

# Converting Colors

Android(4285769369)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285769369) contains.

<b>Android(4285769369)</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(4285769369)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	73A699
RGB	115, 166, 153
RGB Percent	45%, 65%, 60%
CMY	0.5490, 0.3490, 0.4000
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.08, 0.35
HSL	165°, 22%, 55%
HSV	165°, 31%, 65%
XYZ	26.4562, 33.2172, 35.1542
YIQ	149.2690, -26.2230, -14.8550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

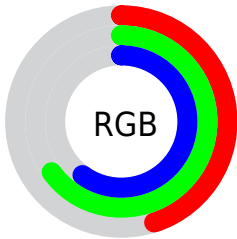
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	115, 144, 166
Decimal	7579289
CIELab	64.34, -19.82, 1.31
CIElCh	64, 19.858, 176.228
Yxy	33.2172, 0.2790, 0.3503
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285769369 (0xFF73A699)
YUV	149.2690, 1.8394, -30.0539
Hunter-Lab	57.6343, -18.9223, 4.1800

# Details

The Android color `4285769369` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `4289098624`, and the grayscale version is `4287993237`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289256911`, and `4282413670` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284655253`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286883485`.

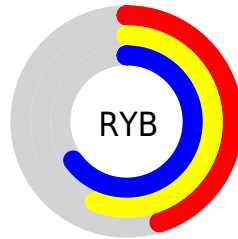
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (65%)

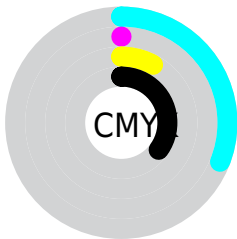
Blue (60%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (65%)

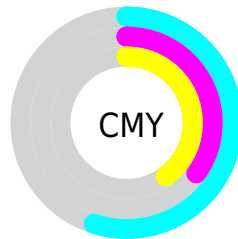


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285769369 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 4285769369 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4285769369



4285769369

4294967295



4284058751



4289256911



4282413670



4291099371



4280834382



4292935679



4279058999

4294836223



4278201122



4278196236



4278190080



4285769369



4285769369



4284655253



4286883485

 4283606673

 4287932065

 4282492556

 4289046182

 4281443976

 4290094762

 4280329860

 4291208878

 4279215744

 4292322994

 4278232700

 4293371575

 4294485691

 4294944447

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286882952



4285769369



4285245099

# Triad

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



4285769369



4288452796



4290417791

# Complementary

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



4285769369



4289098624

# 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.



4290875533



4285769369



4289827760

# Square

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



4285769369



4286881471



4290678943



4289501817

# Rectangle

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



4285769369



4285375669



4290678943



4290614147



# Sweetspot

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



4285769369



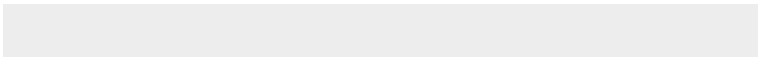
4291156436



4286686835



4284640875



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4285769369



4287224260



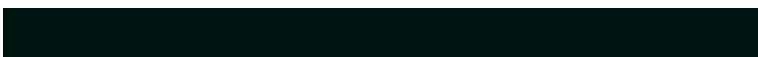
4285766310



4283192402



4278228078



4278195215



# Inverse Universe

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



4289098624



4292446621



4289101683



4283714638



4287889446



4279500805



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285769369 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

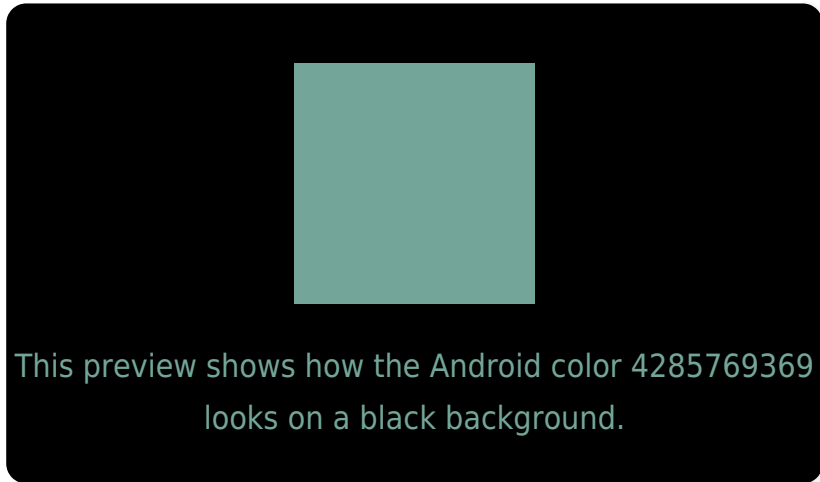
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

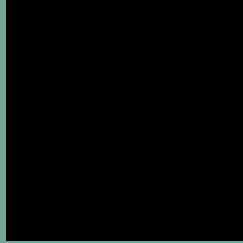
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4285769369 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285769369.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285769369.

# 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



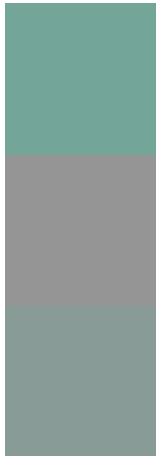
**Original Color**  
4285769369

**Protanomaly**  
4287668117

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288060571

**Tritanomaly**  
4285965480

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285769369

**Achromatopsia**  
4287993237

**Achromatomaly**  
4287208342

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285769369 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(115, 166, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 166, 153)  
}
```

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(115, 166, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 166, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285769369 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(115, 166, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 166, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 166, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 166, 153); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 166, 153); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 166, 153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285769369 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 166, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
166, 153) }
```

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