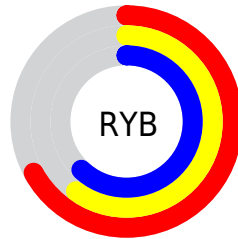
The Android color `4289370269` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `4288195237`, and the grayscale version is `4288585374`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292988628`, and `4285949290` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4289365905`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289374633`.

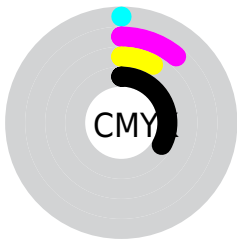
# Distribution



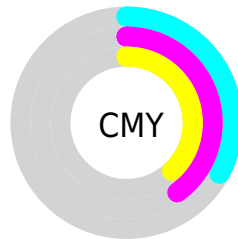
- Red (67%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289370269 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 4289370269 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289370269

 4289370269

4294967295

 4287594115

 4292988628

 4285949290

 4294896368

 4284304722

 4282725947

 4281278757

 4279962384

 4278190080

 4289370269

 4289370269

 4289365905

 4289374633

 4289361540

 4289378998

 4289357176

 4289383362

 4289352812

 4289387726

 4289348448

 4289392090

 4289344083

 4289396455

 4289339719

 4289396723

 4289335355

 4289396735

 4289331247

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289042852



4289370269



4289435798

# Triad

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



4289370269



4288388753



4287602600

# Complementary

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



4289370269



4288195237

# 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.



4287406243



4289370269



4287864981

# Square

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



4289370269



4288912527



4287537308



4287995306

# Rectangle

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



4289370269



4289370515



4287537308



4287471782

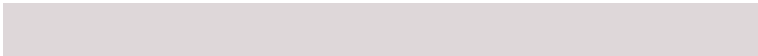


# Sweetspot

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



4289370269



4292794329



4289042602



4285557869



4293980400



4285558896



# Same Dimension

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



4289370269



4292788681



4289371288



4283714638



4287889449



4279500806



# Inverse Universe

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



4289370269



4292788681



4288194218



4283714638



4287889449



4279500806



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289370269 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

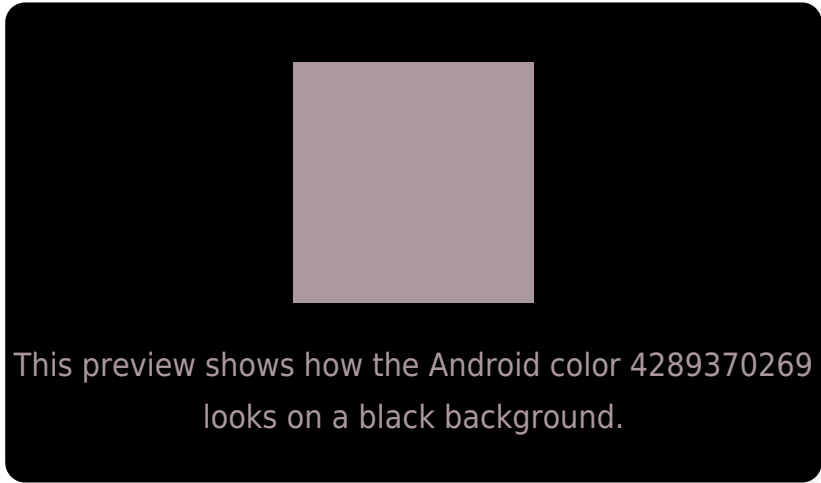
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

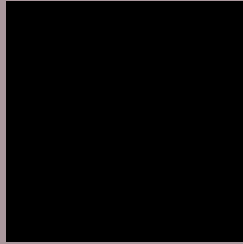
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4289370269 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289370269.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289370269.

# 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**

4289370269

**Protanopia**

4288584863

**Deuteranopia**

4289435805



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4289370269

**Protanomaly**  
4288846750

**Deuteranomaly**  
4289435805

**Tritanomaly**  
4289435553

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289370269

**Achromatopsia**  
4288585374

**Achromatomaly**  
4288847006

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289370269 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(170, 152, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 152, 157)  
}
```

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(170, 152, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 152, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289370269 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(170, 152, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 152, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 152, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 152, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 152, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 152,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289370269 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 152, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
152, 157) }
```

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