

# Converting Colors

Android(4284441960)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284441960) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4284441960)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5F6568
RGB	95, 101, 104
RGB Percent	37%, 40%, 41%
CMY	0.6275, 0.6039, 0.5922
CMYK	0.09, 0.03, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	200°, 5%, 39%
HSV	200°, 9%, 41%
XYZ	11.8717, 12.7397, 14.9300
YIQ	99.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

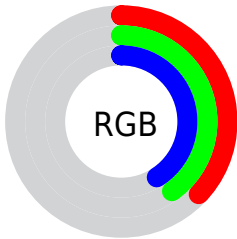
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	95, 99, 104
Decimal	6251880
CIE Lab	42.37, -1.65, -2.50
CIE LCh	42, 2.995, 236.508
Yxy	12.7397, 0.3002, 0.3222
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284441960 (0xFF5F6568)
YUV	99.5480, 2.1948, -3.9886
Hunter-Lab	35.6928, -3.0919, 0.1844

# Details

The Android color `4284441960` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `4285031007`, and the grayscale version is `4284769380`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4287731867`, and `4281415225` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4283785832`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4285098088`.

# Distribution



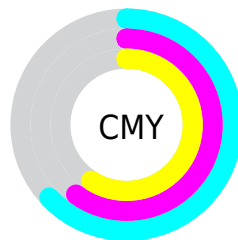
- Red (37%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color #4284441960 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 #4284441960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 4284441960

■ 4284441960

4294967295

■ 4282862928

■ 4287731867

■ 4281415225

■ 4289508278

■ 4280033572

■ 4291284689

■ 4278258190

■ 4293126894

■ 4278190080

■ 4284441960

■ 4284441960

■ 4283785832

■ 4285098088

■ 4283063912

■ 4285820008

■ 4282407784

■ 4286476136

■ 4281685864

■ 4287198056

■ 4281029736

■ 4287854184

■ 4280373352

■ 4288510568

■ 4279651688

■ 4289232232

■ 4278995304

■ 4289888616

■ 4278273640

■ 4290610280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284376422



4284441960



4284572777

# Triad

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



4284441960



4285096548



4284769632

# Complementary

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



4284441960



4285031007

# 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.



4284900447



4284441960



4285162082

# Square

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



4284441960



4284965735



4285096800



4284573025

# Rectangle

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



4284441960



4284703849



4285096800



4284834911



# Sweetspot

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



4284441960



4286809735



4284442722



4282532933



4291085508



4282729797



# Same Dimension

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



4284441960



4286219143



4284440936



4281217331



4278209651



4278231538



# Inverse Universe

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



4285030245



4287068803



4285032287



4281544241



4285726796

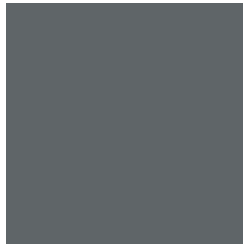


4294049953



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284441960 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

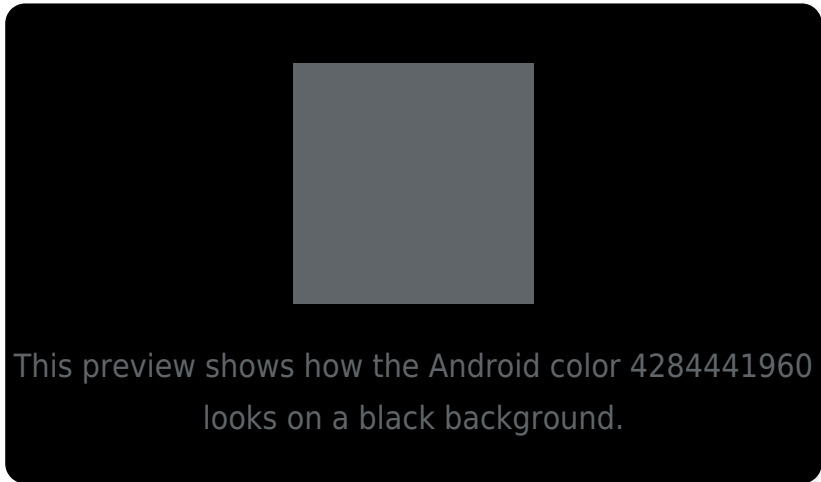
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

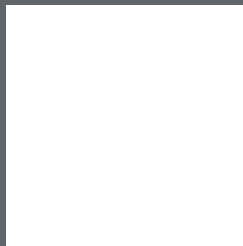
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4284441960 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284441960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284441960.

# 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



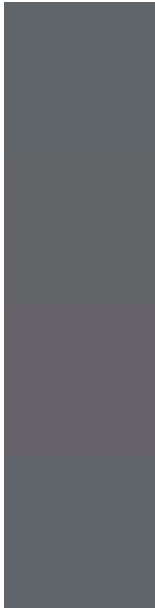
**Original Color**  
4284441960

**Protanopia**  
4284834663

**Deuteranopia**  
4285227369



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4284441960

**Protanomaly**

4284703847

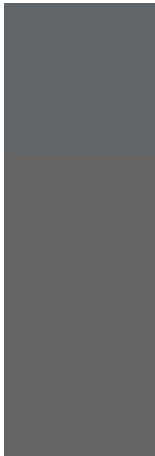
**Deuteranomaly**

4284965481

**Tritanomaly**

4284507243

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4284441960

**Achromatopsia**

4284769380

**Achromatomaly**

4284638309

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284441960 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(95, 101, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 101, 104)  
}
```

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(95, 101, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 101, 104) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284441960 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(95, 101, 104) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 101, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 101, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 101, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 101, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 101,  
104) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284441960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 101, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 101,  
104) }
```

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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