

# Converting Colors

Android(4283801782)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283801782) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4283801782)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	55A0B6
RGB	85, 160, 182
RGB Percent	33%, 63%, 71%
CMY	0.6667, 0.3725, 0.2863
CMYK	0.53, 0.12, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	194°, 40%, 52%
HSV	194°, 53%, 71%
XYZ	24.7606, 30.4503, 48.8284
YIQ	140.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

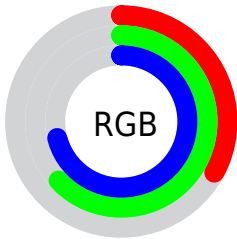
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	85, 127, 182
Decimal	5611702
CIE Lab	62.04, -17.05, -18.53
CIE LCh	62, 25.182, 227.387
Yxy	30.4503, 0.2380, 0.2927
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283801782 (0xFF55A0B6)
YUV	140.0830, 20.6651, -48.3078
Hunter-Lab	55.1818, -16.4734, -13.8364

# Details

The Android color `4283801782` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `4290145109`, and the grayscale version is `4287401100`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4287485934`, and `4279463041` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4282621110`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284982454`.

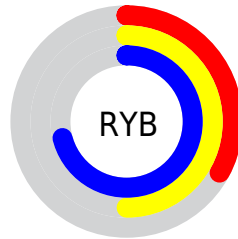
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (63%)

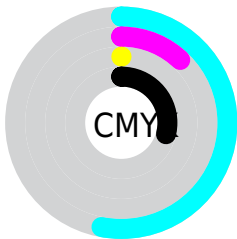
Blue (71%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (71%)

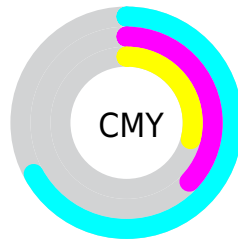


Cyan (53%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283801782 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 4283801782 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4283801782



4283801782

4294967295



4281894555



4287485934



4279463041



4289393663



4278211688



4291231743



4278205776



4293197823



4278200121



4278193955



4278190092



4278190080



4283801782



4283801782

■ 4282621110

■ 4284982454

■ 4281440438

■ 4286163126

■ 4280194230

■ 4287409334

■ 4279013302

■ 4288590262

■ 4278226358

■ 4289770934

■ 4290951606

■ 4292132278

■ 4293378486

■ 4294559158

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283736738



4283801782



4285307841

# Triad

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



4283801782



4290545312



4288256363

# Complementary

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



4283801782



4290145109

# 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.



4289696107



4283801782



4291004042

# Square

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



4283801782



4289301684



4290677366



4286553719

# Rectangle

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



4283801782



4286748354



4290677366



4288714346



# Sweetspot

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



4283801782



4291290605



4283807338



4284576632



4294440951



4286085240



# Same Dimension

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



4283801782



4283812845



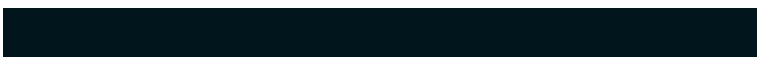
4283789494



4283652700



4278220956



4278195740



# Inverse Universe

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



4290139552



4293744075



4290157397



4284240730



4288413816



4280025110



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283801782 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

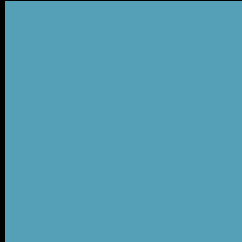
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4283801782 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

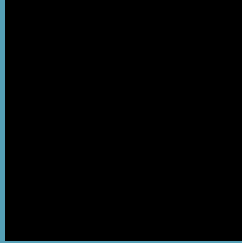
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4283801782 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283801782.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283801782.

# 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**  
4283801782

**Protanopia**  
4287665326

**Deuteranopia**  
4287730361



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4283801782

**Protanomaly**  
4286290097

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286289848

**Tritanomaly**  
4283670961

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4283801782

**Achromatopsia**  
4287401100

**Achromatomaly**  
4286092187

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283801782 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(85, 160, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 160, 182)  
}
```

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(85, 160, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 160, 182) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283801782 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(85, 160, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 160, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 160, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 160, 182); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 160, 182); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 160, 182) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283801782 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 160, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 160,  
182) }
```

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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