

# Converting Colors

Android(4289637291)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289637291) contains.

<b>Android(4289637291)</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(4289637291)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AEABAB
RGB	174, 171, 171
RGB Percent	68%, 67%, 67%
CMY	0.3176, 0.3294, 0.3294
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.02, 0.32
HSL	0°, 2%, 68%
HSV	0°, 2%, 68%
XYZ	39.3692, 41.0648, 44.3794
YIQ	171.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

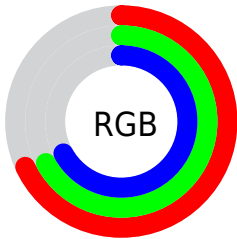
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	174, 171, 171
Decimal	11447211
CIELab	70.22, 1.07, 0.37
CIELCh	70, 1.133, 19.070
Yxy	41.0648, 0.3154, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289637291 (0xFFAEABAB)
YUV	171.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443
Hunter-Lab	64.0818, -2.4803, 3.7964

# Details

The Android color `4289637291` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `4289441454`, and the grayscale version is `4289506476`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4293255906`, and `4286216055` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4289632922`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289641660`.

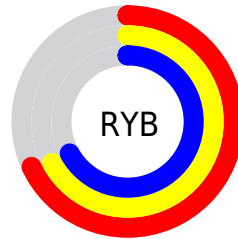
# Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (67%)

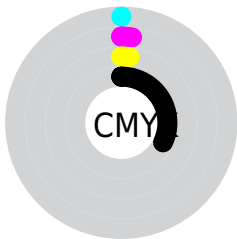
Blue (67%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (67%)

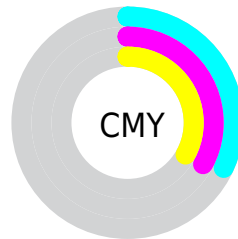


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289637291 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 4289637291 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 4289637291

■ 4289637291

4294967295

■ 4287861137

■ 4293255906

■ 4286216055

■ 4284571230

■ 4282992455

■ 4281544752

■ 4280163099

■ 4278452224

■ 4278190080

■ 4289637291

■ 4289637291

 4289632922

 4289641660

 4289628296

 4289646286

 4289623927

 4289650655

 4289619301

 4289655281

 4289614932

 4289658879

 4289610563

 4289605937

 4289601568

 4289596942

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289637292



4289637291



4289637290

# Triad

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



4289637291



4289440938



4289375406

# Complementary

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



4289637291



4289441454

# 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.



4289309869



4289637291



4289375403

# Square

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



4289637291



4289506474



4289309868



4289440942

# Rectangle

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



4289637291



4289571754



4289309868



4289375406



# Sweetspot

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



4289637291



4293124577



4289637294



4285756018



4294111986



4285756275



# Same Dimension

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



4289637291



4293123806



4289637547



4283913557



4288020480



4279697408



# Inverse Universe

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



4289441454



4292797411



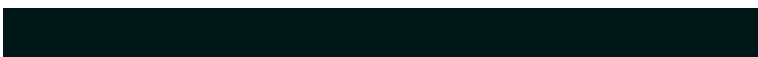
4289440942



4283782999



4278228630



4278195991



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289637291 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

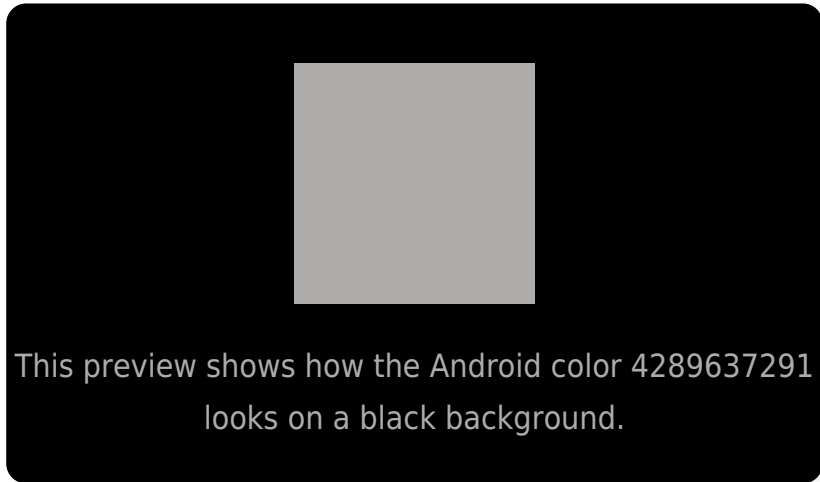
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4289637291 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289637291.

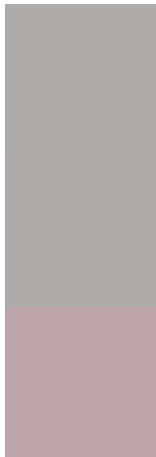


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289637291.

# 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**  
4289637291

**Protanopia**  
4289702827

**Deuteranopia**  
4290553516



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4289637291

**Protanomaly**

4289702827

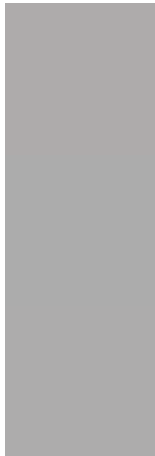
**Deuteranomaly**

4290226348

**Tritanomaly**

4289702579

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4289637291

**Achromatopsia**

4289506476

**Achromatomaly**

4289572012

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289637291 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(174, 171, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 171, 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(174, 171, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 171, 171) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289637291 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(174, 171, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 171, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(174, 171, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 171, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 171, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 171,  
171) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289637291 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 171, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174,  
171, 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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