

# Converting Colors

Android(4286881411)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286881411) contains.

<b>Android(4286881411)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Android(4286881411)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	849E83
RGB	132, 158, 131
RGB Percent	52%, 62%, 51%
CMY	0.4824, 0.3804, 0.4863
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.17, 0.38
HSL	118°, 12%, 57%
HSV	118°, 17%, 62%
XYZ	25.8393, 30.9979, 26.0941
YIQ	147.1480, -6.8290, -13.9090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

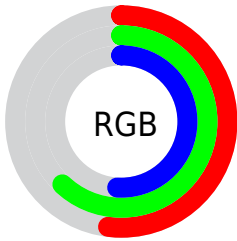
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	131, 158, 157
Decimal	8691331
CIELab	62.51, -14.48, 11.13
CIELCh	63, 18.263, 142.468
Yxy	30.9979, 0.3116, 0.3738
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286881411 (0xFF849E83)
YUV	147.1480, -7.9610, -13.2848
Hunter-Lab	55.6758, -14.5902, 11.1851

# Details

The Android color `4286881411` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999966`. A complement of this color would be `4288512926`, and the grayscale version is `4287861651`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290368952`, and `4283591506` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285898355`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287864467`.

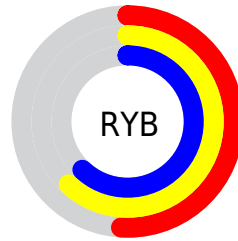
# Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (62%)

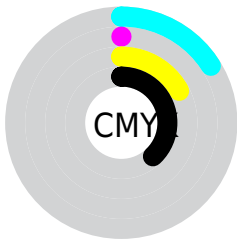
Blue (51%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (62%)

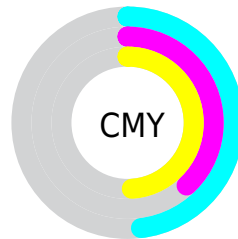


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286881411 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 4286881411 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286881411



4286881411

4294967295



4285236330



4290368952



4283591506



4292211156



4282077755



4294115312



4280564517



4279182608



4278194176



4278190080



4286881411



4286881411



4285898355



4287864467

 4284915299

 4288847523

 4283866708

 4289896114

 4282883652

 4290879170

 4281900596

 4291862226

 4280917540

 4292845282

 4279868948

 4293893874

 4278885893

 4294876927

 4278623744

 4294942463

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288125561



4286881411



4285833362

# Triad

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



4286881411



4286552759



4290350219

# Complementary

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



4286881411



4288512926

# 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.



4290088092



4286881411



4287993013

# Square

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



4286881411



4285505200



4289236907



4290023550

# Rectangle

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



4286881411



4285374878



4289236907



4290350225



# Sweetspot

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



4286881411



4291153860



4288585091



4284705122



4293454056



4285098345



# Same Dimension

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



4286881411



4289056675



4286815887



4282863431



4278554368



4278259456



# Inverse Universe

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



4288512926



4291666895



4288578450



4283385679



4287234191



4279173135



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286881411 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

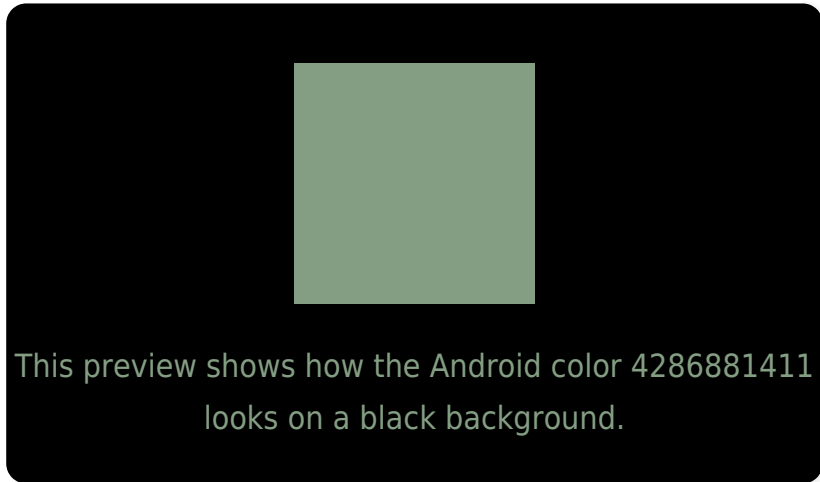
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

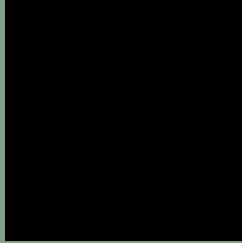
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4286881411 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286881411.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286881411.

# 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](#).

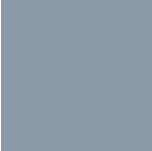
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
4286881411

**Protanopia**  
4288648831

**Deuteranopia**  
4289499526



**Tritanopia**  
4287273381

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4286881411

**Protanomaly**  
4287994240

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288517765

**Tritanomaly**  
4287142809

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286881411

**Achromatopsia**  
4287861651

**Achromatomaly**  
4287534989

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286881411 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(132, 158, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 158, 131)  
}
```

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(132, 158, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 158, 131) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286881411 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(132, 158, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 158, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 158, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 158, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 158, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 158,  
131) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286881411 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 158, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
158, 131) }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor