

# Converting Colors

Android(4284045912)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284045912) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4284045912)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	595A58
RGB	89, 90, 88
RGB Percent	35%, 35%, 35%
CMY	0.6510, 0.6471, 0.6549
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.02, 0.65
HSL	90°, 1%, 35%
HSV	90°, 2%, 35%
XYZ	9.5374, 10.1408, 10.6872
YIQ	89.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	88, 90, 89
Decimal	5855832
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.09, -0.82, 1.01
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 1.298, 129.031
Yxy	10.1408, 0.3141, 0.3340
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284045912 (0xFF595A58)
YUV	89.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148
Hunter-Lab	31.8446, -2.2672, 2.3931

# Details

The Android color `4284045912` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `4284045402`, and the grayscale version is `4284045657`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4287335562`, and `4281085227` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4283718223`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284373601`.

# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (35%)

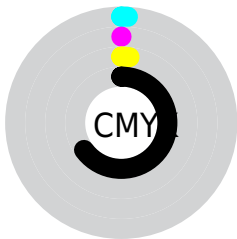
Blue (35%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (35%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284045912 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 4284045912 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4284045912



4284045912

4294967295



4282532673



4287335562



4281085227



4289046180



4279703574



4290822591



4278190080



4292664795



4294572791



4284045912



4284045912



4283718223



4284373601



4283456070



4284635754

■ 4283128381

■ 4284963443

■ 4282866228

■ 4285225596

■ 4282538539

■ 4285553285

■ 4282276386

■ 4285815438

■ 4281948697

■ 4286143127

■ 4281686544

■ 4286405280

■ 4281358855

■ 4286732969

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284111448



4284045912



4283980377

# Triad

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



4284045912



4283980380



4284242265

# Complementary

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



4284045912



4284045402

# 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.



4284176730



4284045912



4284045916

# Square

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



4284045912



4283914843



4284111195



4284242264

# Rectangle

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



4284045912



4283914842



4284111195



4284242266



# Sweetspot

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



4284045912



4285887860



4284111192



4282006330



4290427578



4282071867



# Same Dimension

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



4284045912



4285822322



4283980376



4281151020



4281822720



4286049536



# Inverse Universe

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



4284045402



4285821557



4284110938



4281150510



4281794670

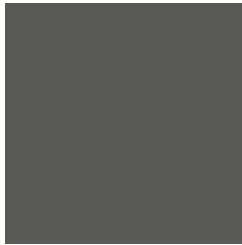


4285989101



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284045912 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

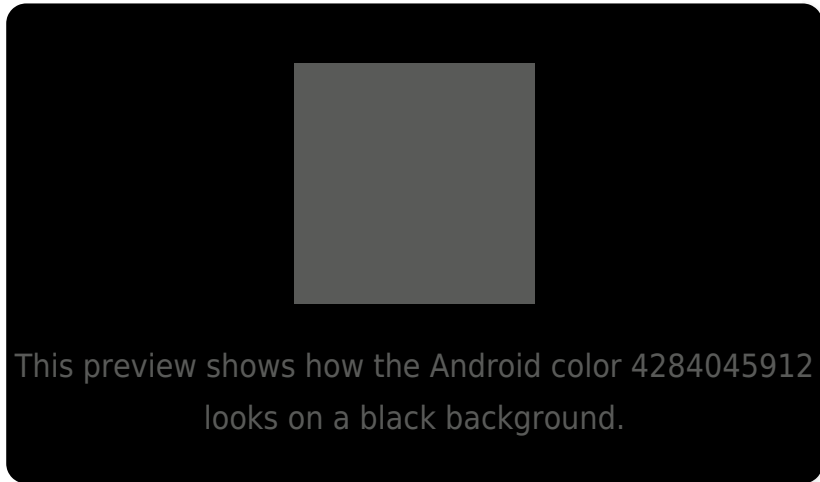
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

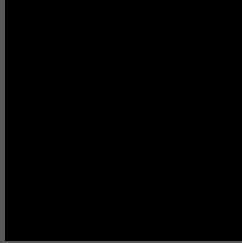
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

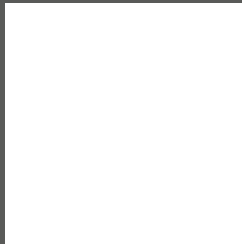
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4284045912 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284045912.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284045912.

# 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**  
4284045912

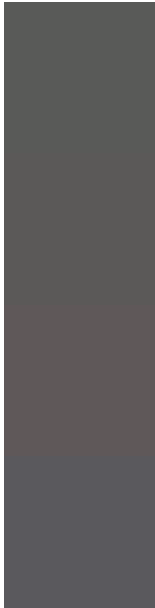
**Protanopia**  
4284242264

**Deuteranopia**  
4284700505



**Tritanopia**  
4284111200

# Trichromacy



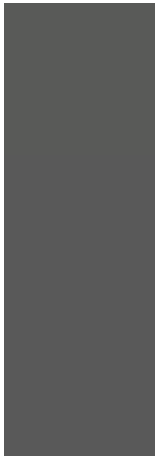
**Original Color**  
4284045912

**Protanomaly**  
4284176728

**Deuteranomaly**  
4284438617

**Tritanomaly**  
4284111197

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4284045912

**Achromatopsia**  
4284045657

**Achromatomaly**  
4284045657

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284045912 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(89, 90, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 90, 88)  
}
```

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(89, 90, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 90, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284045912 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(89, 90, 88) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 90, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 90, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 90, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 90, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 90, 88)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284045912 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 90, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 90,  
88) }
```

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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