

# Converting Colors

Android(4285374892)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285374892) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4285374892)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6DA1AC
RGB	109, 161, 172
RGB Percent	43%, 63%, 67%
CMY	0.5725, 0.3686, 0.3255
CMYK	0.37, 0.06, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	190°, 28%, 55%
HSV	190°, 37%, 67%
XYZ	26.4979, 31.7195, 43.7556
YIQ	146.7060, -34.5230, -7.6030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

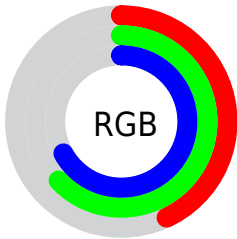
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">109, 137, 172</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7184812</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">63.11, -14.36, -11.19</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">63, 18.206, 217.934</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">31.7195, 0.2599, 0.3111</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4285374892</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF6DA1AC</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">146.7060, 12.4699, -33.0682</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">56.3201, -14.5780, -6.6389</a>

# Details

The Android color `4285374892` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `4289493101`, and the grayscale version is `4287861651`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4288927971`, and `4281953656` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284260012`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286489772`.

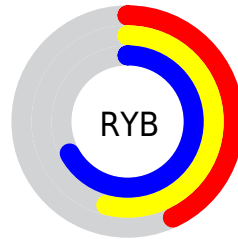
# Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (63%)

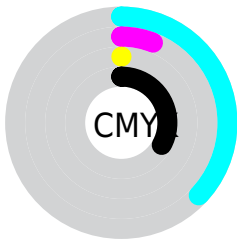
Blue (67%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (67%)

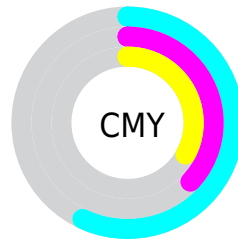


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285374892 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 4285374892 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4285374892

 4285374892

4294967295

 4283664273

 4288927971

 4281953656

 4290770175

 4280178015

 4292607999

 4278206023

 4294508543

 4278200369

 4278195228

 4278190080

 4285374892

 4285374892

 4284260012

 4286489772

■ 4283145132

■ 4287604652

■ 4281964716

■ 4288785068

■ 4280849836

■ 4289899948

■ 4279734956

■ 4291014828

■ 4278620076

■ 4292129708

■ 4278226604

■ 4293244588

■ 4294425004

■ 4294950060

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285571741



4285374892



4286095030

# Triad

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



4285374892



4289826725



4288780665

# Complementary

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



4285374892



4289493101

# 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.



4289762427



4285374892



4290416021

# Square

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



4285374892



4288779186



4290350982



4287602303

# Rectangle

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



4285374892



4286945977



4290350982



4289107833



# Sweetspot

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



4285374892



4291353824



4285377655



4284640880



4293980400



4285558896



# Same Dimension

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



4285374892



4286500832



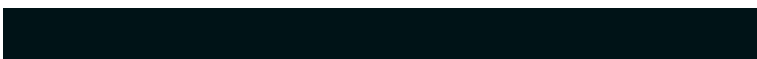
4285366956



4283323735



4278221974



4278194967



# Inverse Universe

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



4289490337



4292902607



4289501037



4283911765



4288020604



4279697427



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285374892 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

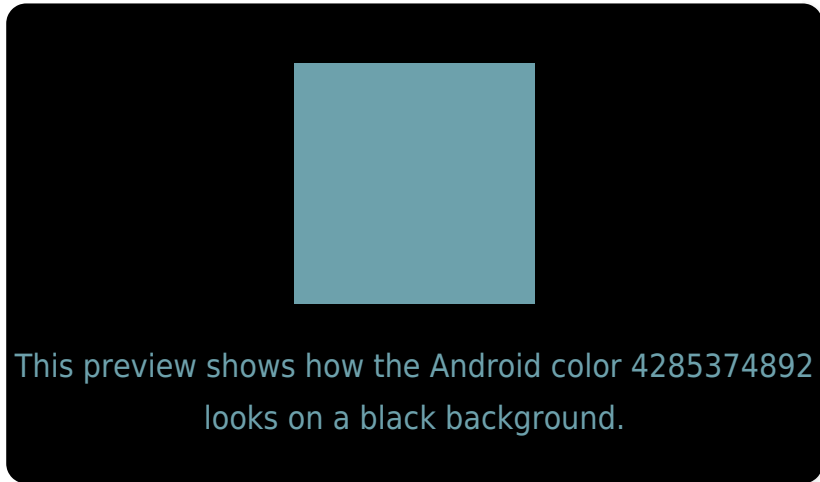
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

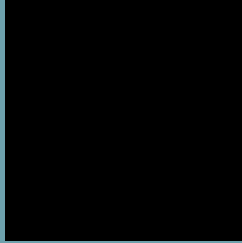
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4285374892 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285374892.

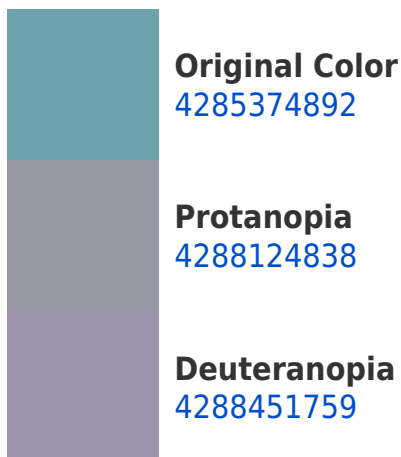


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285374892.

# 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



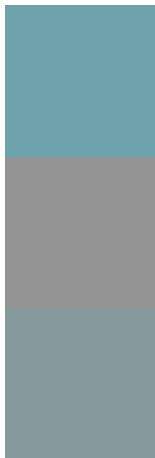
**Original Color**  
4285374892

**Protanomaly**  
4287142824

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287338926

**Tritanomaly**  
4285374893

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285374892

**Achromatopsia**  
4287861651

**Achromatomaly**  
4286945436

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285374892 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(109, 161, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 161, 172)  
}
```

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(109, 161, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 161, 172) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285374892 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(109, 161, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 161, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 161, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 161, 172); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 161, 172); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 161, 172) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285374892 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 161, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
161, 172) }
```

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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