

# Converting Colors

Android(4289705863)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289705863) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4289705863)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<a href="#">AFB787</a>
RGB	<a href="#">175, 183, 135</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">69%, 72%, 53%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.3137, 0.2824, 0.4706</a>
CMYK	<a href="#">0.04, 0.00, 0.26, 0.28</a>
HSL	<a href="#">70°, 25%, 62%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">70°, 26%, 72%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">38.9859, 44.7302, 29.5007</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">175.1360, 10.6400, -16.6240</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

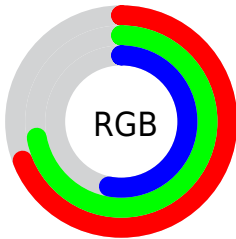
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	135, 183, 143
Decimal	11515783
CIELab	72.71, -10.89, 23.54
CIELCh	73, 25.935, 114.820
Yxy	44.7302, 0.3443, 0.3951
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289705863 (0xFFAFB787)
YUV	175.1360, -19.7870, -0.1193
Hunter-Lab	66.8806, -12.9905, 20.6640

# Details

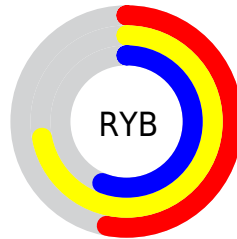
The Android color `4289705863` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCC99`. A complement of this color would be `4287596471`, and the grayscale version is `4289703855`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4293390269`, and `4286218837` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4289509237`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289902489`.

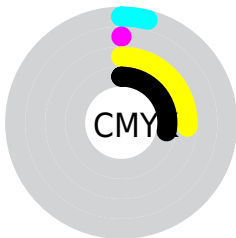
# Distribution



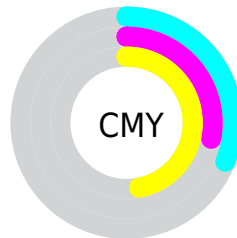
- Red (69%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289705863 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 4289705863 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4289705863



4289705863

4294967295



4287929453



4293390269



4286218837



4294967256



4284574013



4294967285



4282929447



4281416209



4280099840



4278194432



4278190080



4289705863



4289705863

■ 4289509237

■ 4289902489

■ 4289312610

■ 4290099116

■ 4289115984

■ 4290295742

■ 4288919358

■ 4290492368

■ 4288722732

■ 4290688995

■ 4288526105

■ 4290885621

■ 4288329479

■ 4291082239

■ 4288263936

■ 4291278847

■ 4291475455

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4291342211



4289705863



4287937942

# Triad

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



4289705863



4285906136



4292846263

# Complementary

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



4289705863



4287596471

# 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.



4291667662



4289705863



4287674081

# Square

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



4289705863



4285382597



4289834717



4293108384

# Rectangle

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



4289705863



4286758821



4289834717



4292518847



# Sweetspot

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



4289705863



4293586394



4290219911



4285954156



4294440951



4286085240



# Same Dimension

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



4289705863



4292996516



4288198535



4284111955



4286749696



4279704576



# Inverse Universe

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



4287596471



4289766637



4289169335



4283716444



4279894172



4278517788



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289705863 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

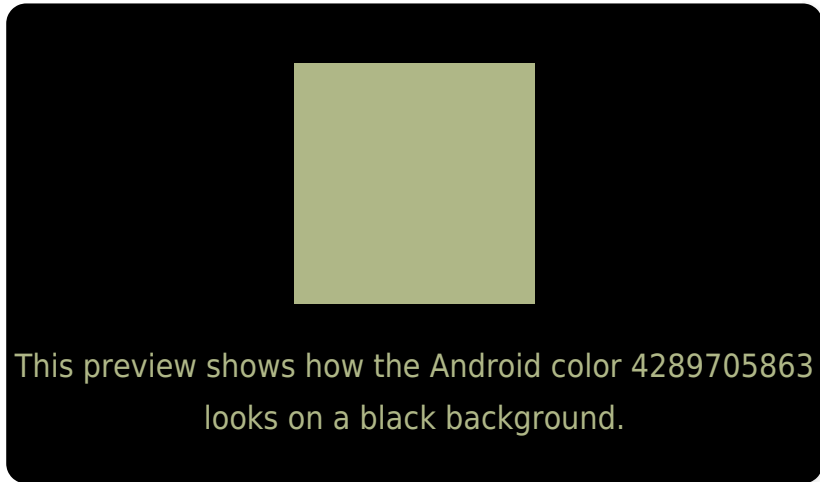
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

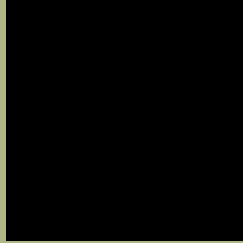
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

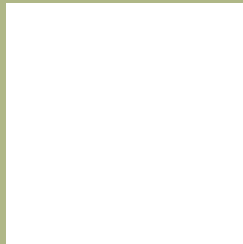
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4289705863 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289705863.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289705863.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
4290162878

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4289705863

**Protanomaly**  
4290360454

**Deuteranomaly**  
4291145608

**Tritanomaly**  
4289967018

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289705863

**Achromatopsia**  
4289703855

**Achromatomaly**  
4289704608

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289705863 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(175, 183, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 183, 135)  
}
```

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(175, 183, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 183, 135) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289705863 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(175, 183, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 183, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(175, 183, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 183, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 183, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 183,  
135) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289705863 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 183, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175,  
183, 135) }
```

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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