

# Converting Colors

Android(4285171053)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285171053) contains.

<b>Android(4285171053)</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(4285171053)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A856D
RGB	106, 133, 109
RGB Percent	42%, 52%, 43%
CMY	0.5843, 0.4784, 0.5725
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.18, 0.48
HSL	127°, 11%, 47%
HSV	127°, 20%, 52%
XYZ	17.0917, 20.9434, 17.6096
YIQ	122.1910, -8.3880, -13.1880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

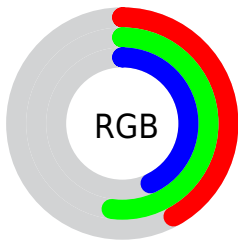
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	106, 130, 133
Decimal	6980973
CIELab	52.89, -14.71, 9.80
CIElCh	53, 17.678, 146.315
Yxy	20.9434, 0.3072, 0.3764
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285171053 (0xFF6A856D)
YUV	122.1910, -6.5032, -14.1995
Hunter-Lab	45.7639, -13.4215, 9.2203

# Details

The Android color `4285171053` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `4286933634`, and the grayscale version is `4286216826`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4288592545`, and `4282012477` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284319073`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286023033`.

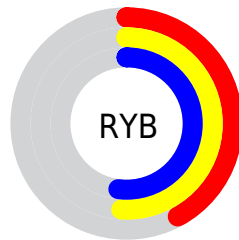
# Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (52%)

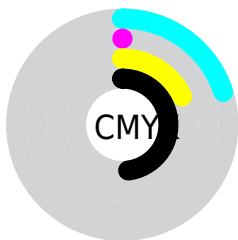
Blue (43%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (52%)

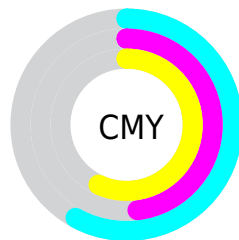


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285171053 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 4285171053 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4285171053

 4285171053

4294967295

 4283591765

 4288592545

 4282012477

 4290369212

 4280564776

 4292145879

 4279117331

 4294049780

 4278194688

 4278190080

 4285171053

 4285171053

 4284319073

 4286023033

 4283401557

 4286940549

■ 4282549578

■ 4287792528

■ 4281697598

■ 4288644508

■ 4280780082

■ 4289562024

■ 4279928102

■ 4290414004

■ 4279076122

■ 4291265984

■ 4278224143

■ 4292117964

■ 4293035479

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286284131



4285171053



4284188540

# Triad

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



4285171053



4285169820



4288509041

# Complementary

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



4285171053



4286933634

# 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.



4288377985



4285171053



4286479257

# Square

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



4285171053



4284056727



4287657615



4288182374

# Rectangle

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



4285171053



4283795334



4287657615



4288574582



# Sweetspot

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



4285171053



4288916900



4286743914



4283520849



4292269782



4283914071



# Same Dimension

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



4285171053



4286885256



4285171066



4282139196



4278223374



4278190848



# Inverse Universe

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



4286933634



4289561769



4286933621



4282530882



4286709876



4278386690



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285171053 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

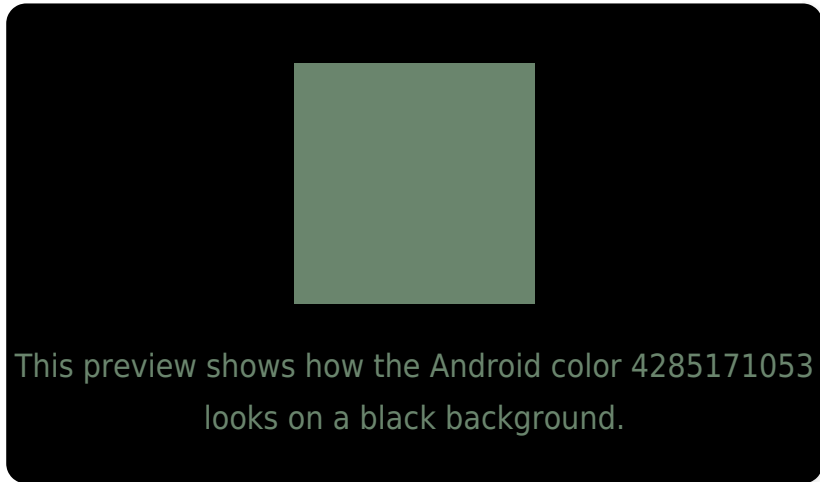
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

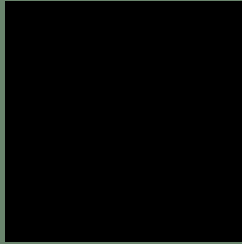
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4285171053 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285171053.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285171053.

# 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**

4285171053

**Protanopia**

4286938729

**Deuteranopia**

4287592815



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4285171053

**Protanomaly**  
4286284138

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286741870

**Tritanomaly**  
4285366912

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285171053

**Achromatopsia**  
4286216826

**Achromatomaly**  
4285824629

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285171053 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(106, 133, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 133, 109)  
}
```

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(106, 133, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 133, 109) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285171053 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(106, 133, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 133, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 133, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 133, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 133, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 133,  
109) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285171053 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 133, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
133, 109) }
```

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