

# Converting Colors

Android(4286607485)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286607485) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4286607485)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	80707D
RGB	128, 112, 125
RGB Percent	50%, 44%, 49%
CMY	0.4980, 0.5608, 0.5098
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.02, 0.50
HSL	311°, 7%, 47%
HSV	311°, 12%, 50%
XYZ	18.3979, 17.6582, 21.8407
YIQ	118.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

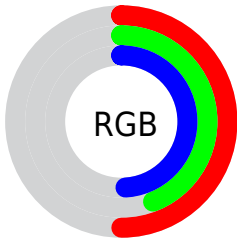
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	128, 112, 125
Decimal	8417405
CIE Lab	49.08, 8.72, -4.87
CIE LCh	49, 9.988, 330.815
Yxy	17.6582, 0.3178, 0.3050
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286607485 (0xFF80707D)
YUV	118.2660, 3.3199, 8.5367
Hunter-Lab	42.0217, 4.6130, -1.4008

# Details

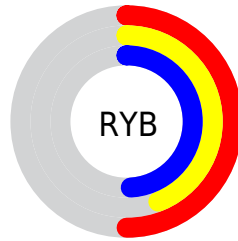
The Android color `4286607485` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `4285562995`, and the grayscale version is `4285953654`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290094258`, and `4283383884` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286604155`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286610815`.

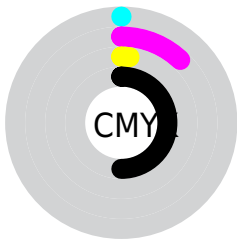
# Distribution



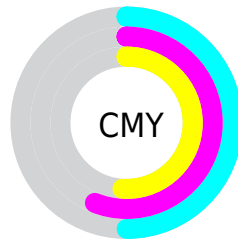
- Red (50%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286607485 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 4286607485 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286607485



4286607485

4294967295



4284962916



4290094258



4283383884



4291870669



4281870902



4293778409



4280423968



4294965247



4278779912



4278190080



4286607485



4286607485



4286604155



4286610815



4286600824



4286614146

 4286597750

 4286617220

 4286594419

 4286620551

 4286591089

 4286623881

 4286587759

 4286627211

 4286584428

 4286630542

 4286581354

 4286633616

 4286578792

 4286636947

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286018179



4286607485



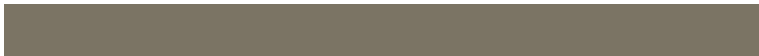
4287000437

# Triad

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



4286607485



4286280804



4284447101

# Complementary

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



4286607485



4285562995

# 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.



4284578421



4286607485



4285691750

# Square

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



4286607485



4286804326



4285036908



4284708995

# Rectangle

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



4286607485



4287065967



4285036908



4284447354



# Sweetspot

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



4286607485



4289109925



4285755520



4283715667



4292138196



4283716692



# Same Dimension

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



4286607485



4289105313



4286607477



4282399039



4286578792



4278190080



# Inverse Universe

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



4286607485



4289105313



4285563003



4282399039



4286578792



4278190080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286607485 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

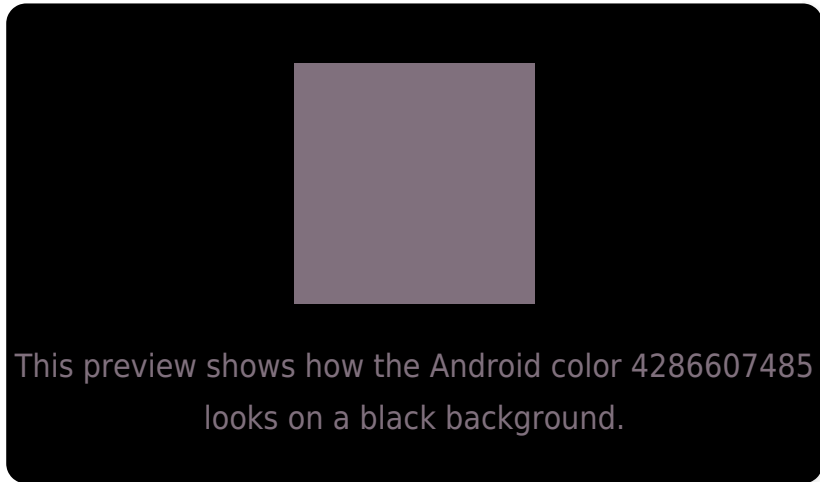
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 ✓ Pass

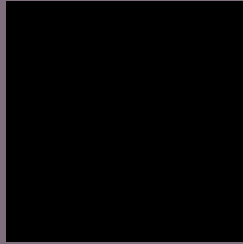
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4286607485 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286607485.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286607485.

# 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**  
4286607485

**Protanopia**  
4285822079

**Deuteranopia**  
4286345597



**Tritanopia**  
4286542201

# Trichromacy



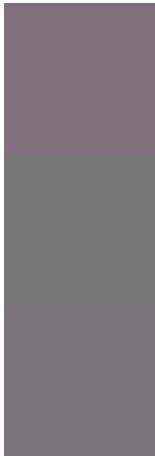
**Original Color**  
4286607485

**Protanomaly**  
4286083966

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286411133

**Tritanomaly**  
4286542202

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286607485

**Achromatopsia**  
4285953654

**Achromatomaly**  
4286215289

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286607485 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(128, 112, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 112, 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(128, 112, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 112, 125) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286607485 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(128, 112, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 112, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 112, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 112, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 112, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 112,  
125) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286607485 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 112, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
112, 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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