

# Converting Colors

Android(4283848261)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283848261) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4283848261)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	565645
RGB	86, 86, 69
RGB Percent	34%, 34%, 27%
CMY	0.6627, 0.6627, 0.7294
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.20, 0.66
HSL	60°, 11%, 30%
HSV	60°, 20%, 34%
XYZ	8.2397, 9.0637, 6.9454
YIQ	84.0620, 5.4570, -5.2870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

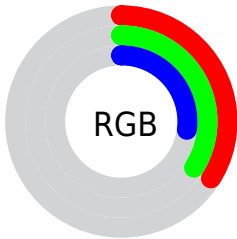
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	69, 86, 69
Decimal	5658181
CIELab	36.11, -3.31, 9.93
CIELCh	36, 10.464, 108.427
Yxy	9.0637, 0.3398, 0.3738
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283848261 (0xFF565645)
YUV	84.0620, -7.4256, 1.6996
Hunter-Lab	30.1059, -3.8316, 7.3960

# Details

The Android color **4283848261** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **4282729814**, and the grayscale version is **4283716692**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4287137909**, and **4280887578** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4283848252**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4283848270**.

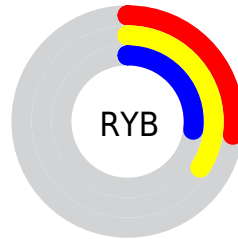
# Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (34%)

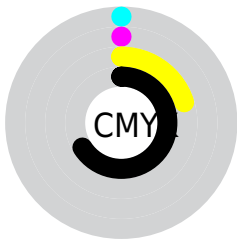
Blue (27%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (27%)

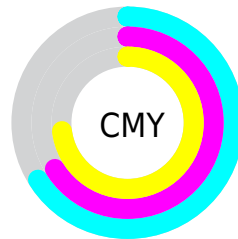


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283848261 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 4283848261 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4283848261



4283848261

4294967295



4282335023



4287137909



4280887578



4288848527



4279571712



4290624937



4278190080



4292467141



4294374881

4294967293



4283848261



4283848261



4283848252



4283848270

■ 4283848244

■ 4283848278

■ 4283848235

■ 4283848287

■ 4283848227

■ 4283848295

■ 4283848218

■ 4283848304

■ 4283848209

■ 4283848313

■ 4283848201

■ 4283848321

■ 4283848192

■ 4283848330

■ 4283848338

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284437317



4283848261



4283193418

# Triad

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



4283848261



4282407265



4284763993

# Complementary

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



4283848261



4282729814

# 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.



4284305760



4283848261



4282931045

# Square

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



4283848261



4282341978



4283585637



4284960592

# Rectangle

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



4283848261



4282800463



4283585637



4284633179



# Sweetspot

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



4283848261



4285558889



4283843909



4281874484



4290295992



4281874488



# Same Dimension

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



4283848261



4285558869



4283323973



4281019175



4285229824



4293651200



# Inverse Universe

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



4282729814



4283782512



4283319638



4280756011



4278190187



4278190315



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283848261 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

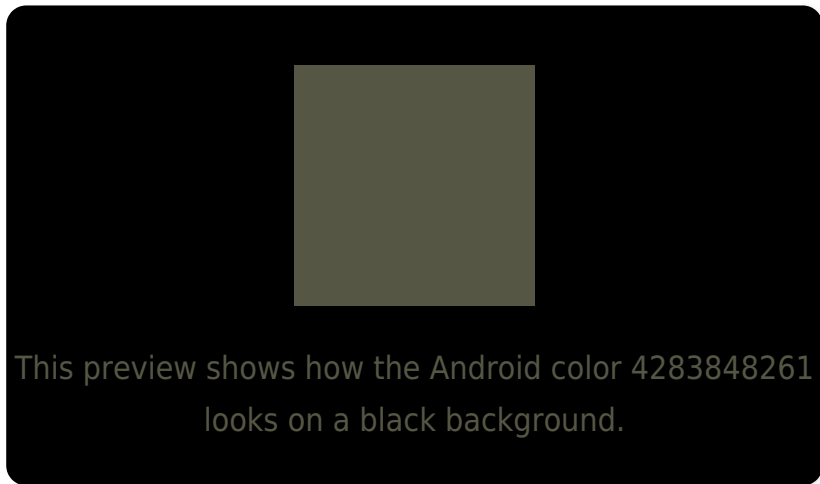
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

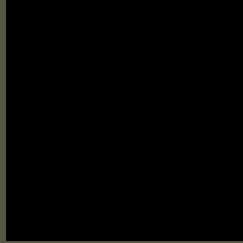
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

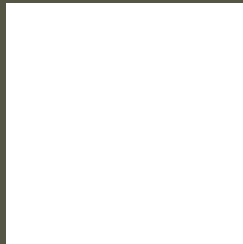
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4283848261 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283848261.

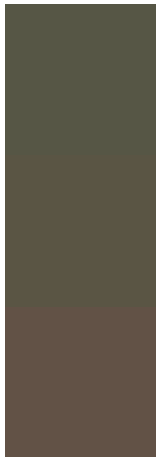


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283848261.

# 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**  
4283848261

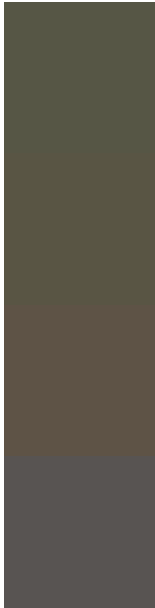
**Protanopia**  
4284110148

**Deuteranopia**  
4284633670



**Tritanopia**  
4284044122

# Trichromacy



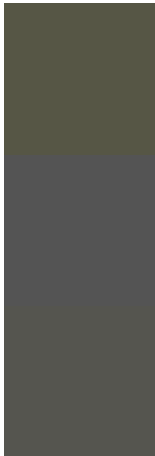
**Original Color**  
4283848261

**Protanomaly**  
4284044612

**Deuteranomaly**  
4284371782

**Tritanomaly**  
4283978834

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4283848261

**Achromatopsia**  
4283716692

**Achromatomaly**  
4283782479

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283848261 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(86, 86, 69) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 86, 69)  
}
```

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(86, 86, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 86, 69) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283848261 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(86, 86, 69) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 86, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 86, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 86, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 86, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 86, 69)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283848261 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 86, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 86,  
69) }
```

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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