

# Converting Colors

Android(4285698192)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285698192) contains.

<b>Android(4285698192)</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(4285698192)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	729090
RGB	114, 144, 144
RGB Percent	45%, 56%, 56%
CMY	0.5529, 0.4353, 0.4353
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	180°, 12%, 51%
HSV	180°, 21%, 56%
XYZ	21.9467, 25.5375, 30.1581
YIQ	135.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

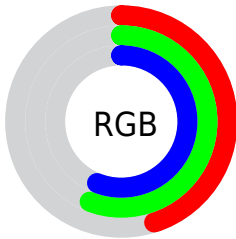
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	114, 129, 144
Decimal	7508112
CIELab	57.60, -10.47, -3.48
CIElCh	58, 11.038, 198.385
Yxy	25.5375, 0.2827, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285698192 (0xFF729090)
YUV	135.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433
Hunter-Lab	50.5347, -10.9148, -0.0088

# Details

The Android color `4285698192` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `4287656562`, and the grayscale version is `4287072135`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289119942`, and `4282474078` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284780688`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286615696`.

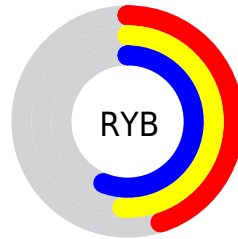
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (56%)

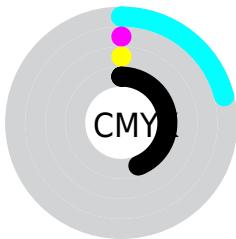
Blue (56%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (56%)

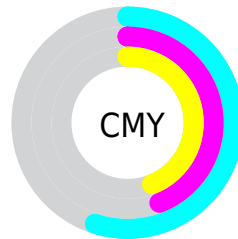


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285698192 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 4285698192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4285698192



4285698192

4294967295



4284053110



4289119942



4282474078



4290962146



4280960582



4292804606



4279447600



4294705151



4278197019



4278190080



4285698192



4285698192



4284780688



4286615696



4283797648



4287598736

■ 4282880144

■ 4288516240

■ 4281897104

■ 4289499280

■ 4280979600

■ 4290416784

■ 4280062096

■ 4291334288

■ 4279079056

■ 4292317328

■ 4278227088

■ 4293234832

■ 4294217872

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286025862



4285698192



4285829016

# Triad

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



4285698192



4287858327



4288055416

# Complementary

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



4285698192



4287656562

# 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.



4288513660



4285698192



4288447630

# Square

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



4285698192



4287138204



4288644229



4287401080

# Rectangle

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



4285698192



4286090652



4288644229



4288251769



# Sweetspot

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



4285698192



4289706682



4285698162



4283981406



4292796126



4284374622



# Same Dimension

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



4285698192



4287412922



4285694352



4282402631



4278224775



4278192136



# Inverse Universe

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



4287656592



4290415802



4287660402



4282859591



4287037575



4278714376



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285698192 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

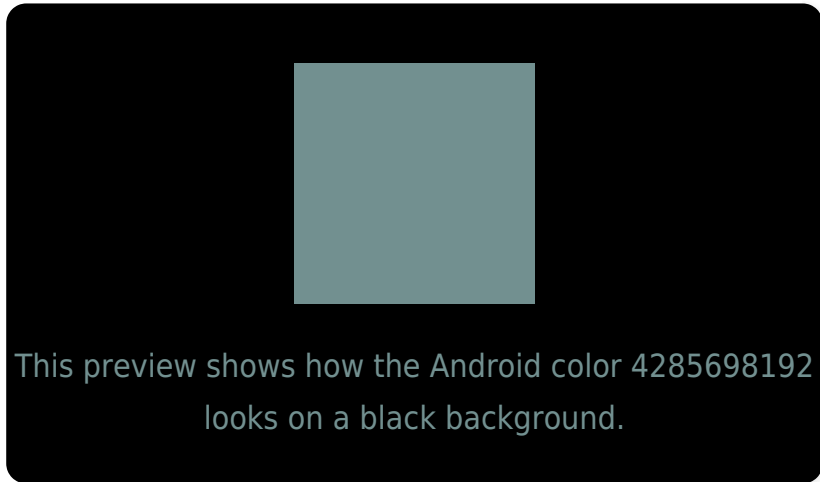
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4285698192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285698192.

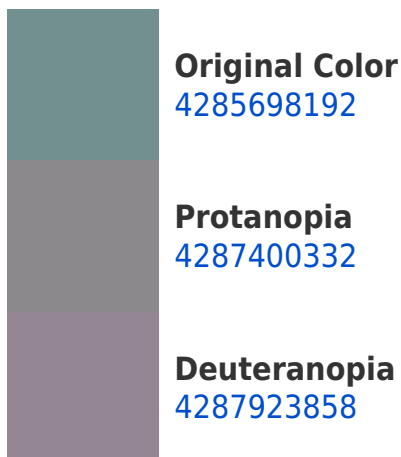


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285698192.

# Color Blindness Simulation

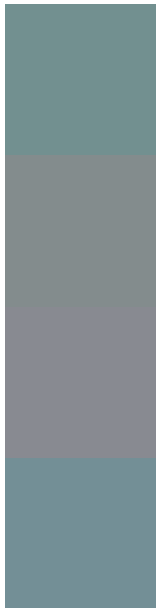
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4285698192

**Protanomaly**  
4286811277

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287138449

**Tritanomaly**  
4285763478

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285698192

**Achromatopsia**  
4287072135

**Achromatomaly**  
4286548618

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285698192 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(114, 144, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 144, 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(114, 144, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 144, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285698192 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(114, 144, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 144, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 144, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 144, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 144, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 144,  
144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285698192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 144, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
144, 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