

# Converting Colors

Android(4289504915)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289504915) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4289504915)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ACA693
RGB	172, 166, 147
RGB Percent	67%, 65%, 58%
CMY	0.3255, 0.3490, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.15, 0.33
HSL	46°, 13%, 63%
HSV	46°, 15%, 67%
XYZ	35.9159, 38.1497, 33.0744
YIQ	165.6280, 9.6750, -4.6370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

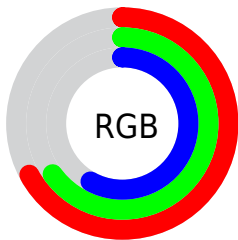
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	155, 172, 147
Decimal	11314835
CIELab	68.13, -1.15, 10.61
CIELCh	68, 10.672, 96.192
Yxy	38.1497, 0.3352, 0.3561
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289504915 (0xFFACA693)
YUV	165.6280, -9.1836, 5.5882
Hunter-Lab	61.7654, -4.2936, 11.4869

# Details

The Android color **4289504915** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **4287863212**, and the grayscale version is **4289111718**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4293123529**, and **4286083680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4289503874**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4289505956**.

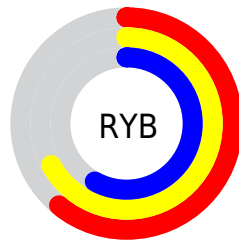
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (65%)

Blue (58%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (58%)

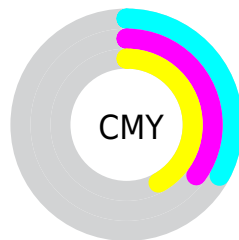


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289504915 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 4289504915 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4289504915



4289504915

4294967295



4287728761



4293123529



4286083680



4294965989



4284439113



4282860082



4281347101



4280031236



4278190080



4289504915



4289504915



4289503874



4289505956

■ 4289502833

■ 4289506997

■ 4289501791

■ 4289508039

■ 4289500494

■ 4289509336

■ 4289499453

■ 4289510377

■ 4289498412

■ 4289511418

■ 4289497371

■ 4289512447

■ 4289496329

■ 4289513471

■ 4289495808

■ 4289514495

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4290093973



4289504915



4288784790

# Triad

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



4289504915



4287540145



4290093230

# Complementary

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



4289504915



4287863212

# 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.



4289438646



4289504915



4287932855

# Square

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



4289504915



4287605928



4288587449



4290420900

# Rectangle

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



4289504915



4288326555



4288587449



4289896881



# Sweetspot

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



4289504915



4292927191



4289500057



4285558635



4293980400



4285558896



# Same Dimension

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



4289504915



4292925370



4289113235



4283913550



4288049664



4279701760



# Inverse Universe

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



4287863212



4290429920



4288254892



4283322455



4278199446



4278191639



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289504915 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

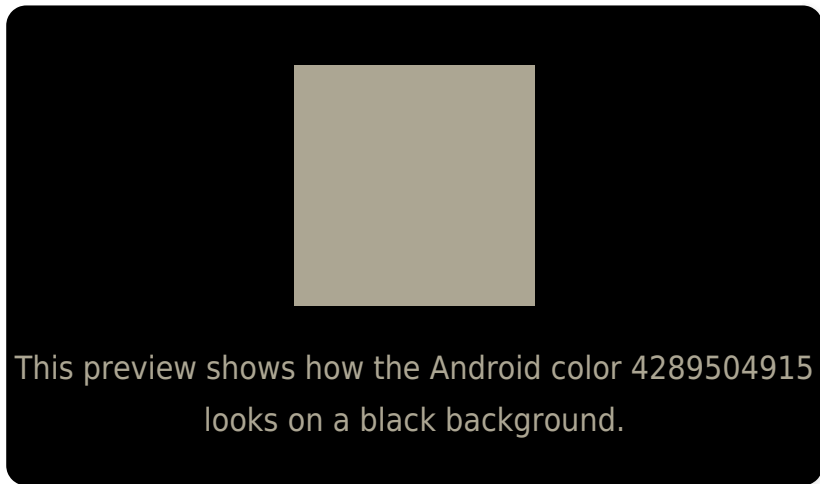
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

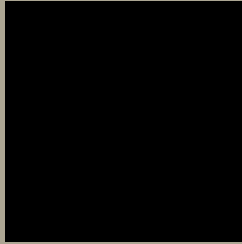
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4289504915 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289504915.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289504915.

# 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**

[4289504915](#)

**Protanopia**

[4289570451](#)

**Deuteranopia**

[4290617492](#)



# Trichromacy



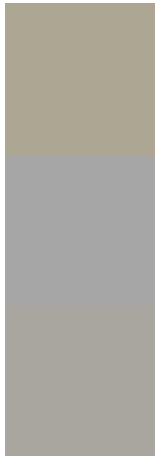
**Original Color**  
4289504915

**Protanomaly**  
4289570451

**Deuteranomaly**  
4290224788

**Tritanomaly**  
4289700773

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289504915

**Achromatopsia**  
4289111718

**Achromatomaly**  
4289242783

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289504915 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(172, 166, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 166, 147)  
}
```

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(172, 166, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 166, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289504915 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(172, 166, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 166, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 166, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 166, 147); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 166, 147); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 166, 147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289504915 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 166, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
166, 147) }
```

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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