

# Converting Colors

Android(4287068280)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287068280) contains.

<b>Android(4287068280)</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(4287068280)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	877878
RGB	135, 120, 120
RGB Percent	53%, 47%, 47%
CMY	0.4706, 0.5294, 0.5294
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.11, 0.47
HSL	0°, 6%, 50%
HSV	0°, 11%, 53%
XYZ	20.0983, 19.9399, 20.5588
YIQ	124.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

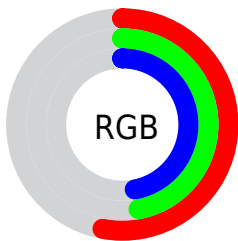
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	135, 120, 120
Decimal	8878200
CIELab	51.77, 5.77, 2.10
CIELCh	52, 6.145, 20.033
Yxy	19.9399, 0.3317, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287068280 (0xFF877878)
YUV	124.4850, -2.2111, 9.2217
Hunter-Lab	44.6541, 2.1961, 3.9607

# Details

The Android color `4287068280` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `4286089095`, and the grayscale version is `4286414205`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290555052`, and `4283779144` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287064939`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287071878`.

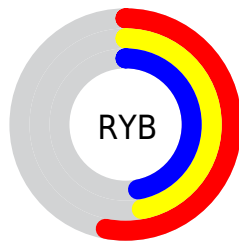
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (47%)

Blue (47%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (47%)

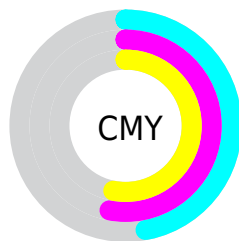


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287068280 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 4287068280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287068280



4287068280

4294967295



4285423455



4290555052



4283779144



4292397256



4282265905



4294304996



4280818716



4279566850



4278190080



4287068280



4287068280



4287064939



4287071878



4287061341



4287075219

 4287057743

 4287078817

 4287054402

 4287082158

 4287051061

 4287085499

 4287047463

 4287089097

 4287044122

 4287092695

 4287040524

 4287096036

 4287037440

 4287099634

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286937213



4287068280



4287002996

# Triad

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



4287068280



4285955701



4285824134

# Complementary

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



4287068280



4286089095

# 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.



4285562499



4287068280



4285628025

# Square

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



4287068280



4286348402



4285497215



4286217093

# Rectangle

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



4287068280



4286806642



4285497215



4285693317



# Sweetspot

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



4287068280



4289768363



4287068295



4284044886



4292467161



4284045657



# Same Dimension

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



4287068280



4289763737



4287070328



4282530876



4286709760



4278386688



# Inverse Universe

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



4286089095



4288262320



4286087303



4282139202



4278223490



4278190851



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287068280 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

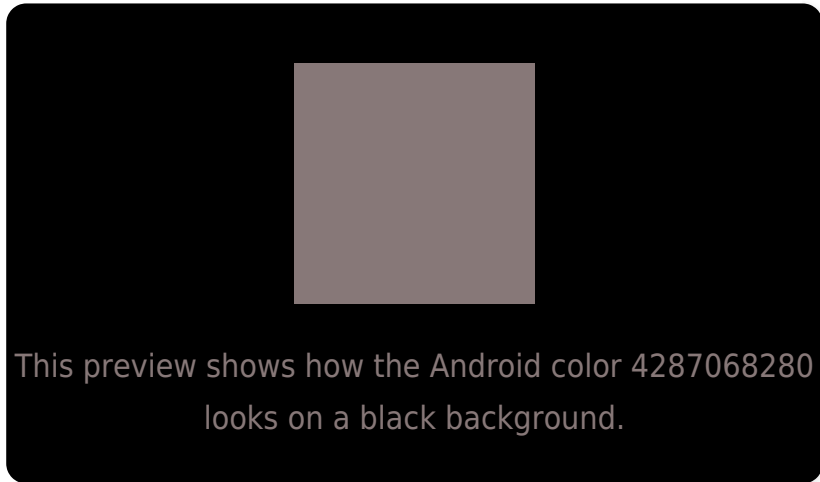
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

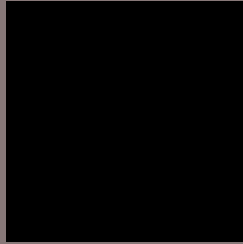
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4287068280 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287068280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287068280.

# 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**


4287068280

**Protanopia**

4286479226

**Deuteranopia**

4287199096



**Tritanopia**  
4287133568

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4287068280

**Protanomaly**

4286675577

**Deuteranomaly**

4287133560

**Tritanomaly**

4287133565

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4287068280

**Achromatopsia**

4286348412

**Achromatomaly**

4286610299

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287068280 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(135, 120, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 120, 120)  
}
```

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(135, 120, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 120, 120) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287068280 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(135, 120, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 120, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 120, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 120, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 120, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 120,  
120) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287068280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 120, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
120, 120) }
```

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