

# Converting Colors

Android(4286218109)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286218109) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4286218109)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7A7F7D
RGB	122, 127, 125
RGB Percent	48%, 50%, 49%
CMY	0.5216, 0.5020, 0.5098
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.02, 0.50
HSL	156°, 2%, 49%
HSV	156°, 4%, 50%
XYZ	19.3171, 20.7970, 22.3981
YIQ	125.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

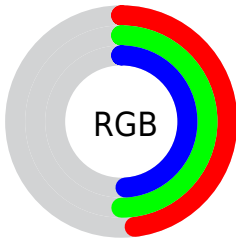
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	122, 125, 127
Decimal	8028029
CIE Lab	52.73, -2.26, 0.43
CIE LCh	53, 2.305, 169.221
Yxy	20.7970, 0.3090, 0.3327
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286218109 (0xFF7A7F7D)
YUV	125.2770, -0.1366, -2.8739
Hunter-Lab	45.6037, -4.1964, 2.8025

# Details

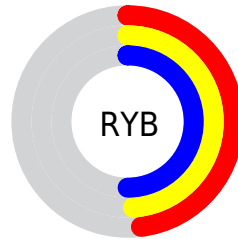
The Android color `4286218109` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `4286544508`, and the grayscale version is `4286414205`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289639602`, and `4282994252` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285366136`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287070082`.

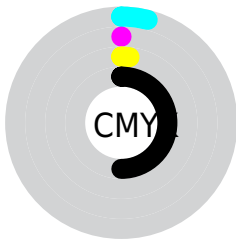
# Distribution



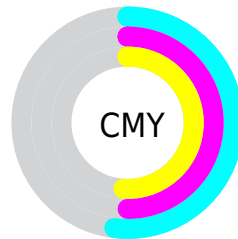
- Red (48%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286218109 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 4286218109 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 4286218109

■ 4286218109

4294967295

■ 4284573284

■ 4289639602

■ 4282994252

■ 4291481549

■ 4281546550

■ 4293323753

■ 4280164896

■ 4278520841

■ 4278190080

■ 4286218109

■ 4286218109

■ 4285366136

■ 4287070082

■ 4284579699

■ 4287856519

 4283727726

 4288708492

 4282875753

 4289560465

 4282089316

 4290412438

 4281237343

 4291198875

 4280385369

 4292050849

 4279533396

 4292902822

 4278746959

 4293689259

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286349179



4286218109



4286152575

# Triad

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



4286218109



4286414466



4286741883

# Complementary

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



4286218109



4286544508

# 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.



4286741885



4286218109



4286610816

# Square

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



4286218109



4286283394



4286741887



4286610810

# Rectangle

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



4286218109



4286152576



4286741887



4286741883



# Sweetspot

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



4286218109



4288980645



4286349178



4283651156



4292138196



4283716692



# Same Dimension

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



4286218109



4288521890



4286218111



4282138686



4278222924



4278190080



# Inverse Universe

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



4286544508



4289109409



4286544506



4282399805



4286578739



4278190080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286218109 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

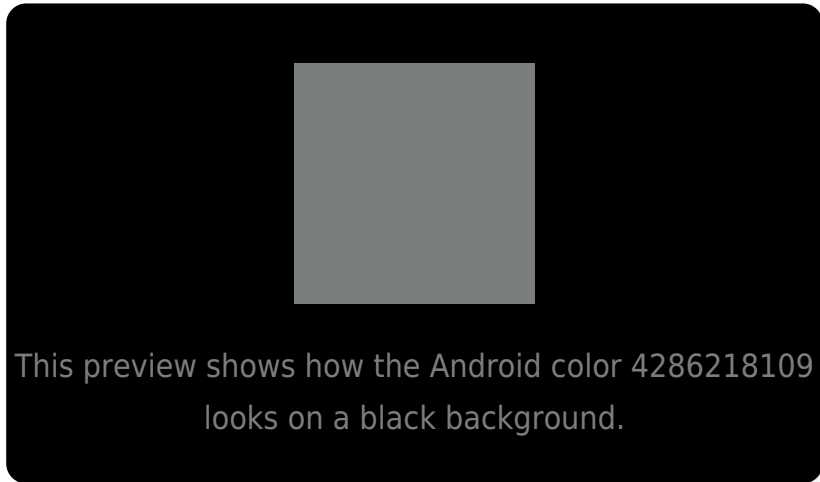
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

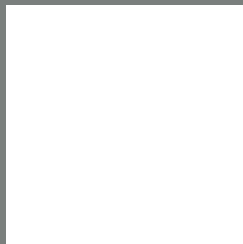
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4286218109 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286218109.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286218109.

# 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**  
4286218109

**Protanopia**  
4286610812

**Deuteranopia**  
4287265406



**Tritanopia**  
4286348679

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4286218109

**Protanomaly**

4286479996

**Deuteranomaly**

4286872702

**Tritanomaly**

4286283395

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4286218109

**Achromatopsia**

4286414205

**Achromatomaly**

4286348925

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286218109 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, 127, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 127, 125)  
}
```

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, 127, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 127, 125) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286218109 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, 127, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 127, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(122, 127, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 127, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 127, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 127,  
125) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286218109 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 127, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122,  
127, 125) }
```

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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