

# Converting Colors

Android(4284647832)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284647832) contains.

<b>Android(4284647832)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4284647832)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	628998
RGB	98, 137, 152
RGB Percent	38%, 54%, 60%
CMY	0.6157, 0.4627, 0.4039
CMYK	0.36, 0.10, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	197°, 22%, 49%
HSV	197°, 36%, 60%
XYZ	19.6502, 22.7550, 33.0622
YIQ	127.0490, -28.0590, -3.6030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

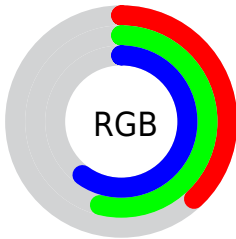
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	98, 121, 152
Decimal	6457752
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	54.82, -9.60, -12.33
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	55, 15.625, 232.075
Yxy	22.7550, 0.2604, 0.3015
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284647832 (0xFF628998)
YUV	127.0490, 12.3008, -25.4760
Hunter-Lab	47.7022, -9.9486, -7.7022

# Details

The Android color `4284647832` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `4288180578`, and the grayscale version is `4286545791`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4288134862`, and `4281358181` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4283663768`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4285631896`.

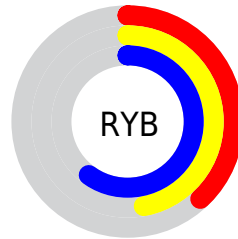
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (54%)

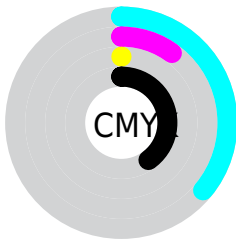
Blue (60%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (60%)

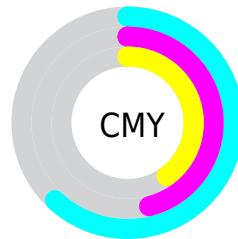


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284647832 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 4284647832 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4284647832



4284647832

4294967295



4283003006



4288134862



4281358181



4289911530



4279648333



4291753983



4278200886



4293591039



4278195745



4278190088



4278190080



4284647832



4284647832



4283663768



4285631896

■ 4282679704

■ 4286615960

■ 4281629848

■ 4287665816

■ 4280645784

■ 4288649880

■ 4279661720

■ 4289633944

■ 4278677656

■ 4290618008

■ 4278218392

■ 4291602328

■ 4292651928

■ 4293635992

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284451725



4284647832



4285498782

# Triad

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



4284647832



4288445063



4286809450

# Complementary

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



4284647832



4288180578

# 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.



4287725929



4284647832



4288641658

# Square

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



4284647832



4287724948



4288380270



4285761906

# Rectangle

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



4284647832



4286284701



4288380270



4287136873



# Sweetspot

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



4284647832



4289707716



4284651632



4283916387



4293125091



4284703587



# Same Dimension

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



4284647832



4285574596



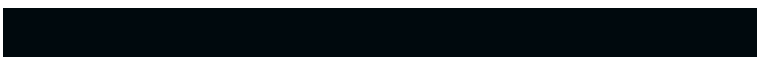
4284641176



4282731085



4278216076



4278192397



# Inverse Universe

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



4288176777



4291063981



4288187234



4283254090



4287365221



4279042057



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284647832 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

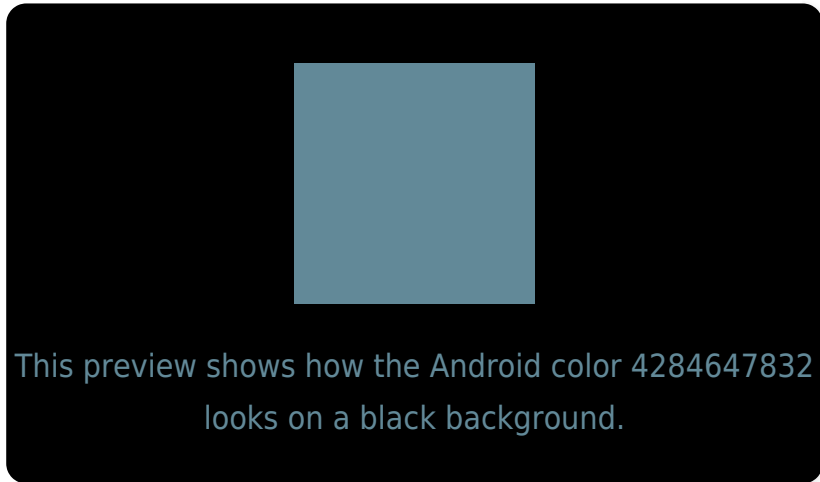
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

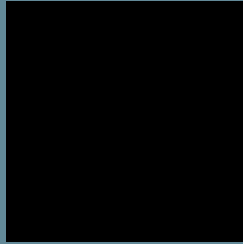
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4284647832 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284647832.

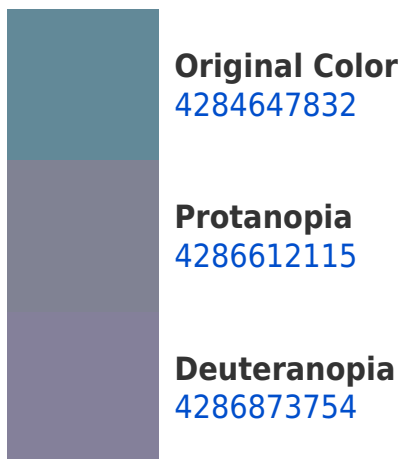


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284647832.

# Color Blindness Simulation

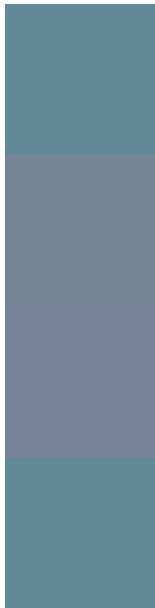
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4284647832

**Protanomaly**  
4285891989

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286088089

**Tritanomaly**  
4284582550

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4284647832

**Achromatopsia**  
4286545791

**Achromatomaly**  
4285825928

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284647832 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(98, 137, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 137, 152)  
}
```

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(98, 137, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 137, 152) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284647832 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(98, 137, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 137, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 137, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 137, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 137, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 137,  
152) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284647832 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 137, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 137,  
152) }
```

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