

# Converting Colors

Android(4284574549)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284574549) contains.

<b>Android(4284574549)</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(4284574549)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	616B55
RGB	97, 107, 85
RGB Percent	38%, 42%, 33%
CMY	0.6196, 0.5804, 0.6667
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.21, 0.58
HSL	87°, 11%, 38%
HSV	87°, 21%, 42%
XYZ	11.8272, 13.7127, 10.6178
YIQ	101.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

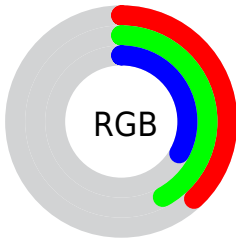
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	85, 107, 95
Decimal	6384469
CIELab	43.82, -8.21, 11.08
CIELCh	44, 13.791, 126.554
Yxy	13.7127, 0.3271, 0.3792
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284574549 (0xFF616B55)
YUV	101.5020, -8.1355, -3.9483
Hunter-Lab	37.0306, -7.7927, 8.9212

# Details

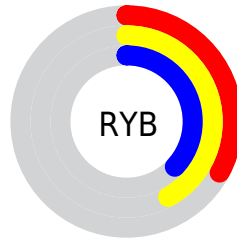
The Android color `4284574549` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `4284437867`, and the grayscale version is `4284900966`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4287929991`, and `4281482280` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284246858`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284902240`.

# Distribution



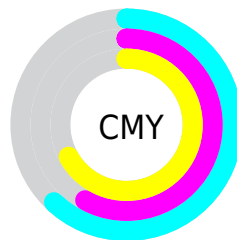
- Red (38%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284574549 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 4284574549 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4284574549



4284574549

4294967295



4282995518



4287929991



4281482280



4289640865



4280100371



4291483068



4278194688



4293325272



4278190080



4294967284



4284574549



4284574549



4284246858



4284902240



4283919168



4285229930

■ 4283591477

■ 4285557621

■ 4283329322

■ 4285819776

■ 4283001631

■ 4286147467

■ 4282673941

■ 4286475157

■ 4282346250

■ 4286802848

■ 4282018560

■ 4287130539

■ 4287458229

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285425745



4284574549



4283723102

# Triad

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



4284574549



4283460476



4286537573

# Complementary

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



4284574549



4284437867

# 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.



4286144881



4284574549



4284377214

# Square

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



4284574549



4283002229



4285359226



4286472538

# Rectangle

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



4284574549



4283264614



4285359226



4286406761



# Sweetspot

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



4284574549



4287138948



4285226837



4282730306



4291282887



4282861383



# Same Dimension

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



4284574549



4286352489



4283853653



4281546288



4282414336



4287034624



# Inverse Universe

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



4284437867



4286146956



4285158763



4281544758



4281663605



4285464821



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284574549 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

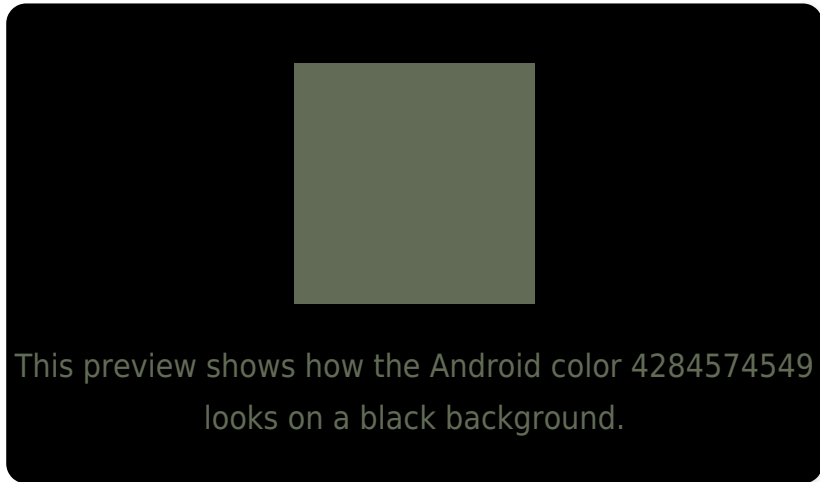
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4284574549 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284574549.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284574549.

# 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



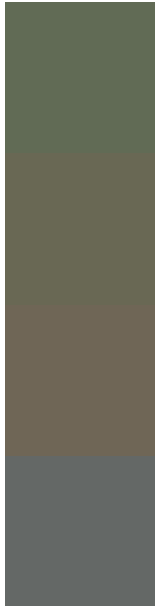
**Original Color**  
4284574549

**Protanopia**  
4285425491

**Deuteranopia**  
4286014295



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4284574549

**Protanomaly**

4285098068

**Deuteranomaly**

4285490774

**Tritanomaly**

4284770406

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4284574549

**Achromatopsia**

4284900966

**Achromatomaly**

4284770400

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284574549 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(97, 107, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 107, 85)  
}
```

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(97, 107, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 107, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284574549 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(97, 107, 85) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 107, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 107, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 107, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 107, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 107,  
85) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284574549 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 107, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 107,  
85) }
```

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