

# Converting Colors

Android(4283335812)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283335812) contains.

<b>Android(4283335812)</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(4283335812)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4E8484
RGB	78, 132, 132
RGB Percent	31%, 52%, 52%
CMY	0.6941, 0.4824, 0.4824
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	180°, 26%, 41%
HSV	180°, 41%, 52%
XYZ	15.5580, 19.7882, 24.8293
YIQ	115.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

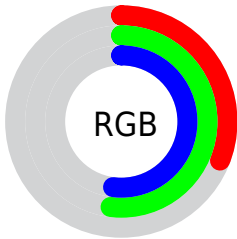
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	78, 105, 132
Decimal	5145732
CIELab	51.60, -17.85, -5.64
CIElCh	52, 18.725, 197.538
Yxy	19.7882, 0.2585, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283335812 (0xFF4E8484)
YUV	115.8540, 7.9600, -33.1980
Hunter-Lab	44.4839, -15.4174, -1.9548

# Details

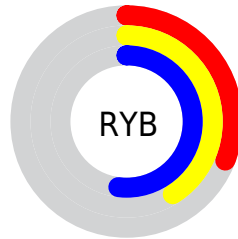
The Android color `4283335812` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `4286860878`, and the grayscale version is `4285822068`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4286757305`, and `4279849555` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4282483844`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284187780`.

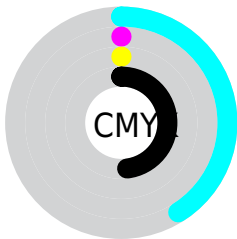
# Distribution



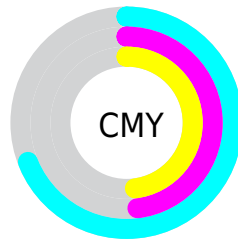
- Red (31%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283335812 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 4283335812 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4283335812



4283335812

4294967295



4281625451



4286757305



4279849555



4288533973



4278205244



4290376177



4278199590



4292214783



4278193170



4294115327



4278190080



4283335812



4283335812



4282483844



4284187780



4281631876



4285039748

■ 4280714372

■ 4285957252

■ 4279862404

■ 4286809220

■ 4279010436

■ 4287661188

■ 4278224004

■ 4288513156

■ 4289365124

■ 4290282628

■ 4291134596

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284056692



4283335812



4283400850

# Triad

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



4283335812



4287198353



4287461468

# Complementary

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



4283335812



4286860878

# 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.



4288181092



4283335812



4288114818

# Square

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



4283335812



4285888921



4288442482



4286414172

# Rectangle

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



4283335812



4284055704



4288442482



4287723102



# Sweetspot

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



4283335812



4288064427



4283335758



4283127639



4292269782



4283914071



# Same Dimension

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



4283335812



4283935659



4283328900



4282139202



4278223490



4278190851



# Inverse Universe

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



4286860932



4289419179



4286867790



4282530882



4286709890



4278386691



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283335812 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

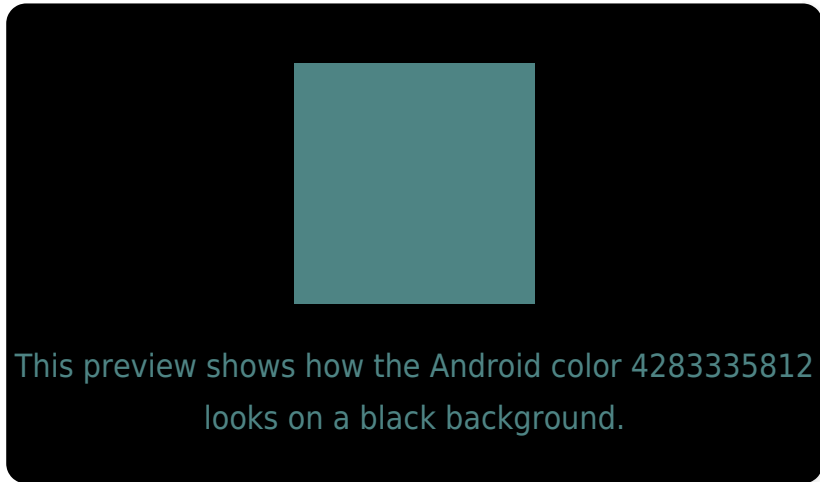
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 × Fail

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



# Android 4283335812 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283335812.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283335812.

# 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**

4283335812

**Protanopia**

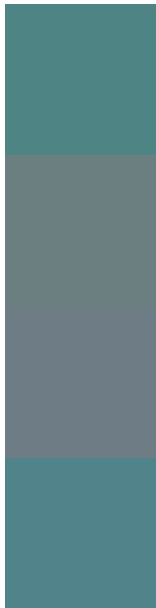
4286347902

**Deuteranopia**

4286674823



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4283335812

**Protanomaly**  
4285234816

**Deuteranomaly**  
4285430918

**Tritanomaly**  
4283466634

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4283335812

**Achromatopsia**  
4285822068

**Achromatomaly**  
4284906106

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283335812 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(78, 132, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 132, 132)  
}
```

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(78, 132, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 132, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283335812 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(78, 132, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 132, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(78, 132, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 132, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 132, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 132,  
132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283335812 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 132, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 132,  
132) }
```

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