

# Converting Colors

Android(4286017669)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286017669) contains.

<b>Android(4286017669)</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(4286017669)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	777085
RGB	119, 112, 133
RGB Percent	47%, 44%, 52%
CMY	0.5333, 0.5608, 0.4784
CMYK	0.11, 0.16, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	260°, 9%, 48%
HSV	260°, 16%, 52%
XYZ	17.6356, 17.2037, 24.5815
YIQ	116.4870, -2.5690, 8.0150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

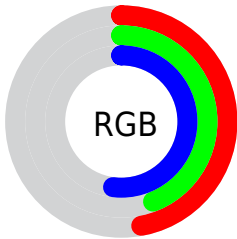
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	119, 112, 133
Decimal	7827589
CIE Lab	48.52, 7.10, -10.55
CIE LCh	49, 12.712, 303.932
Yxy	17.2037, 0.2968, 0.2895
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286017669 (0xFF777085)
YUV	116.4870, 8.1409, 2.2039
Hunter-Lab	41.4774, 3.3101, -6.1039

# Details

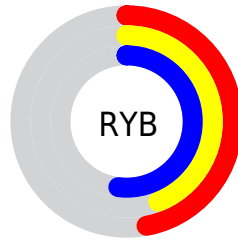
The Android color `4286017669` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `4286481776`, and the grayscale version is `4285822068`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289438906`, and `4282794067` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285424517`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286610821`.

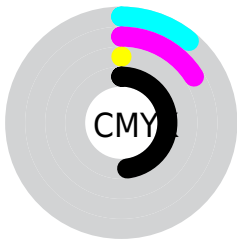
# Distribution



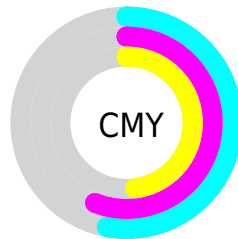
- Red (47%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286017669 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 4286017669 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286017669



4286017669

4294967295



4284373100



4289438906



4282794067



4291280854



4281346620



4293123058



4279965223



4294965247



4278190098



4278190080



4286017669



4286017669



4285424517



4286610821



4284831109



4287204229

■ 4284237957

■ 4287797381

■ 4283710341

■ 4288324997

■ 4283116933

■ 4288918405

■ 4282523781

■ 4289511557

■ 4281930629

■ 4290104709

■ 4281337477

■ 4290697861

■ 4281073797

■ 4291291269

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285101192



4286017669



4286803325

# Triad

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



4286017669



4286869344



4284054132

# Complementary

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



4286017669



4286481776

# 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.



4284643689



4286017669



4286215006

# Square

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



4286017669



4287196520



4285429345



4283922815

# Rectangle

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



4286017669



4287065206



4285429345



4284250481



# Sweetspot

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



4286017669



4289242541



4285562501



4283650391



4292269782



4283914071



# Same Dimension

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



4286017669



4288122029



4286738565



4282268738



4281008258



4278255619



# Inverse Universe

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



4286935166



4289563810



4285826416



4282530880



4286709847



4278386690



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286017669 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

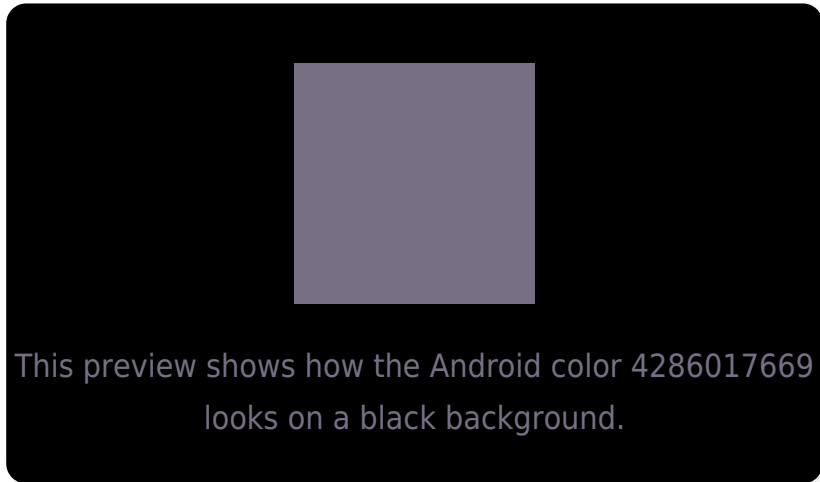
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4286017669 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286017669.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286017669.

# 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**

4286017669

**Protanopia**

4285493894

**Deuteranopia**

4285952133



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4286017669

**Protanomaly**

4285690246

**Deuteranomaly**

4285952133

**Tritanomaly**

4285952383

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4286017669

**Achromatopsia**

4285822068

**Achromatomaly**

4285887354

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286017669 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(119, 112, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 112, 133)  
}
```

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(119, 112, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 112, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286017669 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(119, 112, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 112, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 112, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 112, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 112, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 112,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286017669 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 112, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119,  
112, 133) }
```

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