

# Converting Colors

Android(4286089601)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286089601) contains.

<b>Android(4286089601)</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(4286089601)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	788981
RGB	120, 137, 129
RGB Percent	47%, 54%, 51%
CMY	0.5294, 0.4627, 0.4941
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.06, 0.46
HSL	152°, 7%, 50%
HSV	152°, 12%, 54%
XYZ	20.6538, 23.4694, 24.2103
YIQ	131.0050, -7.5640, -6.0920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

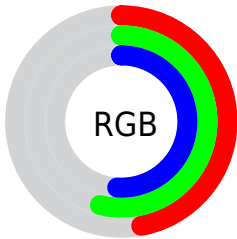
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	120, 131, 137
Decimal	7899521
CIE Lab	55.55, -7.81, 2.20
CIE LCh	56, 8.119, 164.267
Yxy	23.4694, 0.3023, 0.3435
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286089601 (0xFF788981)
YUV	131.0050, -0.9885, -9.6514
Hunter-Lab	48.4452, -8.6785, 4.2816

# Details

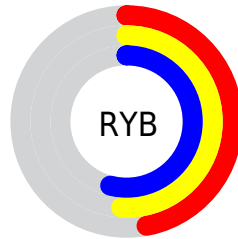
The Android color `4286089601` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `4287199360`, and the grayscale version is `4286808963`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289511094`, and `4282865488` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285172091`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287007111`.

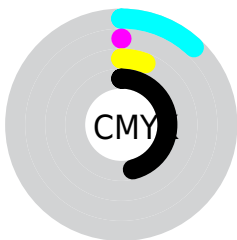
# Distribution



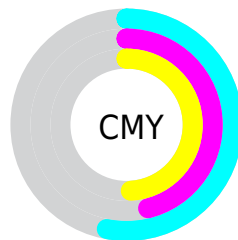
- Red (47%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286089601 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 4286089601 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286089601



4286089601

4294967295



4284444776



4289511094



4282865488



4291353297



4281417785



4293195758



4280035876



4278326798



4278190080



4286089601



4286089601



4285172091



4287007111



4284320116




4287859086

 4283402606

 4288776596

 4282485095

 4289694107

 4281633121

 4290611617

 4280715610

 4291463592

 4279798100

 4292381102

 4278880589

 4293298613

 4278225225

 4294150587

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286548091



4286089601



4285827464

# Triad

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



4286089601



4286743699



4287857020

# Complementary

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



4286089601



4287199360

# 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.



4287922306



4286089601



4287333007

# Square

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



4286089601



4286220178



4287725961



4287595384

# Rectangle

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



4286089601



4285827469



4287725961



4287922557



# Sweetspot

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



4286089601



4289442735



4286613880



4283783511



4292467161



4284045657



# Same Dimension

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



4286089601



4288197542



4286089609



4282271042



4278224198



4278191363



# Inverse Universe

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



4287199360



4289960100



4287199352



4282728001



4286906430



4278517762



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286089601 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

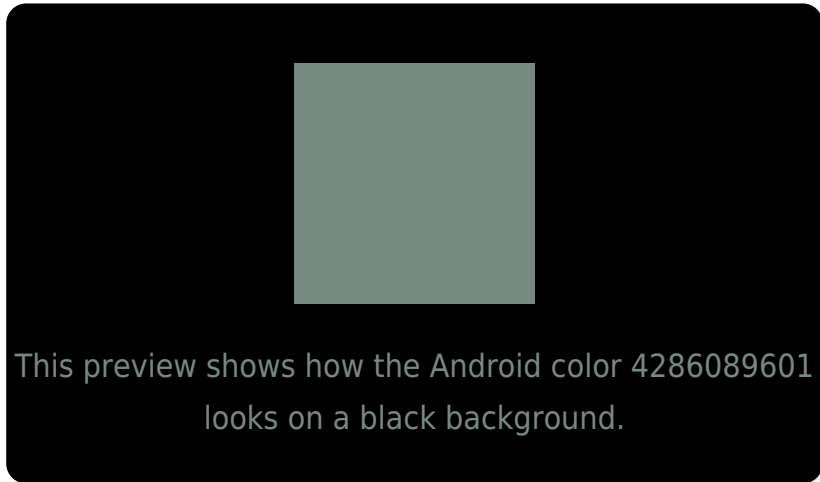
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4286089601 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286089601.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286089601.

# 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](#).

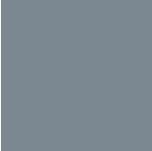
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
4286089601

**Protanopia**  
4287202430

**Deuteranopia**  
4287791491



**Tritanopia**  
4286285713

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4286089601

**Protanomaly**  
4286809727

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287202434

**Tritanomaly**  
4286220427

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286089601

**Achromatopsia**  
4286808963

**Achromatomaly**  
4286547330

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286089601 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, 137, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 137, 129)  
}
```

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, 137, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 137, 129) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286089601 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, 137, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 137, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 137, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 137, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 137, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 137,  
129) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286089601 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 137, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
137, 129) }
```

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