

# Converting Colors

Android(4286081638)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286081638) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4286081638)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	786A66
RGB	120, 106, 102
RGB Percent	47%, 42%, 40%
CMY	0.5294, 0.5843, 0.6000
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.15, 0.53
HSL	13°, 8%, 44%
HSV	13°, 15%, 47%
XYZ	15.2980, 15.2604, 14.7096
YIQ	109.7300, 9.6280, 1.7240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

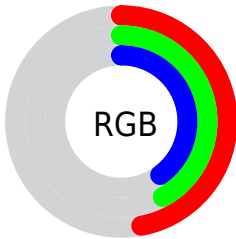
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	120, 107, 102
Decimal	7891558
CIE Lab	45.99, 4.79, 4.25
CIE LCh	46, 6.404, 41.637
Yxy	15.2604, 0.3379, 0.3371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286081638 (0xFF786A66)
YUV	109.7300, -3.8109, 9.0068
Hunter-Lab	39.0646, 1.5390, 5.0198

# Details

The Android color `4286081638` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `4284904568`, and the grayscale version is `4285427310`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289502617`, and `4282858295` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286079322`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286083954`.

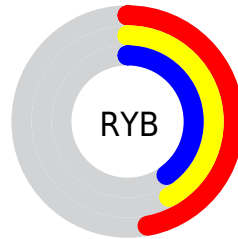
# Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (42%)

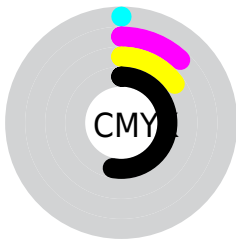
Blue (40%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (40%)

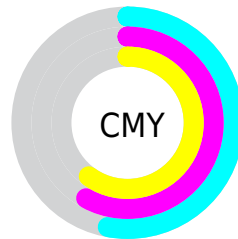


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286081638 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 4286081638 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286081638



4286081638

4294967295



4284437070



4289502617



4282858295



4291344564



4281410850



4293186767



4280029196



4294963435



4278190080



4286081638



4286081638



4286079322



4286083954



4286076750



4286086526



4286074434



4286088842

■ 4286072118

■ 4286091158

■ 4286069546

■ 4286093730

■ 4286067230

■ 4286096046

■ 4286064914

■ 4286098362

■ 4286062342

■ 4286100934

■ 4286061312

■ 4286103250

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286081387



4286081638



4285885283

# Triad

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



4286081638



4284706921



4285164919

# Complementary

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



4286081638



4284904568

# 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.



4284771959



4286081638



4284510319

# Square

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



4286081638



4285099877



4284510324



4285623157

# Rectangle

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



4286081638



4285623650



4284510324



4285033847



# Sweetspot

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



4286081638



4288452244



4286080628



4283386698



4291809231



4283387727



# Same Dimension

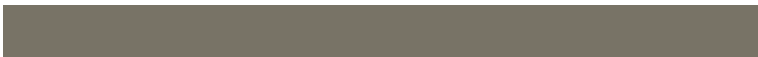
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



4286081638



4288448128



4286083942



4282202167



4286389248



4294719488



# Inverse Universe

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



4284904568



4286616988



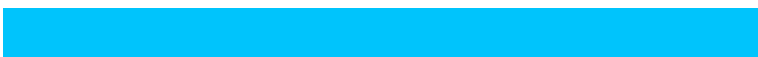
4284902264



4281809981



4278215037



4278240508



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286081638 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

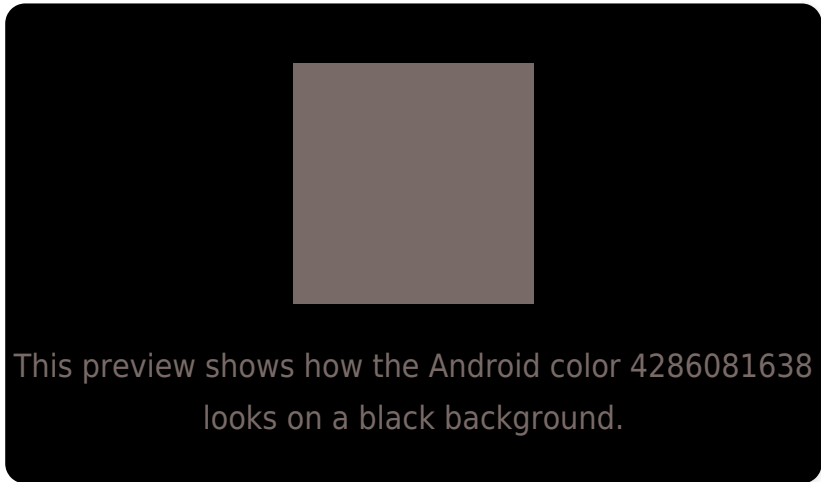
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

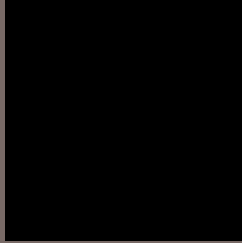
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4286081638 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286081638.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286081638.

# 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**


4286081638

**Protanopia**

4285558119

**Deuteranopia**

4286212454



**Tritanopia**  
4286146673

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4286081638

**Protanomaly**

4285754471

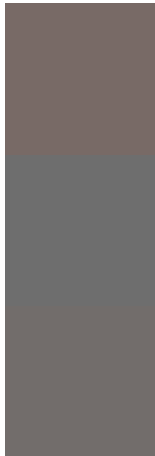
**Deuteranomaly**

4286146918

**Tritanomaly**

4286146925

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4286081638

**Achromatopsia**

4285427310

**Achromatomaly**

4285689195

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286081638 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(120, 106, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 106, 102)  
}
```

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(120, 106, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 106, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286081638 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(120, 106, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 106, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 106, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 106, 102); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 106, 102); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 106, 102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286081638 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 106, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
106, 102) }
```

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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