

# Converting Colors

Android(4286936708)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286936708) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4286936708)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	857684
RGB	133, 118, 132
RGB Percent	52%, 46%, 52%
CMY	0.4784, 0.5373, 0.4824
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.01, 0.48
HSL	304°, 6%, 49%
HSV	304°, 11%, 52%
XYZ	20.3162, 19.6094, 24.5440
YIQ	124.0810, 4.4460, 7.5340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

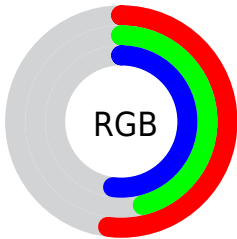
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	133, 118, 132
Decimal	8746628
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.39, 8.47, -5.52
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 10.111, 326.880
Yxy	19.6094, 0.3151, 0.3042
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286936708 (0xFF857684)
YUV	124.0810, 3.9041, 7.8220
Hunter-Lab	44.2825, 4.3990, -1.8644

# Details

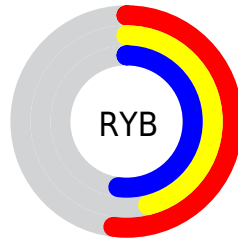
The Android color `4286936708` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `4285957495`, and the grayscale version is `4286348412`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290423481`, and `4283647571` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286933379`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286940037`.

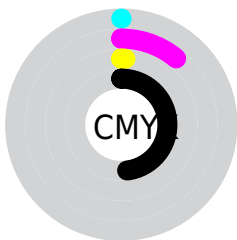
# Distribution



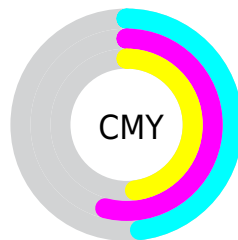
- Red (52%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286936708 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 4286936708 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4286936708

 4286936708

4294967295

 4285291883

 4290423481

 4283647571

 4292265429

 4282134332

 4294107633

 4280687142

4294967039

 4279435281

 4278190080

 4286936708

 4286936708

 4286933379

 4286940037

 4286929794

 4286943622

4286926465

4286946951

4286923136

4286950280

4286919552

4286953864

4286916223

4286957193

4286912894

4286960522

4286909565

4286963851

4286906492

4286967436

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286282122



4286936708



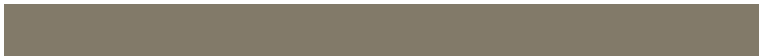
4287329660

# Triad

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



4286936708



4286741097



4284776322

# Complementary

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



4286936708



4285957495

# 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.



4284973177



4286936708



4286151787

# Square

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



4286936708



4287264620



4285496945



4285038217

# Rectangle

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



4286936708



4287460726



4285496945



4284842111



# Sweetspot

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



4286936708



4289570989



4286019205



4283913046



4292269782



4283914071



# Same Dimension

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



4286936708



4289566124



4286936701



4282530882



4286709881



4278386690



# Inverse Universe

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



4286936708



4289566124



4285957503



4282530882



4286709881



4278386690



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286936708 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

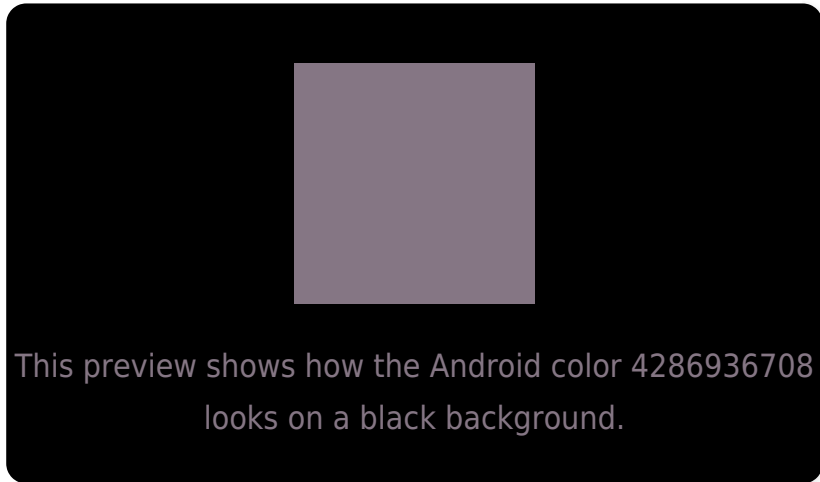
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

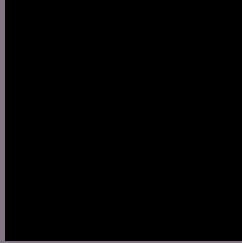
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4286936708 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286936708.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286936708.

# 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**


4286936708

**Protanopia**

4286151302

**Deuteranopia**

4286740356



**Tritanopia**  
4286871424

# Trichromacy



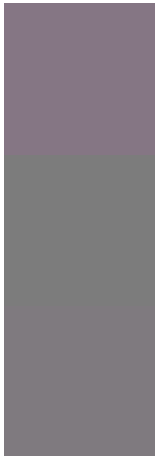
**Original Color**  
4286936708

**Protanomaly**  
4286413189

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286805892

**Tritanomaly**  
4286871425

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286936708

**Achromatopsia**  
4286348412

**Achromatomaly**  
4286544511

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286936708 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(133, 118, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 118, 132)  
}
```

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(133, 118, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 118, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286936708 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(133, 118, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 118, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 118, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 118, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 118, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 118,  
132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286936708 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 118, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
118, 132) }
```

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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