

# Converting Colors

Android(4283991172)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283991172) contains.

<b>Android(4283991172)</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(4283991172)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	588484
RGB	88, 132, 132
RGB Percent	35%, 52%, 52%
CMY	0.6549, 0.4824, 0.4824
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	180°, 20%, 43%
HSV	180°, 33%, 52%
XYZ	16.4406, 20.2432, 24.8706
YIQ	118.8440, -26.2240, -9.3280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

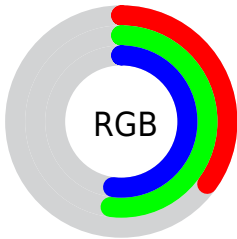
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	88, 110, 132
Decimal	5801092
CIE Lab	52.11, -14.99, -4.82
CIE LCh	52, 15.750, 197.834
Yxy	20.2432, 0.2671, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283991172 (0xFF588484)
YUV	118.8440, 6.4859, -27.0502
Hunter-Lab	44.9924, -13.5113, -1.2792

# Details

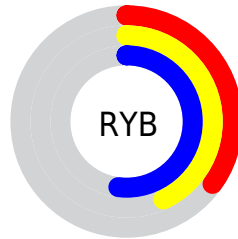
The Android color `4283991172` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `4286863448`, and the grayscale version is `4286019447`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4287412665`, and `4280767059` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4283139204`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284843140`.

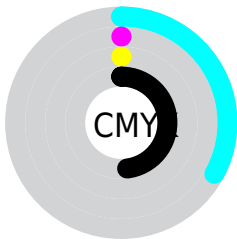
# Distribution



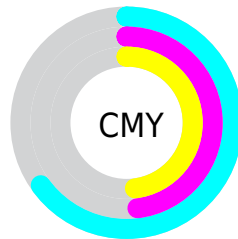
- Red (35%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283991172 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 4283991172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4283991172



4283991172

4294967295



4282346347



4287412665



4280767059



4289189333



4278991676



4290966001



4278199590



4292870143



4278193937



4294770687



4278190080



4283991172



4283991172



4283139204



4284843140



4282287236



4285695108

■ 4281369732

■ 4286612612

■ 4280517764

■ 4287464580

■ 4279665796

■ 4288316548

■ 4278813828

■ 4289168516

■ 4278224004

■ 4290020484

■ 4290937988

■ 4291789956

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284580982



4283991172



4284121744

# Triad

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



4283991172



4287133326



4287396450

# Complementary

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



4283991172



4286863448

# 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.



4287985001



4283991172



4287918978

# Square

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



4283991172



4286020502



4288181109



4286479971

# Rectangle

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



4283991172



4284579989



4288181109



4287658084



# Sweetspot

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



4283991172



4288326571



4283991128



4283193175



4292269782



4283914071



# Same Dimension

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



4283991172



4284984235



4283985540



4282139202



4278223490



4278190851



# Inverse Universe

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



4286863492



4289423275



4286869080



4282530882



4286709890



4278386691



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283991172 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

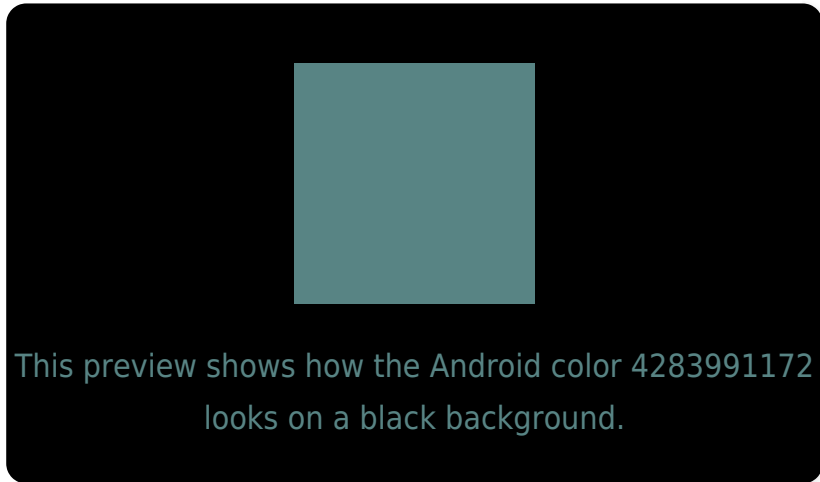
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4283991172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283991172.

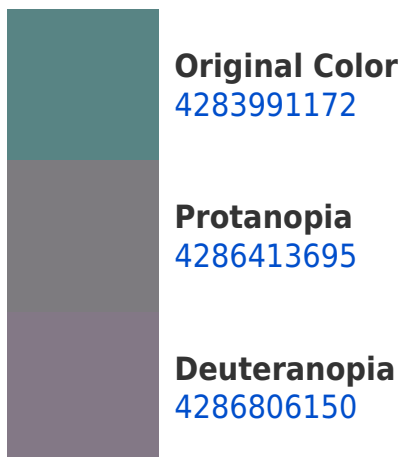


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283991172.

# 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**  
4283991172

**Protanomaly**  
4285562497

**Deuteranomaly**  
4285758597

**Tritanomaly**  
4284056458

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4283991172

**Achromatopsia**  
4286019447

**Achromatomaly**  
4285299836

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283991172 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(88, 132, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 132, 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(88, 132, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 132, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283991172 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(88, 132, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 132, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(88, 132, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 132, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 132, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 132,  
132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283991172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 132, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 132,  
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