

# Converting Colors

Android(4283656306)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283656306) contains.

<b>Android(4283656306)</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(4283656306)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	536872
RGB	83, 104, 114
RGB Percent	33%, 41%, 45%
CMY	0.6745, 0.5922, 0.5529
CMYK	0.27, 0.09, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	199°, 16%, 39%
HSV	199°, 27%, 45%
XYZ	11.5549, 12.9545, 17.8111
YIQ	98.8610, -15.7260, -1.3420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

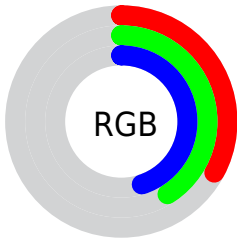
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	83, 96, 114
Decimal	5466226
CIE Lab	42.69, -5.30, -8.18
CIE LCh	43, 9.750, 237.058
Yxy	12.9545, 0.2730, 0.3061
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283656306 (0xFF536872)
YUV	98.8610, 7.4635, -13.9101
Hunter-Lab	35.9924, -5.6818, -4.1453

# Details

The Android color `4283656306` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`, and the color name is `cadet`. A complement of this color would be `4285685075`, and the grayscale version is `4284703587`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4286946214`, and `4280629570` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4282934386`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284378226`.

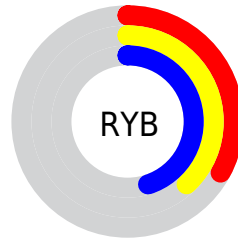
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (41%)

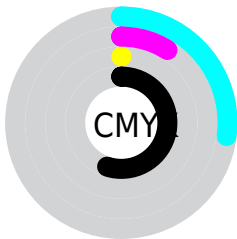
Blue (45%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (45%)

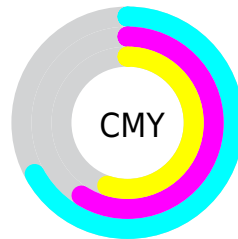


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283656306 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 4283656306 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4283656306



4283656306

4294967295



4282077274



4286946214



4280629570



4288722625



4279182380



4290499293



4278193688



4292341497



4278190080



4294180863



4283656306



4283656306



4282934386



4284378226



4282147186



4285165426

■ 4281425266

■ 4285887346

■ 4280637810

■ 4286674802

■ 4279916146

■ 4287396466

■ 4279194226

■ 4288118386

■ 4278406770

■ 4288905842

■ 4278209906

■ 4289627506

■ 4290414962

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283459948



4283656306



4284180085

# Triad

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



4283656306



4285882214



4284704598

# Complementary

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



4283656306



4285685075

# 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.



4285293653



4283656306



4285947998

# Square

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



4283656306



4285489518



4285751640



4284115292

# Rectangle

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



4283656306



4284638324



4285751640



4284900949



# Sweetspot

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



4283656306



4287139988



4283658845



4282599498



4291414473



4283058762



# Same Dimension

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



4283656306



4284712084



4283652466



4281480760



4278210936



4278233335



# Inverse Universe

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



4285682536



4287914884



4285688915



4281872950



4286054481



4294377640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283656306 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

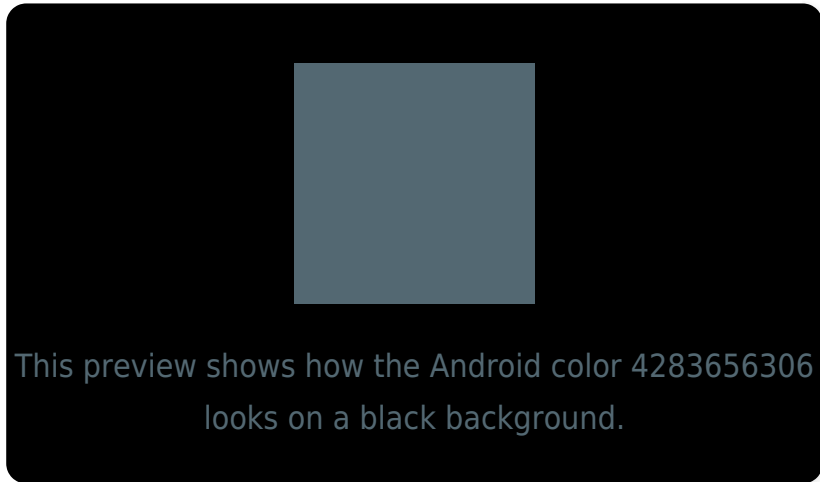
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

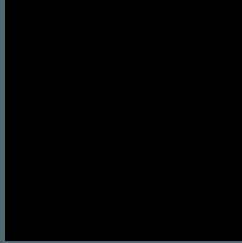
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

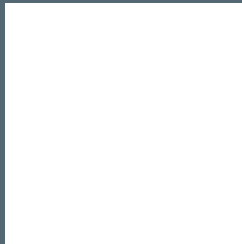
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4283656306 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283656306.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283656306.

# 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**

4283656306

**Protanopia**

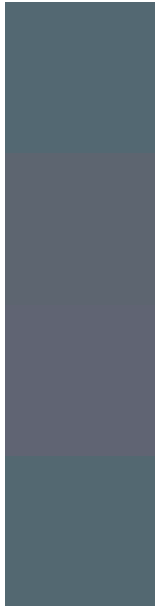
4284703855

**Deuteranopia**

4284965491



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4283656306

**Protanomaly**

4284310896

**Deuteranomaly**

4284507251

**Tritanomaly**

4283656305

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4283656306

**Achromatopsia**

4284703587

**Achromatomaly**

4284310888

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283656306 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(83, 104, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 104, 114)  
}
```

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(83, 104, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 104, 114) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283656306 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(83, 104, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 104, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 104, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 104, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 104, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 104,  
114) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283656306 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 104, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 104,  
114) }
```

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