

# Converting Colors

Android(4286211948)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286211948) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4286211948)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7A676C
RGB	122, 103, 108
RGB Percent	48%, 40%, 42%
CMY	0.5216, 0.5961, 0.5765
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.11, 0.52
HSL	344°, 8%, 44%
HSV	344°, 16%, 48%
XYZ	15.5831, 14.9208, 16.2460
YIQ	109.2510, 9.7190, 5.5830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

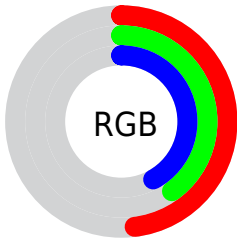
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	122, 103, 108
Decimal	8021868
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	45.53, 8.46, 0.00
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 8.462, 0.002
Yxy	14.9208, 0.3333, 0.3192
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286211948 (0xFF7A676C)
YUV	109.2510, -0.6167, 11.1809
Hunter-Lab	38.6274, 4.4124, 2.1028

# Details

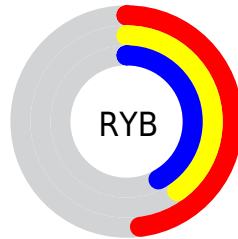
The Android color **4286211948** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **4284971637**, and the grayscale version is **4285361517**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4289698463**, and **4282988605** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4286208867**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4286215029**.

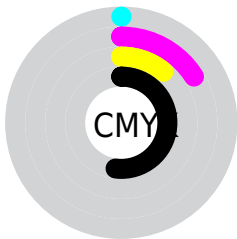
# Distribution



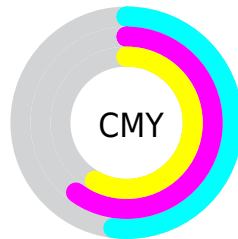
- Red (48%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286211948 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 4286211948 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286211948



4286211948

4294967295



4284567380



4289698463



4282988605



4291474874



4281475879



4293316822



4280159506



4294962674



4278190080



4286211948



4286211948



4286208867



4286215029



4286205786



4286218110



4286202449



4286221447

 4286199368

 4286224528

 4286196287

 4286227609

 4286193206

 4286230690

 4286190125

 4286233771

 4286186788

 4286237108

 4286185504

 4286240189

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285884531



4286211948



4286277477

# Triad

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



4286211948



4285164895



4284313208

# Complementary

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



4286211948



4284971637

# 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.



4284117107



4286211948



4284641125

# Square

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



4286211948



4285688670



4284248171



4284771450

# Rectangle

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



4286211948



4286146657



4284248171



4284182390



# Sweetspot

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



4286211948



4288583320



4285884282



4283386444



4291809231



4283387727



# Same Dimension

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



4286211948



4288577672



4286212967



4282201913



4286382113



4294705218



# Inverse Universe

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



4286211948



4288577672



4284970618



4282201913



4286382113

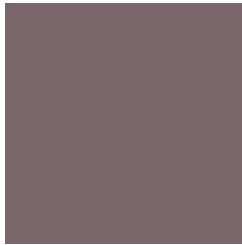


4294705218



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286211948 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

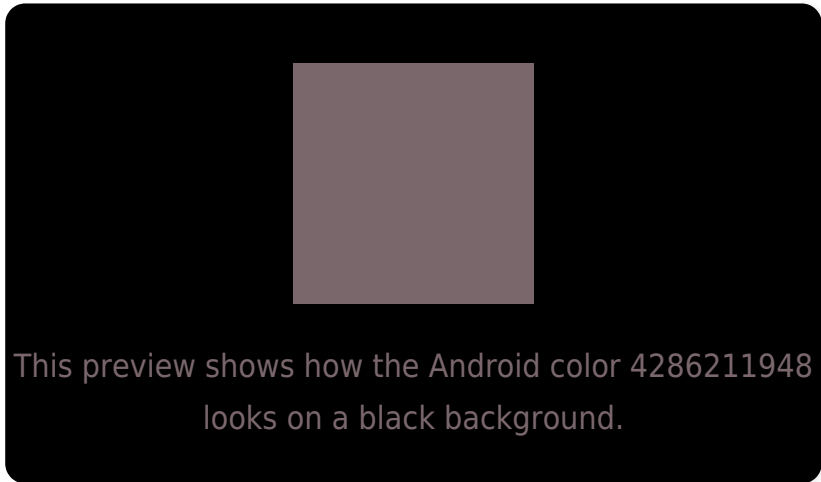
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4286211948 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286211948.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286211948.

# 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**

4286211948

**Protanopia**

4285361007

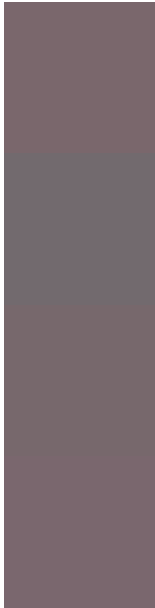
**Deuteranopia**

4285950060



**Tritanopia**  
4286211951

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4286211948

**Protanomaly**

4285688430

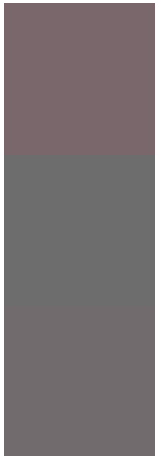
**Deuteranomaly**

4286015596

**Tritanomaly**

4286211950

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4286211948

**Achromatopsia**

4285361517

**Achromatomaly**

4285688685

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286211948 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(122, 103, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 103, 108)  
}
```

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(122, 103, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 103, 108) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286211948 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(122, 103, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 103, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(122, 103, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 103, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 103, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 103,  
108) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286211948 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 103, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122,  
103, 108) }
```

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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