

# Converting Colors

Android(4282714516)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4282714516) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4282714516)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	450994
RGB	69, 9, 148
RGB Percent	27%, 4%, 58%
CMY	0.7294, 0.9647, 0.4196
CMYK	0.53, 0.94, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	266°, 89%, 31%
HSV	266°, 94%, 58%
XYZ	7.8972, 3.5987, 28.2954
YIQ	42.7860, -8.8590, 55.9490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

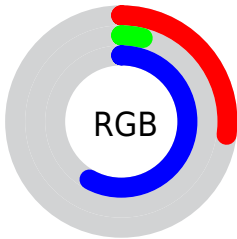
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	69, 9, 148
Decimal	4524436
CIELab	22.30, 53.10, -61.60
CIELCh	22, 81.329, 310.765
Yxy	3.5987, 0.1985, 0.0904
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282714516 (0xFF450994)
YUV	42.7860, 51.8705, 22.9897
Hunter-Lab	18.9702, 41.1108, -75.1557

# Details

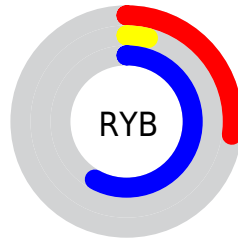
The Android color **4282714516** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **4283995145**, and the grayscale version is **4280953386**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4286530251**, and **4278190176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4282384532**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4283242644**.

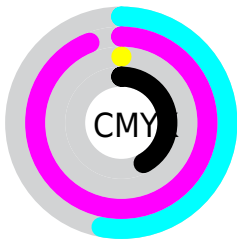
# Distribution



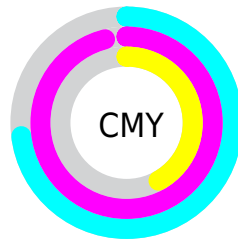
- Red (27%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4282714516 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 4282714516 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4282714516

 4282714516

4294967295

 4280615033

 4286530251

 4278190176

 4288371944

 4278190151

 4290279167

 4278191152

 4292186623

 4278190362

 4294159615

 4278190080

 4294953215

 4294960639

 4282714516

 4282714516

■ 4282384532

■ 4283242644

■ 4283836308

■ 4284364180

■ 4284957844

■ 4285485972

■ 4286014100

■ 4286607764

■ 4287135636

■ 4287729300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278205105



4282714516



4286971999

# Triad

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



4282714516



4284555520



4278208843

# Complementary

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



4282714516



4283995145

# 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.



4278208261



4282714516



4281219584

# Square

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



4282714516



4286840832



4278207488



4278209157

# Rectangle

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



4282714516



4287889463



4278207488



4278208822



# Sweetspot

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



4282714516



4288776895



4278803092



4283318369



4292927712



4284572001



# Same Dimension

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



4282714516



4283629759



4287105428



4282794826



4282056842



4278452234



# Inverse Universe

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



4287891800



4290707565



4279604233



4283056967



4287234126

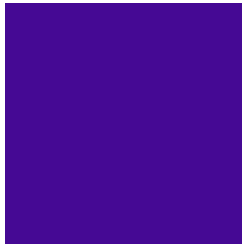


4278845446



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4282714516 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

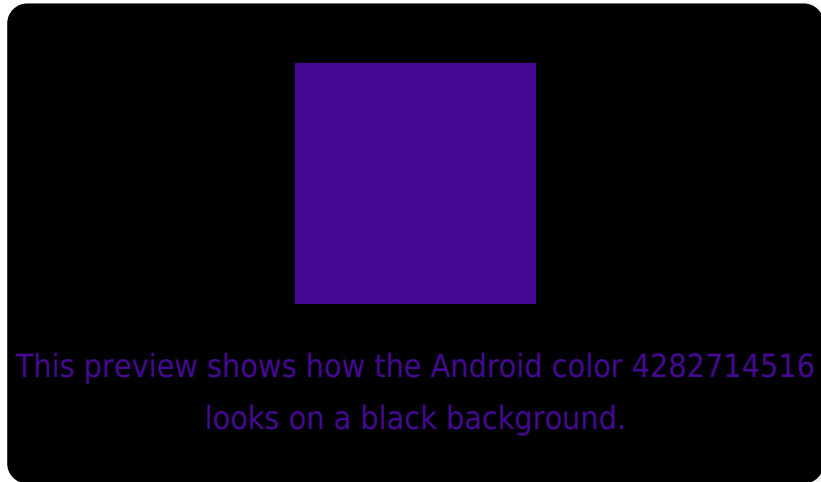
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

# Black 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

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



# Android 4282714516 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4282714516.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4282714516.

# 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**  
4282714516

**Protanopia**  
4278204016

**Deuteranopia**  
4278204768



# Trichromacy



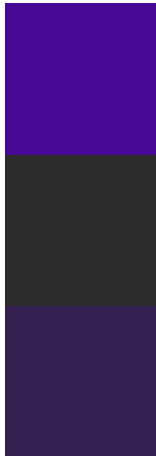
**Original Color**  
4282714516

**Protanomaly**  
4279838333

**Deuteranomaly**  
4279838835

**Tritanomaly**  
4281608286

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4282714516

**Achromatopsia**  
4281019179

**Achromatomaly**  
4281605969

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4282714516 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(69, 9, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 9, 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(69, 9, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 9, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4282714516 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(69, 9, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 9, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 9, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 9, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 9, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 9, 148)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4282714516 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 9, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 9,  
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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