

# Converting Colors

Android(4284046443)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284046443) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4284046443)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	595C6B
RGB	89, 92, 107
RGB Percent	35%, 36%, 42%
CMY	0.6510, 0.6392, 0.5804
CMYK	0.17, 0.14, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	230°, 9%, 38%
HSV	230°, 17%, 42%
XYZ	10.6008, 10.8397, 15.4435
YIQ	92.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

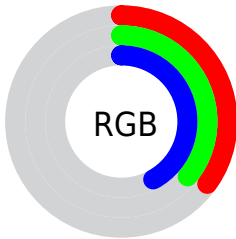
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	89, 92, 107
Decimal	5856363
CIE Lab	39.31, 2.28, -8.94
CIE LCh	39, 9.227, 284.287
Yxy	10.8397, 0.2874, 0.2939
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284046443 (0xFF595C6B)
YUV	92.8130, 6.9942, -3.3440
Hunter-Lab	32.9237, -0.1427, -4.7645

# Details

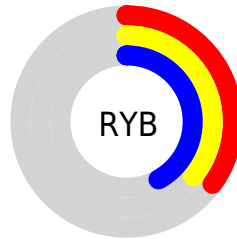
The Android color `4284046443` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `4285229145`, and the grayscale version is `4284308829`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4287336094`, and `4281019964` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4283323243`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284769643`.

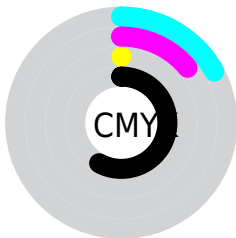
# Distribution



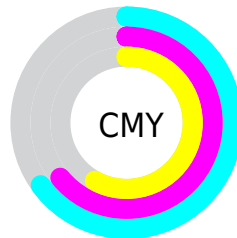
- Red (35%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284046443 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 4284046443 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4284046443



4284046443

4294967295



4282467667



4287336094



4281019964



4289112505



4279638566



4290888917



4278190353



4292731121



4278190080



4294573311



4284046443



4284046443



4283323243



4284769643



4282665579



4285427307

■ 4281942379

■ 4286150507

■ 4281219179

■ 4286873707

■ 4280561515

■ 4287596907

■ 4279838571

■ 4288254571

■ 4279115371

■ 4288977515

■ 4278392171

■ 4289700715

■ 4278194795

■ 4290358379

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283457131



4284046443



4284635751

# Triad

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



4284046443



4285225298



4283326808

# Complementary

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



4284046443



4285229145

# 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.



4283850578



4284046443



4284898126

# Square

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



4284046443



4285355865



4284439886



4283064672

# Rectangle

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



4284046443



4284962915



4284439886



4283523158



# Sweetspot

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



4284046443



4286940812



4284050280



4282598471



4291282887



4282861383



# Same Dimension

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



4284046443



4285560204



4284438891



4281348406



4278195317



4278200821



# Inverse Universe

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



4285225308



4287393909



4284836697



4281741361



4285857812

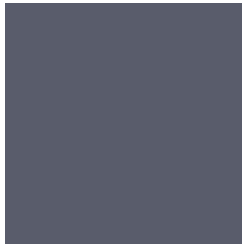


4294246441



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284046443 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

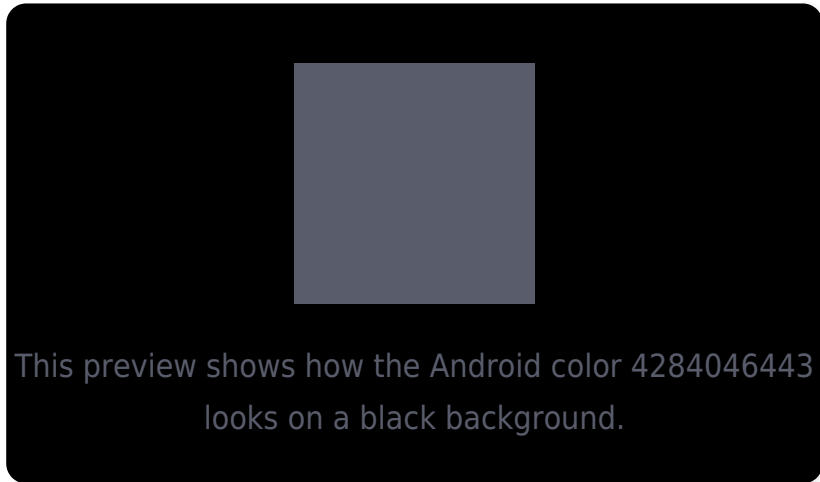
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

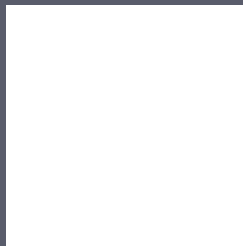
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4284046443 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284046443.

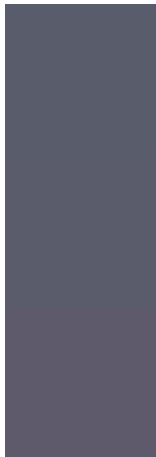


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284046443.

# 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**  
4284046443

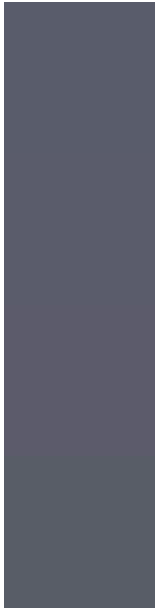
**Protanopia**  
4284111979

**Deuteranopia**  
4284373611



**Tritanopia**  
4283981156

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4284046443

**Protanomaly**

4284111979

**Deuteranomaly**

4284242795

**Tritanomaly**

4283981159

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4284046443

**Achromatopsia**

4284308829

**Achromatomaly**

4284243298

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284046443 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, 92, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 92, 107)  
}
```

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, 92, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 92, 107) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284046443 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, 92, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 92, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(89, 92, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 92, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 92, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 92,  
107) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284046443 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 92, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 92,  
107) }
```

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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