

# Converting Colors

Android(4286608256)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286608256) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4286608256)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	807380
RGB	128, 115, 128
RGB Percent	50%, 45%, 50%
CMY	0.4980, 0.5490, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	300°, 5%, 48%
HSV	300°, 10%, 50%
XYZ	18.9291, 18.4092, 22.9777
YIQ	120.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

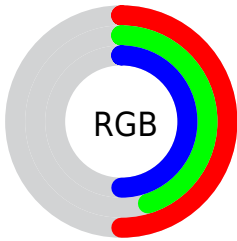
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	128, 115, 128
Decimal	8418176
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.99, 7.56, -5.30
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 9.229, 324.956
Yxy	18.4092, 0.3138, 0.3052
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286608256 (0xFF807380)
YUV	120.3690, 3.7621, 6.6924
Hunter-Lab	42.9059, 3.6647, -1.7179

# Details

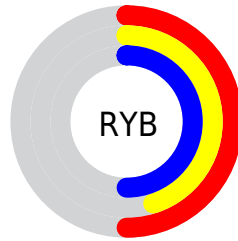
The Android color `4286608256` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `4285759603`, and the grayscale version is `4286085240`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290095029`, and `4283384655` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286604928`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286611584`.

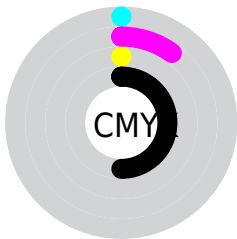
# Distribution



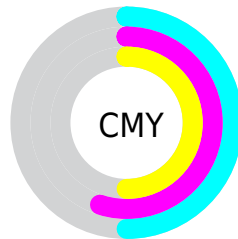
- Red (50%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286608256 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 4286608256 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286608256



4286608256

4294967295



4284963431



4290095029



4283384655



4291871440



4281871672



4293779181



4280424483



4294966271



4279042061



4278190080



4286608256



4286608256



4286604928



4286611584



4286601600



4286614912

4286598528

4286617984

4286595200

4286621312

4286591872

4286624640

4286588544

4286627968

4286585216

4286631296

4286582144

4286634368

4286578816

4286637696

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286018949



4286608256



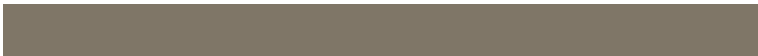
4287001209

# Triad

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



4286608256



4286543463



4284709757

# Complementary

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



4286608256



4285759603

# 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.



4284906613



4286608256



4285954153

# Square

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



4286608256



4286935914



4285364846



4284906115

# Rectangle

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



4286608256



4287132275



4285364846



4284710011



# Sweetspot

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



4286608256



4289110438



4285756288



4283715924



4292138196



4283716692



# Same Dimension

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



4286608256



4289106598



4286608250



4282399040



4286578816



4278190080



# Inverse Universe

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



4286608256



4289106598



4285759610



4282399040



4286578816

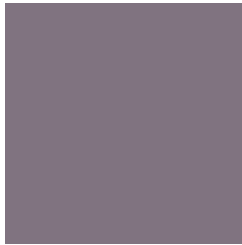


4278190080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286608256 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

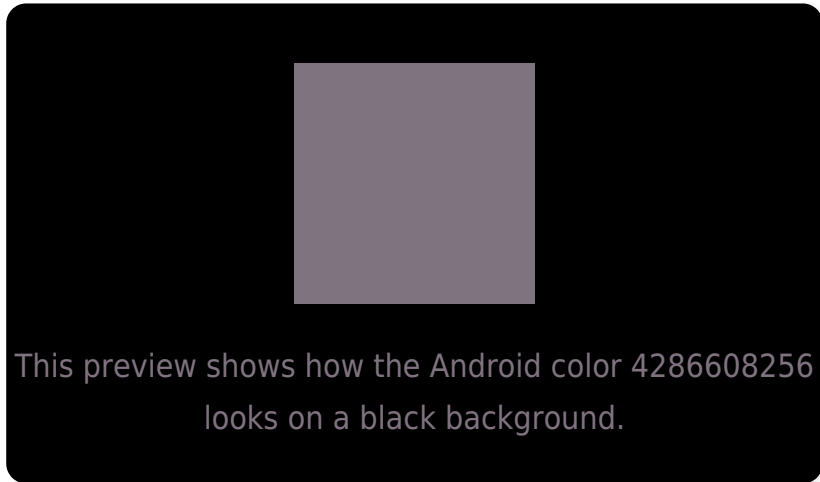
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

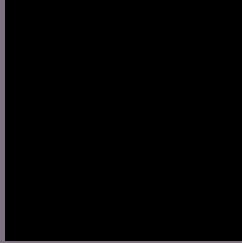
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4286608256 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286608256.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286608256.

# 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**

4286608256

**Protanopia**

4285953666

**Deuteranopia**

4286477440



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4286608256

**Protanomaly**

4286215553

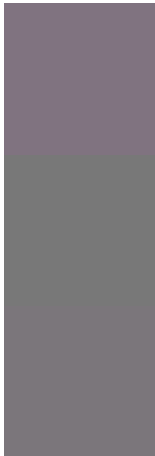
**Deuteranomaly**

4286542976

**Tritanomaly**

4286608510

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4286608256

**Achromatopsia**

4286085240

**Achromatomaly**

4286281339

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286608256 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, 115, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 115, 128)  
}
```

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, 115, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 115, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286608256 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, 115, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 115, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 115, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 115, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 115, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 115,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286608256 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 115, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
115, 128) }
```

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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