

# Converting Colors

Android(4286621332)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286621332) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4286621332)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80A694
RGB	128, 166, 148
RGB Percent	50%, 65%, 58%
CMY	0.4980, 0.3490, 0.4196
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.11, 0.35
HSL	152°, 18%, 58%
HSV	152°, 23%, 65%
XYZ	27.8836, 33.9997, 33.1100
YIQ	152.5860, -16.8700, -13.6540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

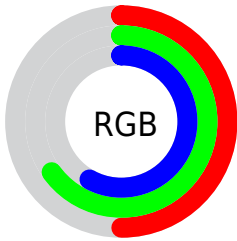
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">128, 153, 166</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8431252</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">64.96, -16.74, 5.10</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">65, 17.504, 163.066</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">33.9997, 0.2935, 0.3579</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286621332 (0xFF80A694)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">152.5860, -2.2609, -21.5619</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">58.3093, -16.6823, 7.1497</a>

# Details

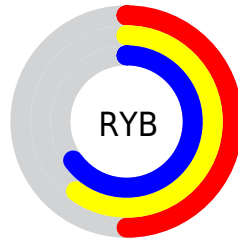
The Android color `4286621332` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `4289101970`, and the grayscale version is `4288256409`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290108874`, and `4283331169` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285507212`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287735452`.

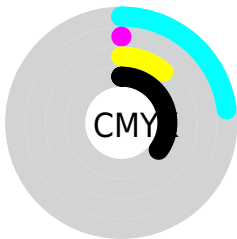
# Distribution



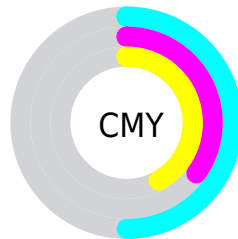
- Red (50%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286621332 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 4286621332 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286621332



4286621332

4294967295



4284976250



4290108874



4283331169



4291951334



4281751882



4293853183



4280238643



4278725406



4278196229



4278190080



4286621332



4286621332



4285507212



4287735452

 4284458628


 4288784036

 4283344508

 4289898156

 4282295925

 4290946739

 4281181805

 4292060859

 4280067685

 4293174979

 4279019101

 4294223563

 4278232663

 4294944467

 4294944475

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287734662



4286621332



4285900708

# Triad

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



4286621332



4287995324



4290549129

# Complementary

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



4286621332



4289101970

# 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.



4290679703



4286621332



4289304501

# Square

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



4286621332



4286685883



4290286759



4289895040

# Rectangle

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



4286621332



4285769390



4290286759



4290679949



# Sweetspot

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



4286621332



4291484114



4287800960



4284837481



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4286621332



4288600509



4286621094



4283192400



4278228046



4278195211



# Inverse Universe

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



4289101970



4292452026



4289102208



4283714640



4287889478

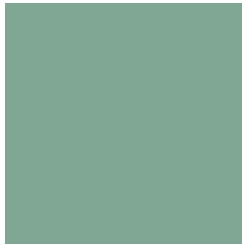


4279500810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286621332 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

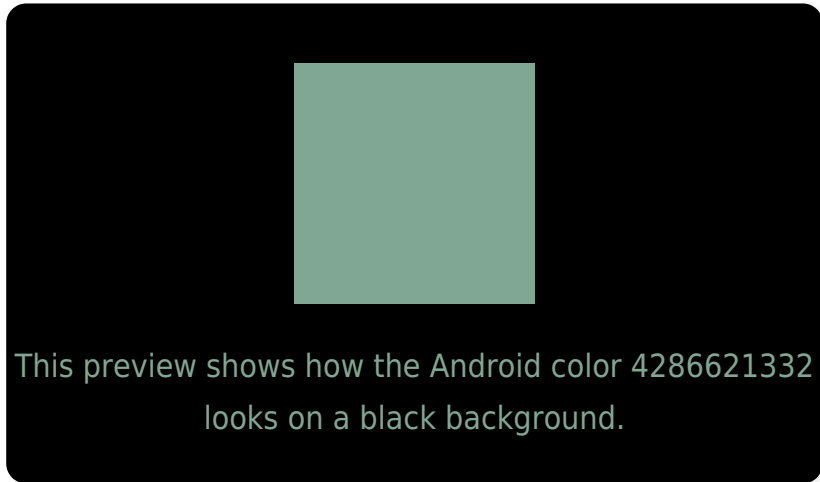
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4286621332 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286621332.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286621332.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
4286948015

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4286621332

**Protanomaly**  
4288061585

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288585110

**Tritanomaly**  
4286817189

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286621332

**Achromatopsia**  
4288256409

**Achromatomaly**  
4287667863

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286621332 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, 166, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 166, 148)  
}
```

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, 166, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 166, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286621332 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, 166, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 166, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(128, 166, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 166, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 166, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 166,  
148) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286621332 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 166, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
166, 148) }
```

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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