

# Converting Colors

Android(4284505686)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284505686) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4284505686)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	605E56
RGB	96, 94, 86
RGB Percent	38%, 37%, 34%
CMY	0.6235, 0.6314, 0.6627
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.10, 0.62
HSL	48°, 5%, 36%
HSV	48°, 10%, 38%
XYZ	10.5063, 11.1641, 10.4052
YIQ	93.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

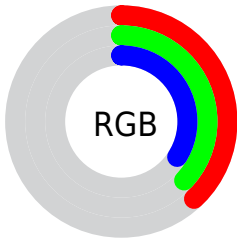
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	89, 96, 86
Decimal	6315606
CIE Lab	39.86, -0.80, 4.86
CIE LCh	40, 4.929, 99.288
Yxy	11.1641, 0.3275, 0.3481
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284505686 (0xFF605E56)
YUV	93.6860, -3.7892, 2.0294
Hunter-Lab	33.4127, -2.3447, 4.9251

# Details

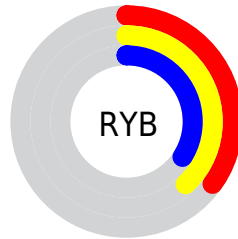
The Android color `4284505686` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `4283848800`, and the grayscale version is `4284374622`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4287860872`, and `4281479209` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284505164`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284506208`.

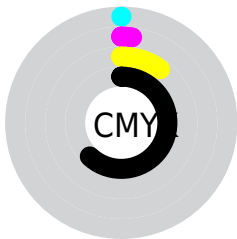
# Distribution



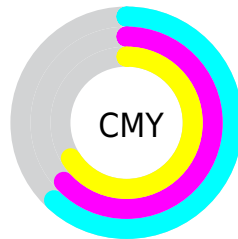
- Red (38%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284505686 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 4284505686 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4284505686



4284505686

4294967295



4282926655



4287860872



4281479209



4289571746



4280097557



4291348157



4278190080



4293255897



4294967285



4284505686



4284505686



4284505164



4284506208



4284504643



4284506729

■ 4284504121

■ 4284507251

■ 4284503600

■ 4284507772

■ 4284503078

■ 4284508294

■ 4284502556

■ 4284508816

■ 4284502291

■ 4284509081

■ 4284501769

■ 4284509603

■ 4284501248

■ 4284510124

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284767574



4284505686



4284178264

# Triad

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



4284505686



4283719779



4284767329

# Complementary

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



4284505686



4283848800

# 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.



4284505188



4284505686



4283916133

# Square

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



4284505686



4283719775



4284178022



4284963677

# Rectangle

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



4284505686



4283981914



4284178022



4284701794



# Sweetspot

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



4284505686



4286413945



4284503640



4282400573



4290756543



4282400832

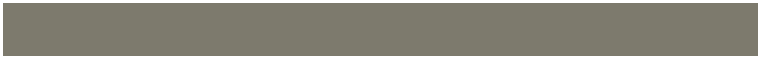


# Same Dimension

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



4284505686



4286413421



4284309590



4281347884



4285553152



4293967872



# Inverse Universe

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



4283848800



4285362301



4284044896



4281085232



4278195824



4278202608



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284505686 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

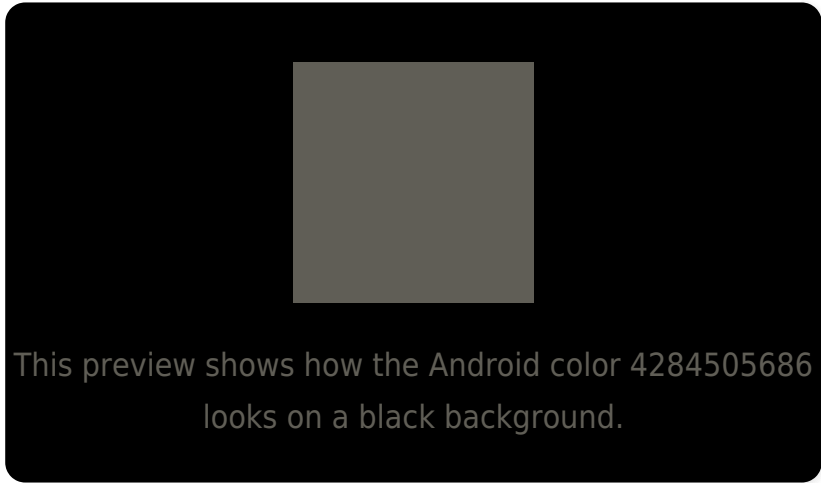
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

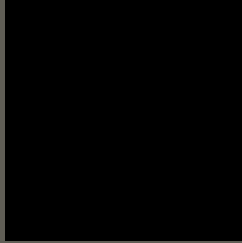
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

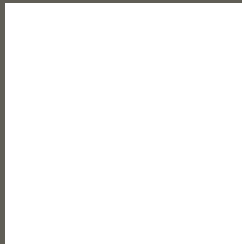
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4284505686 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284505686.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284505686.

# 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**

4284505686

**Protanopia**

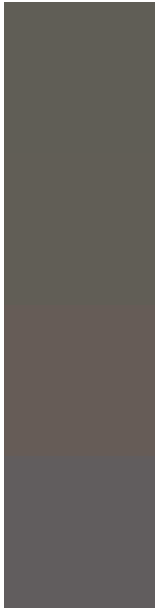
4284571222

**Deuteranopia**

4285160279



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4284505686

**Protanomaly**

4284571222

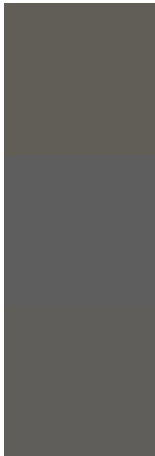
**Deuteranomaly**

4284898391

**Tritanomaly**

4284570974

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4284505686

**Achromatopsia**

4284374622

**Achromatomaly**

4284440155

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284505686 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(96, 94, 86) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 94, 86)  
}
```

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(96, 94, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 94, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284505686 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(96, 94, 86) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 94, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 94, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 94, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 94, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 94, 86)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284505686 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 94, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 94,  
86) }
```

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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