

# Converting Colors

Android(4285173909)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285173909) contains.

<b>Android(4285173909)</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(4285173909)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6A9095
RGB	106, 144, 149
RGB Percent	42%, 56%, 58%
CMY	0.5843, 0.4353, 0.4157
CMYK	0.29, 0.03, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	187°, 17%, 50%
HSV	187°, 29%, 58%
XYZ	21.3419, 25.1806, 32.1693
YIQ	133.2080, -24.2530, -6.5010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

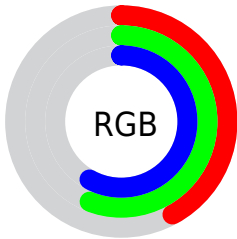
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	106, 126, 149
Decimal	6983829
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.25, -11.83, -6.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	57, 13.704, 210.286
Yxy	25.1806, 0.2712, 0.3200
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285173909 (0xFF6A9095)
YUV	133.2080, 7.7855, -23.8614
Hunter-Lab	50.1803, -11.8986, -2.8831

# Details

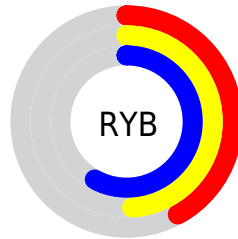
The Android color `4285173909` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `4287983466`, and the grayscale version is `4286940549`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4288661195`, and `4281884258` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284190357`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286157461`.

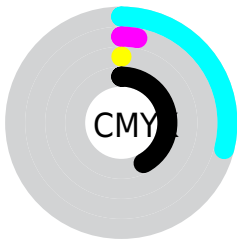
# Distribution



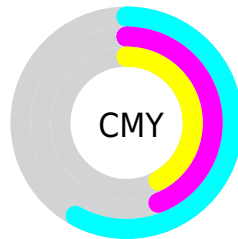
- Red (42%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285173909 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 4285173909 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4285173909



4285173909

4294967295



4283528827



4288661195



4281884258



4290437863



4280305227



4292280319



4278595380



4294180863



4278197023



4278190085



4278190080



4285173909



4285173909



4284190357



4286157461

■ 4283207061

■ 4287140757

■ 4282223509

■ 4288124309

■ 4281239957

■ 4289107861

■ 4280256405

■ 4290091413

■ 4279338645

■ 4291009173

■ 4278355093

■ 4291992725

■ 4278224021

■ 4292976277

■ 4293959829

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285436041



4285173909



4285501086

# Triad

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



4285173909



4288250773



4287859058

# Complementary

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



4285173909



4287983466

# 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.



4288513397



4285173909



4288774538

# Square

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



4285173909



4287399582



4288840318



4287007861

# Rectangle

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



4285173909



4286090401



4288840318



4288120690



# Sweetspot

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



4285173909



4289773762



4285175150



4283850849



4292927712



4284572001



# Same Dimension

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



4285173909



4286495426



4285168533



4282599754



4278221450



4278192394



# Inverse Universe

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



4287982224



4290936506



4287988842



4283056969



4287234170



4278845449



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285173909 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

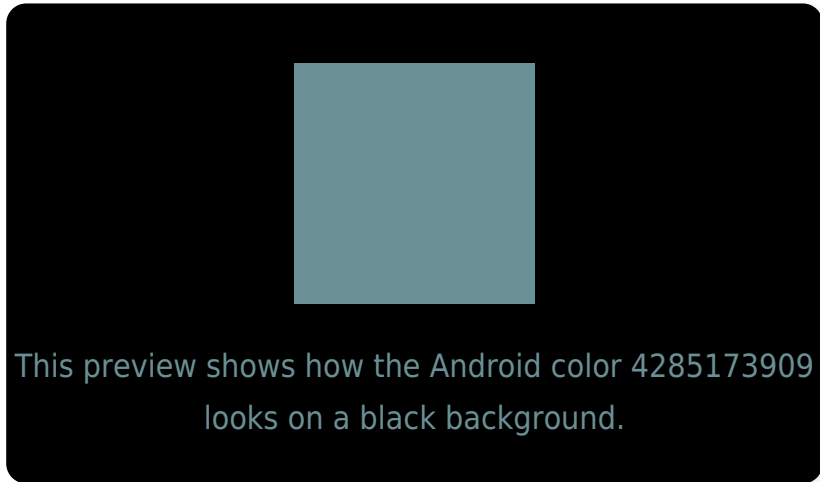
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

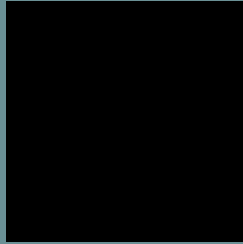
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4285173909 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285173909.

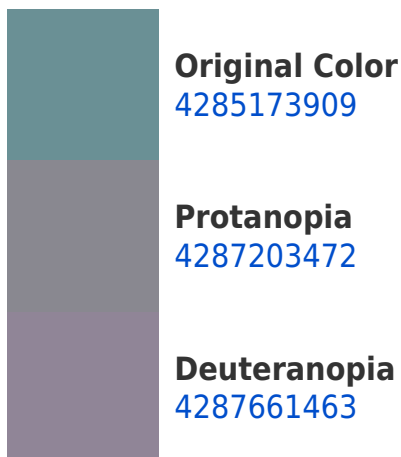


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285173909.

# Color Blindness Simulation

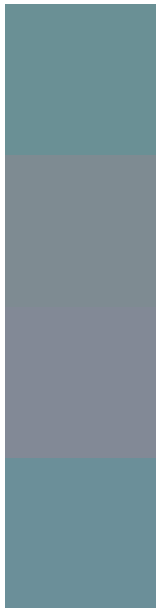
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4285173909

**Protanomaly**  
4286483346

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286744982

**Tritanomaly**  
4285239193

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285173909

**Achromatopsia**  
4286940549

**Achromatomaly**  
4286286219

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285173909 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, 144, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 144, 149)  
}
```

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, 144, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 144, 149) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285173909 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, 144, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 144, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 144, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 144, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 144, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 144,  
149) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285173909 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 144, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
144, 149) }
```

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