

# Converting Colors

Android(4289506214)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289506214) contains.

<b>Android(4289506214)</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(4289506214)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ACABA6
RGB	172, 171, 166
RGB Percent	67%, 67%, 65%
CMY	0.3255, 0.3294, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.03, 0.33
HSL	50°, 3%, 66%
HSV	50°, 3%, 67%
XYZ	38.4591, 40.6496, 41.8955
YIQ	170.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

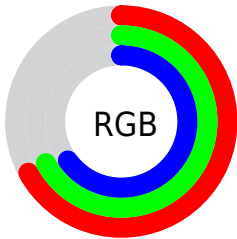
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	167, 172, 166
Decimal	11316134
CIELab	69.93, -0.57, 2.69
CIELCh	70, 2.746, 101.915
Yxy	40.6496, 0.3178, 0.3359
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289506214 (0xFFACABA6)
YUV	170.7290, -2.3314, 1.1147
Hunter-Lab	63.7571, -3.9014, 5.6698

# Details

The Android color `4289506214` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `4289111980`, and the grayscale version is `4289440683`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4293124829`, and `4286084978` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4289505429`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289506999`.

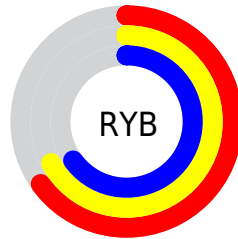
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (67%)

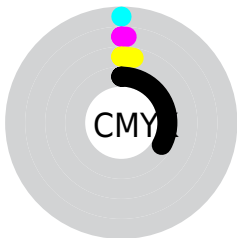
Blue (65%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (65%)

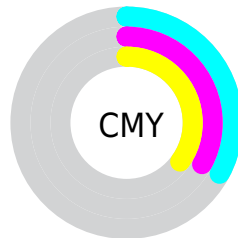


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289506214 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 4289506214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289506214

 4289506214

4294967295

 4287730060

 4293124829

 4286084978

 4294967290

 4284440154

 4282861378

 4281413676

 4280032024

 4278190080

 4289506214

 4289506214

 4289505429

 4289506999

 4289504644

 4289507784

 4289503858

 4289508570

 4289503329

 4289509099

 4289502544

 4289509884

 4289501759

 4289510655

 4289500974

 4289511423

 4289500188

 4289512191

 4289499403

 4289512959

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289702566



4289506214



4289309863

# Triad

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



4289506214



4289047726



4289702316

# Complementary

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



4289506214



4289111980

# 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.



4289571503



4289506214



4289178800

# Square

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



4289506214



4289047724



4289375152



4289767850

# Rectangle

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



4289506214



4289178792



4289375152



4289637037



# Sweetspot

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



4289506214



4292927710



4289504935



4285558895



4293980400



4285558896



# Same Dimension

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



4289506214



4292927447



4289375398



4283913810



4288052480



4279702272

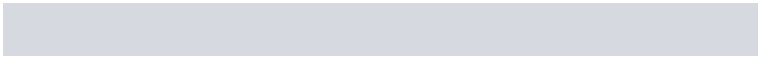


# Inverse Universe

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



4289111980



4292336096



4289242796



4283585367



4278196630



4278191127



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289506214 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

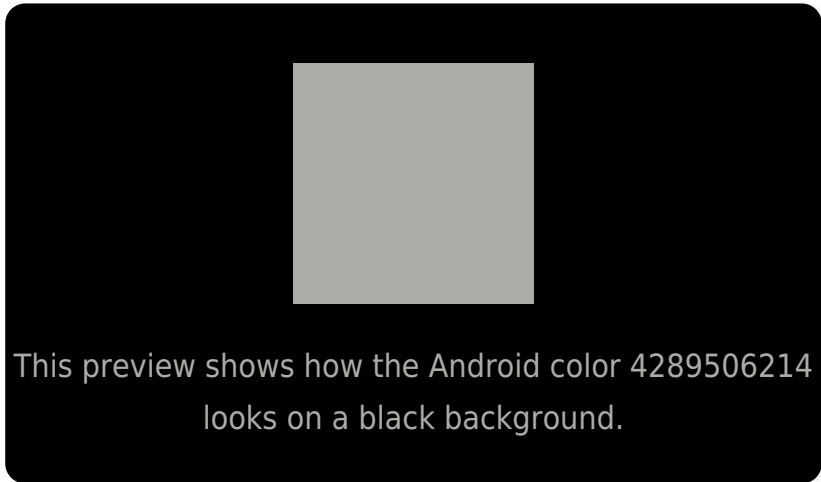
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

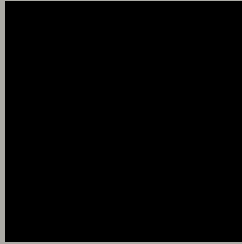
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4289506214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289506214.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289506214.

# 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



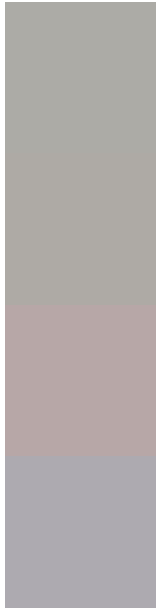
**Original Color**  
4289506214

**Protanopia**  
4289702565

**Deuteranopia**  
4290618791



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4289506214

**Protanomaly**

4289637029

**Deuteranomaly**

4290226087

**Tritanomaly**

4289571504

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4289506214

**Achromatopsia**

4289440683

**Achromatomaly**

4289440681

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289506214 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, 171, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 171, 166)  
}
```

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, 171, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 171, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289506214 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, 171, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 171, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 171, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 171, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 171, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 171,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289506214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 171, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
171, 166) }
```

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