

# Converting Colors

Android(4283856004)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283856004) contains.

<b>Android(4283856004)</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(4283856004)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	567484
RGB	86, 116, 132
RGB Percent	34%, 45%, 52%
CMY	0.6627, 0.5451, 0.4824
CMYK	0.35, 0.12, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	201°, 21%, 43%
HSV	201°, 35%, 52%
XYZ	14.2480, 16.1352, 24.1932
YIQ	108.8540, -23.0160, -1.3840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

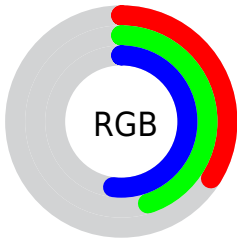
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	86, 104, 132
Decimal	5665924
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.15, -6.60, -12.25
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 13.917, 241.711
Yxy	16.1352, 0.2611, 0.2956
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283856004 (0xFF567484)
YUV	108.8540, 11.4110, -20.0430
Hunter-Lab	40.1686, -6.9802, -7.5919

# Details

The Android color `4283856004` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `4286867030`, and the grayscale version is `4285361517`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4287211705`, and `4280697939` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4283002756`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284709252`.

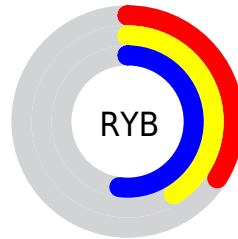
# Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (45%)

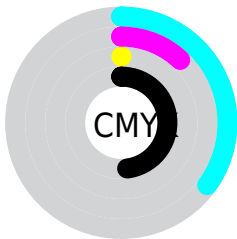
Blue (52%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (52%)

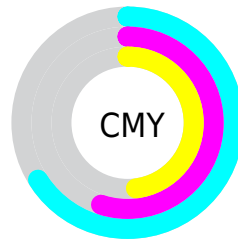


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283856004 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 4283856004 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4283856004



4283856004

4294967295



4282276715



4287211705



4280697939



4288988117



4278988347



4290764785



4278196518



4292672767



4278190353



4294508543



4278190080



4283856004



4283856004



4283002756



4284709252



4282149764



4285562244

■ 4281230980

■ 4286481028

■ 4280377988

■ 4287334020

■ 4279524740

■ 4288187268

■ 4278671492

■ 4289040516

■ 4278212228

■ 4289893508

■ 4290812292

■ 4291665284

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283463292



4283856004



4284707207

# Triad

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



4283856004



4287064176



4285231964

# Complementary

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



4283856004



4286867030

# 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.



4286082905



4283856004



4287129700

# Square

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



4283856004



4286605691



4286737244



4284380516

# Rectangle

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



4283856004



4285427333



4286737244



4285559386



# Sweetspot

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



4283856004



4288325035



4283860069



4283192151



4292269782



4283914071



# Same Dimension

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



4283856004



4284715691



4283850372



4282138690



4278211970



4278190595



# Inverse Universe

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



4286862964



4289422226



4286872662



4282530880



4286709845



4278386690



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283856004 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

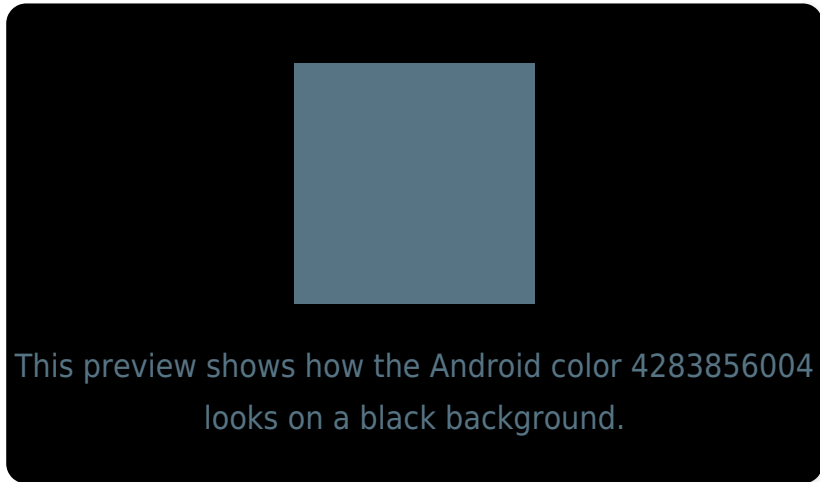
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

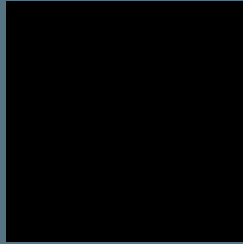
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4283856004 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283856004.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283856004.

# 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**  
4283856004

**Protanopia**  
4285296512

**Deuteranopia**  
4285492613



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4283856004

**Protanomaly**

4284772737

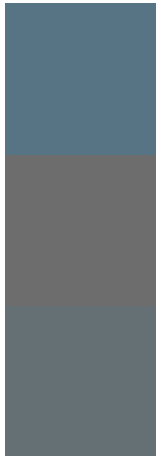
**Deuteranomaly**

4284903557

**Tritanomaly**

4283790720

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4283856004

**Achromatopsia**

4285361517

**Achromatomaly**

4284838005

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283856004 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, 116, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 116, 132)  
}
```

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, 116, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 116, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283856004 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, 116, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 116, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 116, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 116, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 116, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 116,  
132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283856004 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 116, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 116,  
132) }
```

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