

# Converting Colors

Android(4283969113)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283969113) contains.

<b>Android(4283969113)</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(4283969113)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	582E59
RGB	88, 46, 89
RGB Percent	35%, 18%, 35%
CMY	0.6549, 0.8196, 0.6510
CMYK	0.01, 0.48, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	299°, 32%, 26%
HSV	299°, 48%, 35%
XYZ	6.8047, 4.7500, 10.0094
YIQ	63.4600, 11.2290, 22.2770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

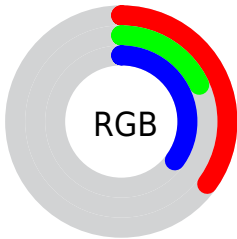
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	88, 46, 89
Decimal	5779033
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	26.01, 26.54, -17.83
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	26, 31.972, 326.100
Yxy	4.7500, 0.3156, 0.2203
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283969113 (0xFF582E59)
YUV	63.4600, 12.5912, 21.5216
Hunter-Lab	21.7944, 17.5912, -11.9736

# Details

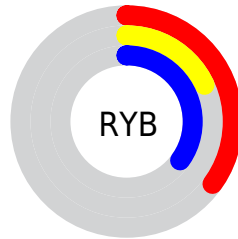
The Android color **4283969113** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **4281293102**, and the grayscale version is **4282335039**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4287323531**, and **4280877355** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4283966809**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4283971417**.

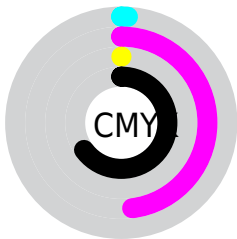
# Distribution



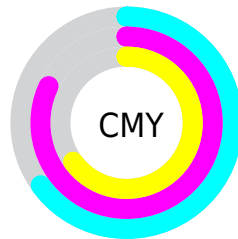
- Red (35%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283969113 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 4283969113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



4283969113

4283969113

4294967295

4282390337

4287323531

4280877355

4289099686

4278976534

4290875841

4278190080

4292717533

4294625273

4294960127

4283969113

4283969113

4283966809

4283971417

■ 4283964505

■ 4283973721

■ 4283896665

■ 4284041561

■ 4283894361

■ 4284043865

■ 4283892313

■ 4284045913

■ 4283891801

■ 4284048217

■ 4284050521

■ 4284118361

■ 4284120665

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4281874537



4283969113



4284950338

# Triad

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



4283969113



4283251464



4278208850

# Complementary

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



4283969113



4281293102

# 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.



4278208825



4283969113



4281680398

# Square

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



4283969113



4284428821



4279519009



4278208358

# Rectangle

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



4283969113



4285146929



4279519009



4278208842



# Sweetspot

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



4283969113



4285686643



4281216857



4282003771



4290427578



4282071867



# Same Dimension

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



4283969113



4285608051



4284034629



4281018155



4285071467



4293198059



# Inverse Universe

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



4284034607



4285739058



4281227586



4281018151



4285202434

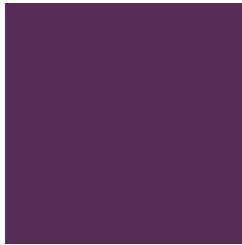


4293591045



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283969113 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

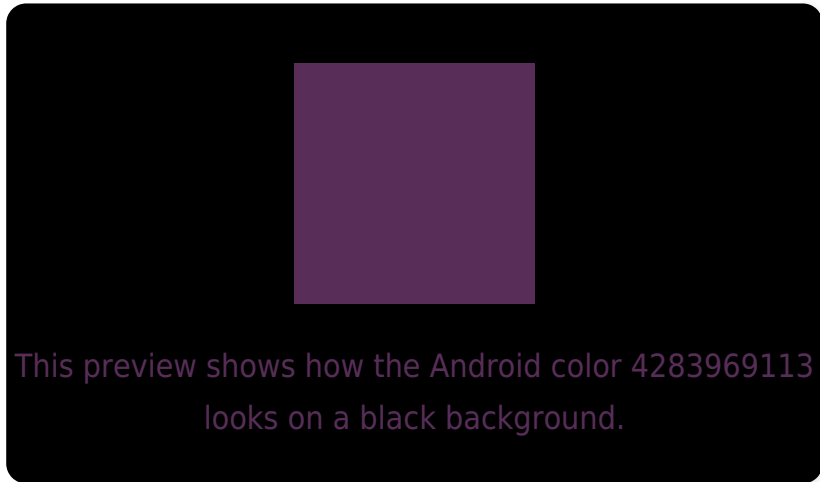
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4283969113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283969113.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283969113.

# 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**

4283969113

**Protanopia**

4281220454

**Deuteranopia**

4281744726



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4283969113

**Protanomaly**

4282202209

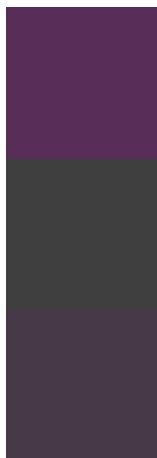
**Deuteranomaly**

4282529879

**Tritanomaly**

4283773509

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4283969113

**Achromatopsia**

4282335039

**Achromatomaly**

4282923336

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283969113 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(88, 46, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 46, 89)  
}
```

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(88, 46, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 46, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283969113 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(88, 46, 89) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 46, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(88, 46, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 46, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 46, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 46, 89)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283969113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 46, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 46,  
89) }
```

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