

# Converting Colors

Android(4289764515)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289764515) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4289764515)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B09CA3
RGB	176, 156, 163
RGB Percent	69%, 61%, 64%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3882, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.07, 0.31
HSL	339°, 11%, 65%
HSV	339°, 11%, 69%
XYZ	36.4038, 35.6514, 39.6130
YIQ	162.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

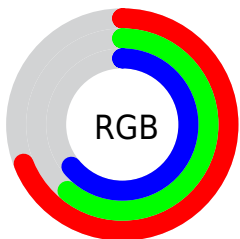
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	176, 156, 163
Decimal	11574435
CIELab	66.25, 8.57, -0.96
CIELCh	66, 8.627, 353.603
Yxy	35.6514, 0.3260, 0.3193
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289764515 (0xFFB09CA3)
YUV	162.7780, 0.1094, 11.5957
Hunter-Lab	59.7088, 4.3392, 2.4609

# Details

The Android color `4289764515` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `4288458921`, and the grayscale version is `4288914339`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4293448666`, and `4286277999` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4289759896`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289769134`.

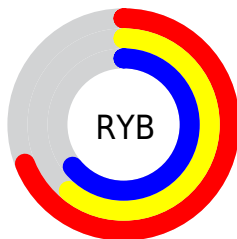
# Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (61%)

Blue (64%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (64%)

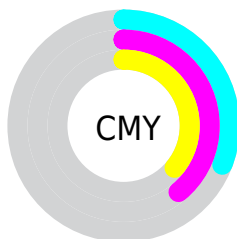


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289764515 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 4289764515 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289764515

 4289764515

4294967295

 4287988361

 4293448666

 4286277999

 4294963190

 4284633431

 4283054656

 4281607210

 4280225557

 4278190080

 4289764515

 4289764515

 4289759896

 4289769134

 4289755532

 4289773498

 4289750913

 4289778117

 4289746549

 4289782481

 4289741930

 4289787100

 4289737310

 4289789928

 4289732947

 4289789939

 4289728327

 4289789951

 4289724478

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289371562



4289764515



4289895579

# Triad

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



4289764515



4288782995



4287669421

# Complementary

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



4289764515



4288458921

# 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.



4287538855



4289764515



4288193944

# Square

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



4289764515



4289306770



4287735455



4288127664

# Rectangle

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



4289764515



4289830295



4287735455



4287604139

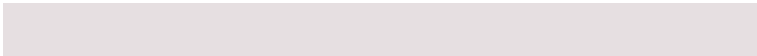


# Sweetspot

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



4289764515



4293320673



4289305776



4285754992



4294111986



4285756275



# Same Dimension

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



4289764515



4293314001



4289765276



4284043347



4288217142



4279894025



# Inverse Universe

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



4289764515



4293314001



4288458160



4284043347



4288217142



4279894025



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289764515 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

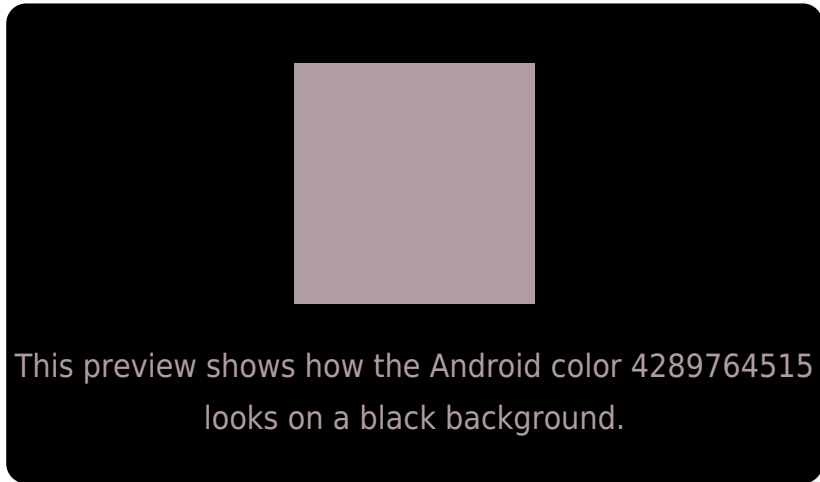
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4289764515 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289764515.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289764515.

# 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**  
4289764515

**Protanopia**  
4288913573

**Deuteranopia**  
4289764515



**Tritanopia**  
4289829799

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4289764515

**Protanomaly**

4289240996

**Deuteranomaly**

4289764515

**Tritanomaly**

4289829798

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4289764515

**Achromatopsia**

4288914339

**Achromatomaly**

4289241251

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289764515 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(176, 156, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 156, 163)  
}
```

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(176, 156, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 156, 163) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289764515 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(176, 156, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 156, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 156, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 156, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 156, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 156,  
163) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289764515 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 156, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
156, 163) }
```

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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