

# Converting Colors

Android(4283860877)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283860877) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4283860877)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	56878D
RGB	86, 135, 141
RGB Percent	34%, 53%, 55%
CMY	0.6627, 0.4706, 0.4471
CMYK	0.39, 0.04, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	187°, 24%, 45%
HSV	187°, 39%, 55%
XYZ	17.3094, 21.2295, 28.3847
YIQ	121.0330, -31.1300, -8.5220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

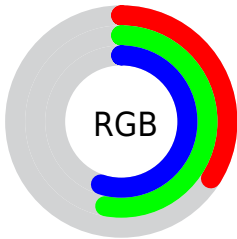
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	86, 112, 141
Decimal	5670797
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.20, -14.86, -8.45
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 17.098, 209.629
Yxy	21.2295, 0.2586, 0.3172
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283860877 (0xFF56878D)
YUV	121.0330, 9.8437, -30.7239
Hunter-Lab	46.0754, -13.5738, -4.2727

# Details

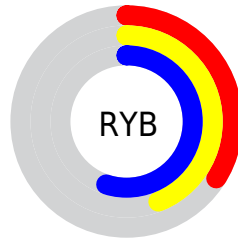
The Android color `4283860877` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `4287454294`, and the grayscale version is `4286151033`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4287282371`, and `4280505691` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4282942861`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284778893`.

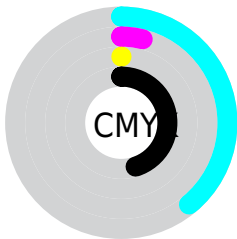
# Distribution



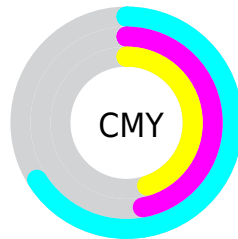
- Red (34%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283860877 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 4283860877 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4283860877



4283860877

4294967295



4282216051



4287282371



4280505691



4289059038



4278402627



4290901499



4278200365



4292804607



4278195225



4294705151



4278190080



4283860877



4283860877



4282942861



4284778893



4282025101



4285696653

■ 4281107085

■ 4286614669

■ 4280189325

■ 4287532429

■ 4279271309

■ 4288515981

■ 4278288013

■ 4289433741

■ 4278222477

■ 4290351757

■ 4291269517

■ 4292187533

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284254078



4283860877



4284319128

# Triad

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



4283860877



4287788942



4287266402

# Complementary

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



4283860877



4287454294

# 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.



4288117094



4283860877



4288443776

# Square

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



4283860877



4286675865



4288509553



4286219109

# Rectangle

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



4283860877



4284973724



4288509553



4287593570



# Sweetspot

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



4283860877



4288853432



4283862363



4283390556



4292598747



4284243036



# Same Dimension

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



4283860877



4284591800



4283853965



4282402631



4278220935



4278191880



# Inverse Universe

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



4287452807



4290273710



4287461206



4282859591



4287037560

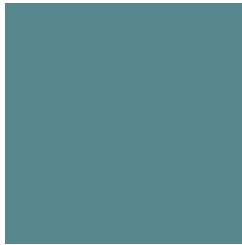


4278714375



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283860877 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

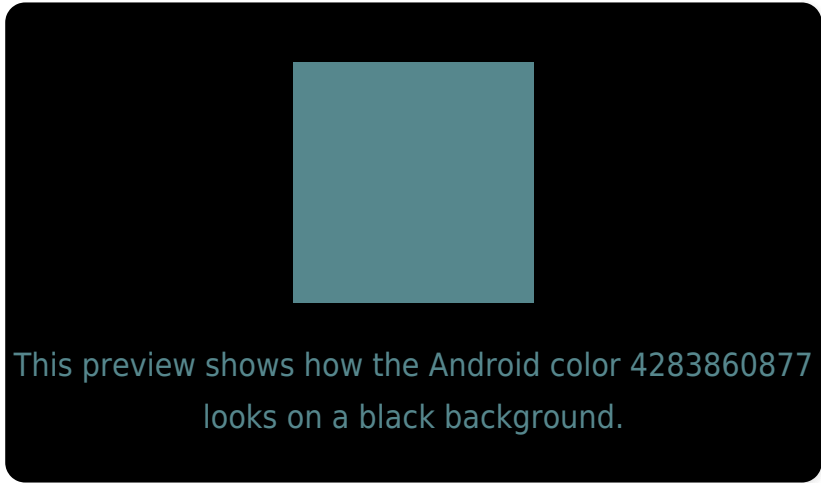
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

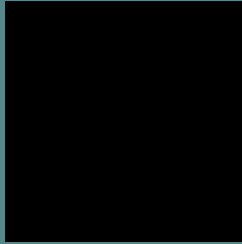
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4283860877 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283860877.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283860877.

# 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**  
4283860877

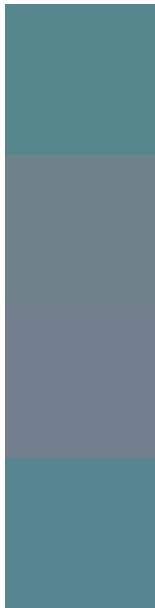
**Protanopia**  
4286480007

**Deuteranopia**  
4286806927



**Tritanopia**  
4283926161

# Trichromacy



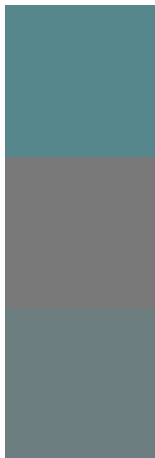
**Original Color**  
4283860877

**Protanomaly**  
4285497737

**Deuteranomaly**  
4285759374

**Tritanomaly**  
4283926160

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4283860877

**Achromatopsia**  
4286151033

**Achromatomaly**  
4285300352

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283860877 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, 135, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 135, 141)  
}
```

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, 135, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 135, 141) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283860877 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, 135, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 135, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 135, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 135, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 135, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 135,  
141) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283860877 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 135, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 135,  
141) }
```

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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