

# Converting Colors

Android(4285295466)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285295466) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4285295466)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6C6B6A
RGB	108, 107, 106
RGB Percent	42%, 42%, 42%
CMY	0.5765, 0.5804, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.02, 0.58
HSL	30°, 1%, 42%
HSV	30°, 2%, 42%
XYZ	14.0436, 14.7441, 15.7414
YIQ	107.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	108, 108, 106
Decimal	7105386
CIELab	45.28, 0.19, 0.69
CIELCh	45, 0.715, 74.882
Yxy	14.7441, 0.3154, 0.3311
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285295466 (0xFF6C6B6A)
YUV	107.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148
Hunter-Lab	38.3981, -1.9129, 2.5726

# Details

The Android color `4285295466` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `4285164396`, and the grayscale version is `4285229931`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4288650909`, and `4282203195` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285294175`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4285296757`.

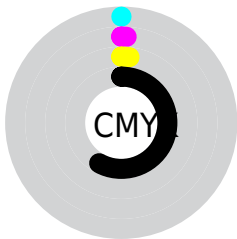
# Distribution



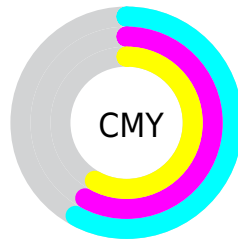
- Red (42%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (42%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (58%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285295466 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 4285295466 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4285295466



4285295466

4294967295



4283716434



4288650909



4282203195



4290427320



4280755749



4292269524



4279374096



4294111728



4278190080



4285295466



4285295466



4285294175



4285296757



4285292628



4285298304



4285291338



4285299594

■ 4285289791

■ 4285301141

■ 4285288500

■ 4285302432

■ 4285287209

■ 4285303723

■ 4285285662

■ 4285305270

■ 4285284372

■ 4285306560

■ 4285282825

■ 4285308107

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285295466



4285229930

# Triad

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



4285295466



4285164651



4285295468

# Complementary

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



4285295466



4285164396

# 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.



4285229932



4285295466



4285164396

# Square

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



4285295466



4285164395



4285164396



4285295467

# Rectangle

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



4285295466



4285229930



4285164396



4285229932



# Sweetspot

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



4285295466



4287401099



4285295211



4282861383



4291282887

# Same Dimension

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



4285295466



4287400841



4285295722



4281742644



4285872896



4294277632



# Inverse Universe

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



4285164396



4287204236



4285164140



4281611574



4278205301



4278221557



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285295466 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

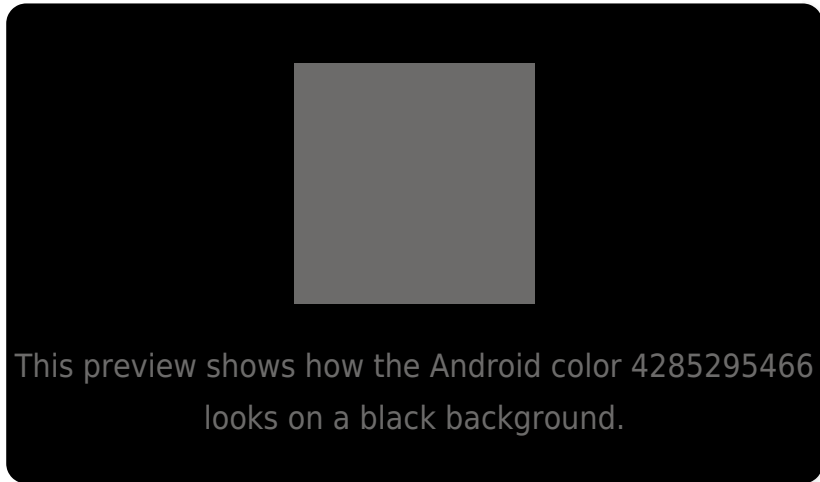
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4285295466 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285295466.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285295466.



# 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**

4285295466

**Protanopia**

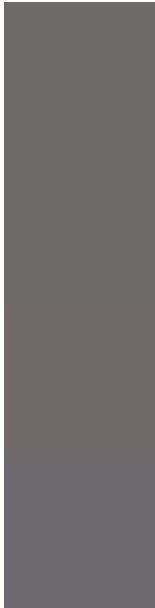
4285361002

**Deuteranopia**

4285950059



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4285295466

**Protanomaly**

4285361002

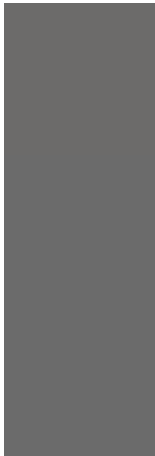
**Deuteranomaly**

4285688171

**Tritanomaly**

4285360751

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4285295466

**Achromatopsia**

4285229931

**Achromatomaly**

4285229931

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285295466 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(108, 107, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 107, 106)  
}
```

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(108, 107, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 107, 106) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285295466 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(108, 107, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 107, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 107, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 107, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 107, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 107,  
106) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285295466 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 107, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
107, 106) }
```

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](#).

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