

# Converting Colors

Android(4282929486)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282929486) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4282929486)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	48514E
RGB	72, 81, 78
RGB Percent	28%, 32%, 31%
CMY	0.7176, 0.6824, 0.6941
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.04, 0.68
HSL	160°, 6%, 30%
HSV	160°, 11%, 32%
XYZ	6.9901, 7.8126, 8.3473
YIQ	77.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

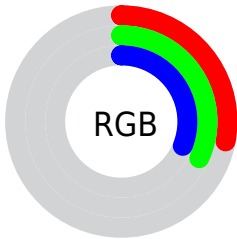
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	72, 77, 81
Decimal	4739406
CIE Lab	33.59, -4.26, 0.54
CIE LCh	34, 4.298, 172.820
Yxy	7.8126, 0.3019, 0.3375
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282929486 (0xFF48514E)
YUV	77.9670, 0.0163, -5.2331
Hunter-Lab	27.9511, -4.2748, 1.8594

# Details

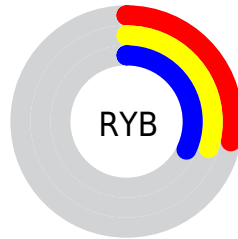
The Android color **4282929486** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **4283517003**, and the grayscale version is **4283321934**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4286153343**, and **4280034338** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4282405195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4283453777**.

# Distribution



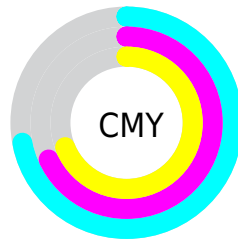
- Red (28%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282929486 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 4282929486 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4282929486



4282929486

4294967295



4281481783



4286153343



4280034338



4287798425



4278390540



4289574836



4278190080



4291351503



4293193707



4282929486



4282929486



4282405195



4283453777



4281880905



4283978067

■ 4281356614

■ 4284502358

■ 4280832323

■ 4285026649

■ 4280308033

■ 4285550939

■ 4279718206

■ 4286140766

■ 4279193915

■ 4286665057

■ 4278669624

■ 4287189348

■ 4278210870

■ 4287713638

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283125835



4282929486



4282863953

# Triad

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



4282929486



4283387477



4283780426

# Complementary

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



4282929486



4283517003

# 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.



4283911500



4282929486



4283649363

# Square

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



4282929486



4283125846



4283845968



4283649608

# Rectangle

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



4282929486



4282863955



4283845968



4283845962



# Sweetspot

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



4282929486



4284836200



4283126088



4281546293



4290098613



4281742902



# Same Dimension

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



4282929486



4284180836



4282928977



4280625447



4278217030



4278249627



# Inverse Universe

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



4283517003



4285094751



4283517512



4280886566



4285071395



4293394509



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282929486 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

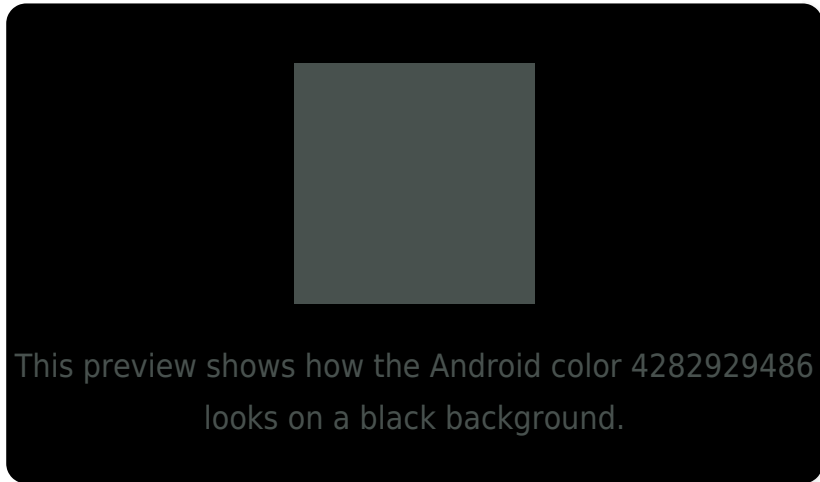
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

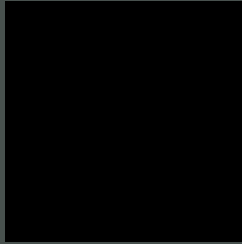
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4282929486 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282929486.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282929486.

# 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**

4282929486

**Protanopia**

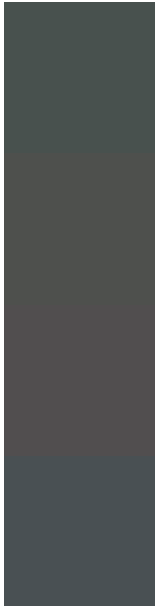
4283518797

**Deuteranopia**

4283845711



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4282929486

**Protanomaly**

4283322445

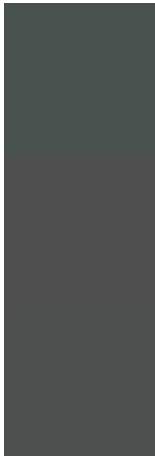
**Deuteranomaly**

4283518543

**Tritanomaly**

4282994771

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4282929486

**Achromatopsia**

4283321934

**Achromatomaly**

4283191118

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282929486 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(72, 81, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 81, 78)  
}
```

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(72, 81, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 81, 78) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282929486 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(72, 81, 78) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 81, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 81, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 81, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 81, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 81, 78)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282929486 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 81, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 81,  
78) }
```

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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