

# Converting Colors

Android(4285238416)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285238416) contains.

<b>Android(4285238416)</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(4285238416)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6B8C90
RGB	107, 140, 144
RGB Percent	42%, 55%, 56%
CMY	0.5804, 0.4510, 0.4353
CMYK	0.26, 0.03, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	186°, 15%, 49%
HSV	186°, 26%, 56%
XYZ	20.4755, 23.8956, 29.9187
YIQ	130.5890, -20.9520, -5.7520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

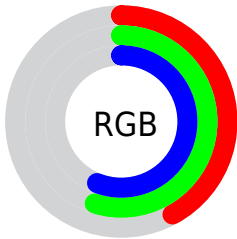
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	107, 124, 144
Decimal	7048336
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	55.98, -10.54, -5.92
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 12.085, 209.307
Yxy	23.8956, 0.2756, 0.3217
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285238416 (0xFF6B8C90)
YUV	130.5890, 6.6116, -20.6876
Hunter-Lab	48.8831, -10.7777, -2.0700

# Details

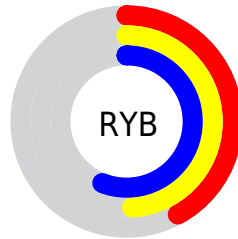
The Android color `4285238416` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `4287655787`, and the grayscale version is `4286808963`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4288660166`, and `4282014302` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284320400`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286156432`.

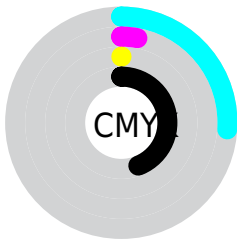
# Distribution



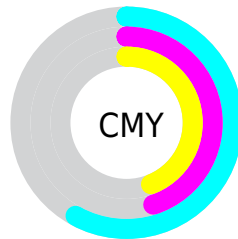
- Red (42%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285238416 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 4285238416 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4285238416



4285238416

4294967295



4283593334



4288660166



4282014302



4290502114



4280500806



4292279038



4278922288



4294180863



4278196251



4278190080



4285238416



4285238416



4284320400



4286156432



4283337104



4287139728

■ 4282419088

■ 4288057744

■ 4281435792

■ 4289041040

■ 4280517776

■ 4289959056

■ 4279600016

■ 4290876816

■ 4278616464

■ 4291860368

■ 4278222992

■ 4292778128

■ 4293761680

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285435014



4285238416



4285565592

# Triad

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



4285238416



4287922577



4287595889

# Complementary

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



4285238416



4287655787

# 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.



4288184948



4285238416



4288380807

# Square

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



4285238416



4287136920



4288446588



4286810484

# Rectangle

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



4285238416



4285958298



4288446588



4287792242



# Sweetspot

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



4285238416



4289444282



4285239407



4283784542



4292796126



4284374622



# Same Dimension

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



4285238416



4286624954



4285233808



4282402631



4278221191



4278191880



# Inverse Universe

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



4287654796



4290412724



4287660395



4282859591



4287037561



4278714375



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285238416 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

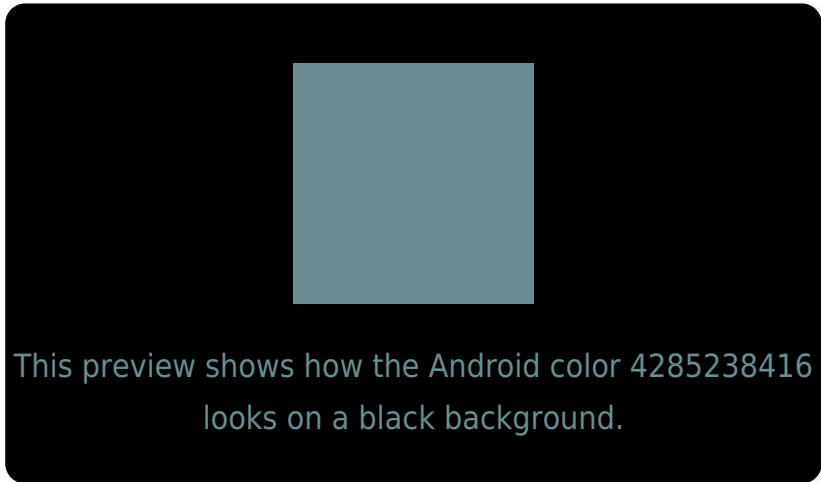
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

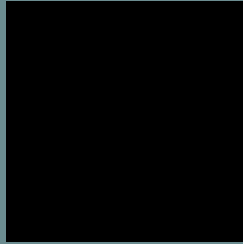
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4285238416 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285238416.

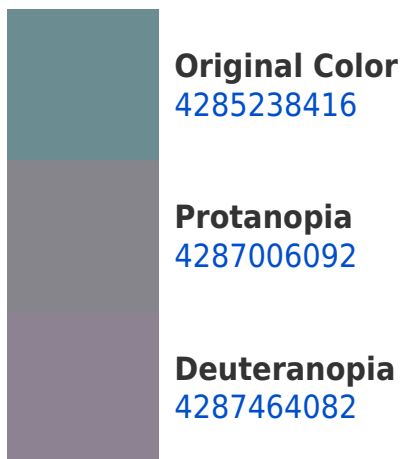


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285238416.

# Color Blindness Simulation

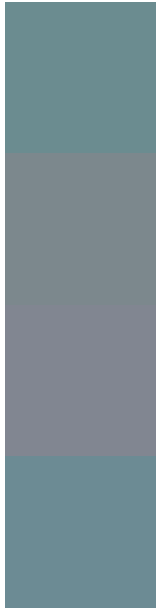
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4285238416

**Protanomaly**  
4286351501

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286678673

**Tritanomaly**  
4285303700

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285238416

**Achromatopsia**  
4286808963

**Achromatomaly**  
4286219912

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285238416 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(107, 140, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 140, 144)  
}
```

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(107, 140, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 140, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285238416 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(107, 140, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 140, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 140, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 140, 144); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 140, 144); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 140, 144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285238416 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 140, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
140, 144) }
```

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