

# Converting Colors

Android(4283498647)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283498647) contains.

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**Color**

**Android(4283498647)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	510097
RGB	81, 0, 151
RGB Percent	32%, 0%, 59%
CMY	0.6824, 1.0000, 0.4078
CMYK	0.46, 1.00, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	272°, 100%, 30%
HSV	272°, 100%, 59%
XYZ	8.9793, 3.9837, 29.5738
YIQ	41.4330, -0.1950, 64.1330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

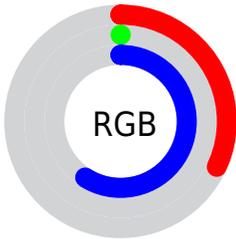
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	81, 0, 151
Decimal	5308567
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	23.62, 56.96, -61.22
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	24, 83.615, 312.935
Yxy	3.9837, 0.2111, 0.0937
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283498647 (0xFF510097)
YUV	41.4330, 54.0165, 34.7003
Hunter-Lab	19.9592, 45.3751, -73.8794

# Details

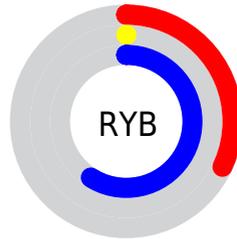
The Android color **4283498647** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660099**. A complement of this color would be **4282816256**, and the grayscale version is **4280887593**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4287250638**, and **4279304291** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4283498647**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4283961239**.

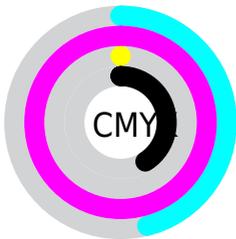
# Distribution



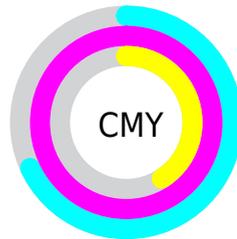
- Red (32%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283498647 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 4283498647 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 4283498647

 4283498647

4294967295

 4281532540

 4287250638

 4279304291

 4289158123

 4278190154

 4291065343

 4278191154

 4292972799

 4278190620

 4294946047

 4278190080

 4294953215

 4294960639

 4283498647

■ 4283961239

■ 4284423831

■ 4284886423

■ 4285349015

■ 4285811863

■ 4286274455

■ 4286737047

■ 4287199639

■ 4287662231

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278205368



4283498647



4287561823

# Triad

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



4283498647



4284622592



4278209875

# Complementary

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



4283498647



4282816256

# 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.



4278209294



4283498647



4281089536

# Square

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



4283498647



4287102976



4278208256



4278210191

# Rectangle

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



4283498647



4288348214



4278208256



4278209597

# Sweetspot

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



4283498647



4289300932



4278208151



4283646051



4293125091



4284703587



# Same Dimension

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



4283498647



4285071556



4288086162



4282991949



4283105420



4278648845



# Inverse Universe

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



4288086086



4291035227



4278228741



4283254088



4287365185

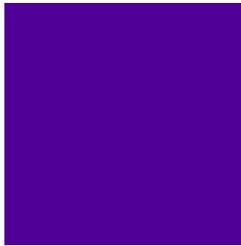


4279042054



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283498647 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

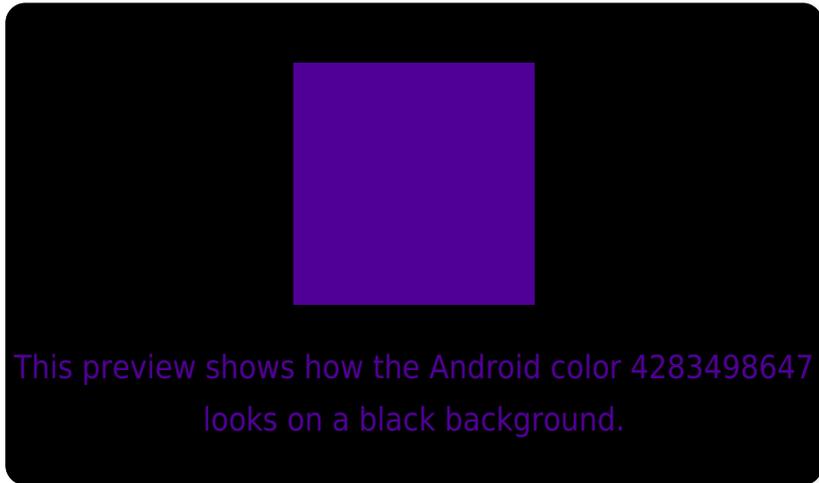
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

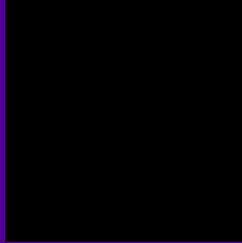
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 4283498647 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283498647.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283498647.

# 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**  
4283498647

**Deuteranopia**  
4278205799

**Tritanopia**  
4282071872

# Trichromacy

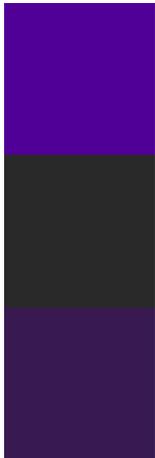


**Original Color**  
4283498647

**Deuteranomaly**  
4280100728

**Tritanomaly**  
4282590816

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4283498647

**Achromatopsia**  
4280887593

**Achromatomaly**  
4281866833

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283498647 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(81, 0, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 0, 151)  
}
```

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(81, 0, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 0, 151) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283498647 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(81, 0, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 0, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 0, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 0, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 0, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 0, 151)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283498647 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 0, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 0,  
151) }
```

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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