

# Converting Colors

Android(4283733140)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283733140) contains.

<b>Android(4283733140)</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(4283733140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	549494
RGB	84, 148, 148
RGB Percent	33%, 58%, 58%
CMY	0.6706, 0.4196, 0.4196
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	180°, 28%, 45%
HSV	180°, 43%, 58%
XYZ	19.5914, 25.2027, 31.8490
YIQ	128.8640, -38.1440, -13.5680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

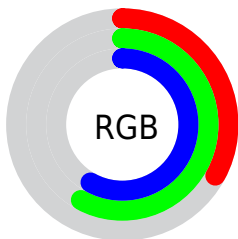
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	84, 116, 148
Decimal	5543060
CIELab	57.27, -20.47, -6.43
CIElCh	57, 21.460, 197.437
Yxy	25.2027, 0.2556, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283733140 (0xFF549494)
YUV	128.8640, 9.4340, -39.3457
Hunter-Lab	50.2023, -18.1948, -2.4727

# Details

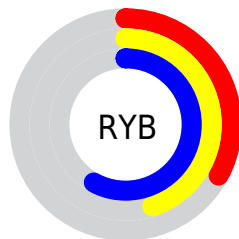
The Android color `4283733140` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `4287910996`, and the grayscale version is `4286677377`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4287285962`, and `4280115553` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4282750100`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284716180`.

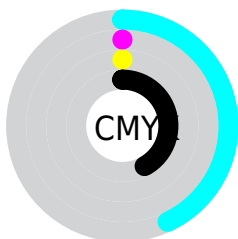
# Distribution



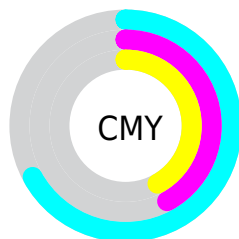
- Red (33%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283733140 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 4283733140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4283733140

 4283733140

4294967295

 4281956986

 4287285962

 4280115553

 4289062630

 4278208842

 4290904063

 4278202931

 4292804607

 4278197790

 4294705151

 4278190084

 4278190080

 4283733140

 4283733140

 4282750100

 4284716180

■ 4281767060

■ 4285699220

■ 4280849556

■ 4286616724

■ 4279866516

■ 4287599764

■ 4278883476

■ 4288582804

■ 4278228116

■ 4289565844

■ 4290548884

■ 4291466388

■ 4292449428

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284650625



4283733140



4283798180

# Triad

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



4283733140



4288315811



4288644709

# Complementary

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



4283733140



4287910996

# 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.



4289429615



4283733140



4289363346

# Square

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



4283733140



4286744493



4289756287



4287401062

# Rectangle

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



4283733140



4284518316



4289756287



4288971879



# Sweetspot

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



4283733140



4289118143



4283733076



4283523425



4292927712



4284572001



# Same Dimension

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



4283733140



4284268479



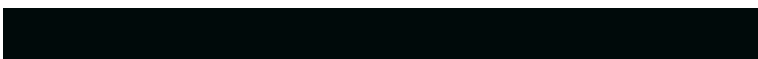
4283724948



4282600010



4278225546



4278192650



# Inverse Universe

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



4287911060



4290731199



4287919188



4283056970



4287234186

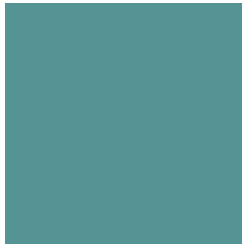


4278845450



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283733140 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

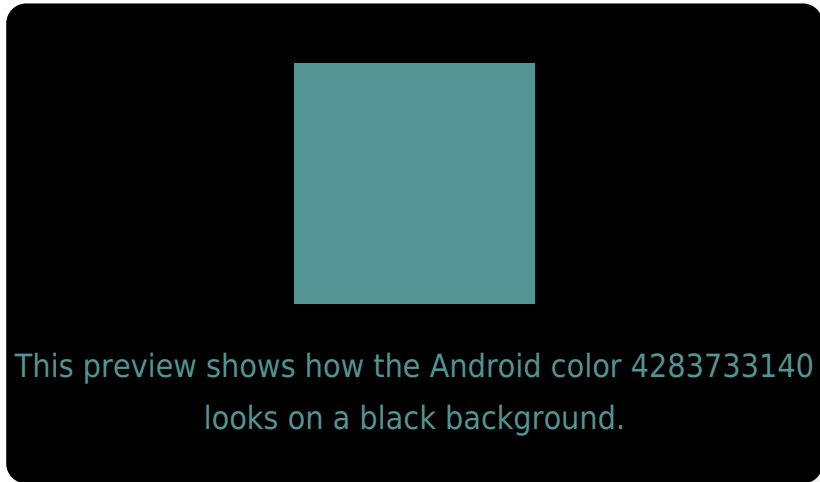
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

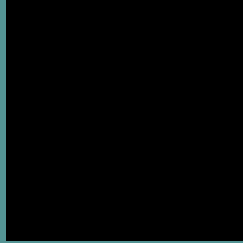
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4283733140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283733140.

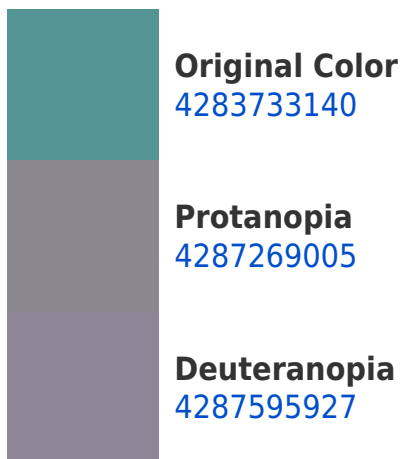


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283733140.

# Color Blindness Simulation

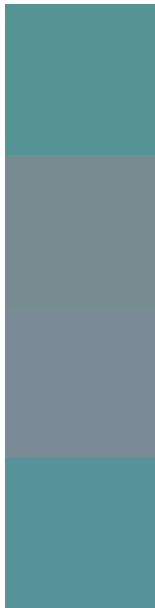
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Trichromacy



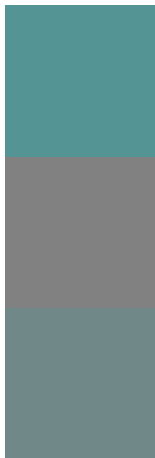
**Original Color**  
4283733140

**Protanomaly**  
4285959312

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286220950

**Tritanomaly**  
4283863962

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4283733140

**Achromatopsia**  
4286677377

**Achromatomaly**  
4285630600

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283733140 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(84, 148, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 148, 148)  
}
```

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(84, 148, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 148, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283733140 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(84, 148, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 148, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 148, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 148, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 148, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 148,  
148) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283733140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 148, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 148,  
148) }
```

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