

# Converting Colors

Android(4283459156)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283459156) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4283459156)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	506654
RGB	80, 102, 84
RGB Percent	31%, 40%, 33%
CMY	0.6863, 0.6000, 0.6706
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.18, 0.60
HSL	131°, 12%, 36%
HSV	131°, 22%, 40%
XYZ	9.6599, 11.8483, 10.1653
YIQ	93.3700, -7.3340, -10.2620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

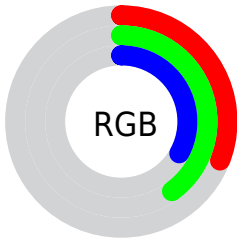
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	80, 99, 102
Decimal	5269076
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	40.97, -12.24, 7.50
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	41, 14.357, 148.503
Yxy	11.8483, 0.3050, 0.3741
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283459156 (0xFF506654)
YUV	93.3700, -4.6194, -11.7255
Hunter-Lab	34.4214, -10.1439, 6.5854

# Details

The Android color `4283459156` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `336666`. A complement of this color would be `4284895330`, and the grayscale version is `4284308829`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4286749062`, and `4280497959` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4282803788`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284114524`.

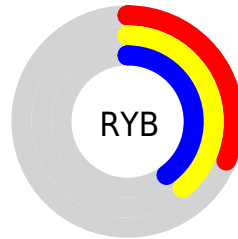
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (40%)

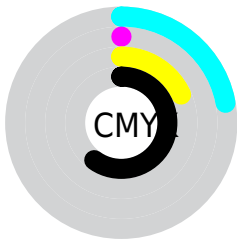
Blue (33%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (40%)

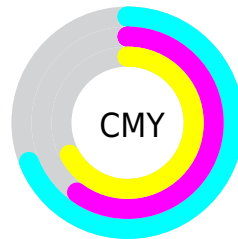


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283459156 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 4283459156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



4283459156

4283459156

4294967295

4281945661

4286749062

4280497959

4288459936

4279116307

4290236347

4278191872

4292013270

4278190080

4293918707

4283459156

4283459156

4282803788

4284114524

4282148419

4284769893

■ 4281427515

■ 4285490797

■ 4280772147

■ 4286146165

■ 4280116778

■ 4286801534

■ 4279461410

■ 4287456902

■ 4278806042

■ 4288112270

■ 4278216211

■ 4288833175

■ 4289488543

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284310348



4283459156



4282738528

# Triad

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



4283459156



4283589240



4286142806

# Complementary

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



4283459156



4284895330

# 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.



4286011490



4283459156



4284636789

# Square

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



4283459156



4282738036



4285487725



4285815885

# Rectangle

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



4283459156



4282410856



4285487725



4286142554



# Sweetspot

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



4283459156



4286416254



4284638800



4282270271



4290953922



4282532418



# Same Dimension

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



4283459156



4284646760



4283459167



4281217839



4278219541



4278252076



# Inverse Universe

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



4284895330



4286931582



4284895319



4281544242



4285726814

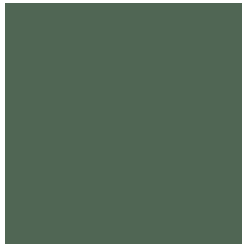


4294049990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283459156 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

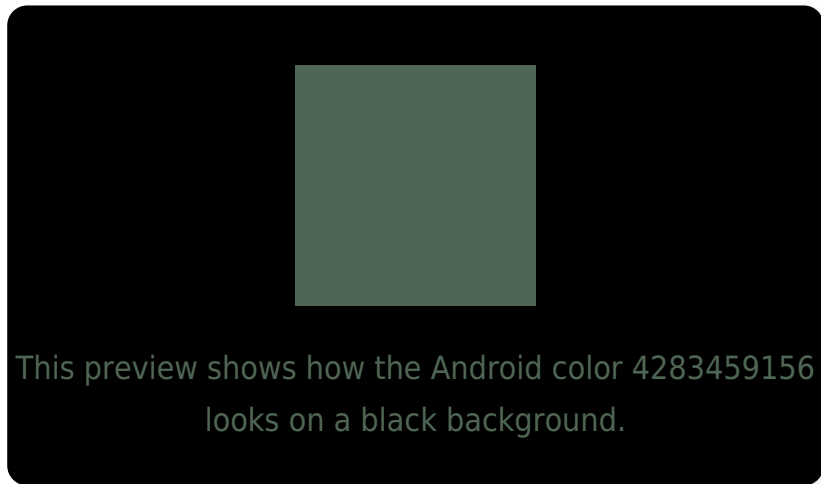
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

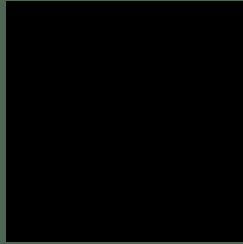
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4283459156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283459156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283459156.

# 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**

[4283459156](#)

**Protanopia**

[4284899409](#)

**Deuteranopia**

[4285357398](#)



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4283459156

**Protanomaly**

4284375634

**Deuteranomaly**

4284637269

**Tritanomaly**

4283655267

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4283459156

**Achromatopsia**

4284308829

**Achromatomaly**

4283981914

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283459156 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(80, 102, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 102, 84)  
}
```

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(80, 102, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 102, 84) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283459156 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(80, 102, 84) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 102, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 102, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 102, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 102, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 102,  
84) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283459156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 102, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 102,  
84) }
```

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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