

# Converting Colors

Android(4283215546)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283215546) contains.

<b>Android(4283215546)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Android(4283215546)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4CAEBA
RGB	76, 174, 186
RGB Percent	30%, 68%, 73%
CMY	0.7020, 0.3176, 0.2706
CMYK	0.59, 0.06, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	187°, 44%, 51%
HSV	187°, 59%, 73%
XYZ	26.9795, 35.3538, 51.8564
YIQ	146.0660, -62.2600, -17.0440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

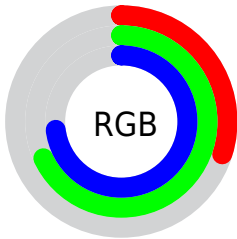
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	76, 128, 186
Decimal	5025466
CIELab	66.02, -24.95, -14.77
CIELCh	66, 28.991, 210.623
Yxy	35.3538, 0.2363, 0.3096
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283215546 (0xFF4CAEBA)
YUV	146.0660, 19.6875, -61.4479
Hunter-Lab	59.4590, -23.0592, -10.0876

# Details

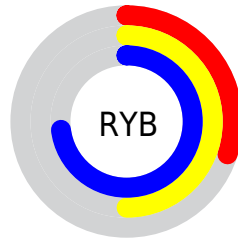
The Android color **4283215546** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **4290402380**, and the grayscale version is **4287795858**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4287096562**, and **4278221189** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4281969850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4284461242**.

# Distribution



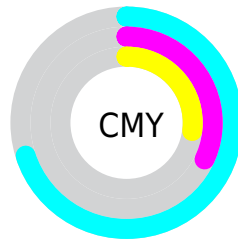
- Red (30%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283215546 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 4283215546 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4283215546



4283215546

4294967295



4280980383



4287096562



4278221189



4289003519



4278214764



4290904063



4278208595



4292870143



4278202684



4294836223



4278197798



4278190354



4278190080



4283215546



4283215546

■ 4281969850

■ 4284461242

■ 4280789690

■ 4285641402

■ 4279543994

■ 4286887098

■ 4278363834

■ 4288067258

■ 4278232762

■ 4289312954

■ 4290558650

■ 4291738810

■ 4292984506

■ 4294164666

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284198816



4283215546



4284197581

# Triad

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



4283215546



4290941370



4289896300

# Complementary

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



4283215546



4290402380

# 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.



4291335796



4283215546



4291988897

# Square

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



4283215546



4289043149



4292054919



4288128883

# Rectangle

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



4283215546



4285703635



4292054919



4290419821



# Sweetspot

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



4283215546



4291292658



4283218519



4284446586



4294638330



4286216826



# Same Dimension

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



4283215546



4282834930



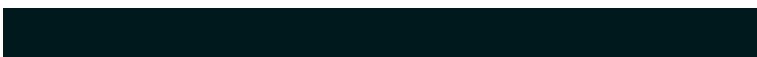
4283201722



4283652956



4278225820



4278196508



# Inverse Universe

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



4290399406



4294067935



4290416204



4284240731



4288413835



4280025113



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283215546 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

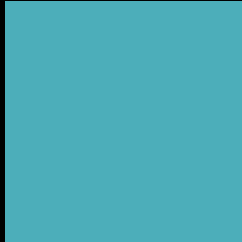
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283215546 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

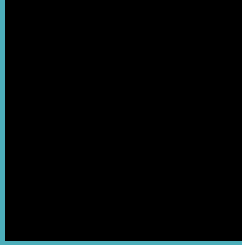
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4283215546 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283215546.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283215546.

# 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





# Trichromacy



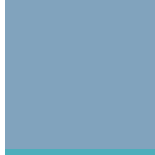
**Original Color**

4283215546



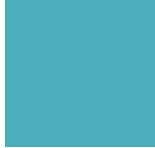
**Protanomaly**

4286620852



**Deuteranomaly**

4286686141



**Tritanomaly**

4283281083

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4283215546



**Achromatopsia**

4287795858



**Achromatomaly**

4286160033

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283215546 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(76, 174, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 174, 186)  
}
```

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(76, 174, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 174, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283215546 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(76, 174, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 174, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 174, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 174, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 174, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 174,  
186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283215546 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 174, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 174,  
186) }
```

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