

# Converting Colors

Android(4284037498)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284037498) contains.

<b>Android(4284037498)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4284037498)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	59397A
RGB	89, 57, 122
RGB Percent	35%, 22%, 48%
CMY	0.6510, 0.7765, 0.5216
CMYK	0.27, 0.53, 0.00, 0.52
HSL	270°, 36%, 35%
HSV	270°, 53%, 48%
XYZ	9.0958, 6.4552, 19.1789
YIQ	73.9780, -1.7930, 26.9990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

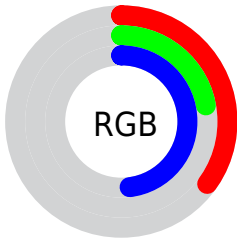
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	89, 57, 122
Decimal	5847418
CIE Lab	30.53, 28.13, -31.88
CIE LCh	31, 42.517, 311.421
Yxy	6.4552, 0.2619, 0.1859
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284037498 (0xFF59397A)
YUV	73.9780, 23.6748, 13.1743
Hunter-Lab	25.4072, 19.4407, -26.9708

# Details

The Android color **4284037498** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **4284119609**, and the grayscale version is **4283058762**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4287457711**, and **4280814665** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4283641210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4284433786**.

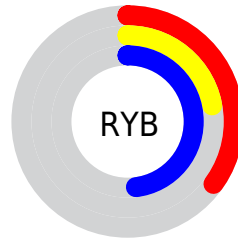
# Distribution



 Red (35%)

 Green (22%)

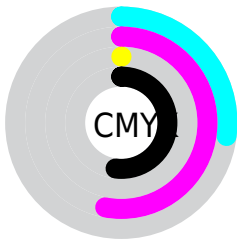
 Blue (48%)




 Red (35%)

 Yellow (22%)

 Blue (48%)

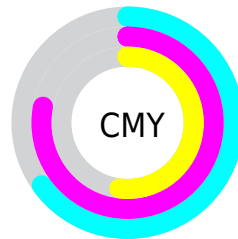


 Cyan (27%)

 Magenta (53%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (52%)



 Cyan (65%)

 Magenta (78%)

 Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284037498 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 4284037498 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



4284037498

4284037498

4294967295

4282393185

4287457711

4280814665

4289233866

4279631922

4291075559

4278190364

4292917503

4278190080

4294825215

4294963455

4284037498

4284037498

4283641210

4284433786

■ 4283244922

■ 4284830074

■ 4282782842

■ 4285292154

■ 4282386554

■ 4285688442

■ 4282122362

■ 4286084730

■ 4286481018

■ 4286877306

■ 4287339386

■ 4287735674

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278798473



4284037498



4286065246

# Triad

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



4284037498



4285021952



4278212436

# Complementary

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



4284037498



4284119609

# 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.



4278212145



4284037498



4283189760

# Square

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



4284037498



4286328861



4280701456



4278212211

# Rectangle

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



4284037498



4286653768



4280701456



4278212425



# Sweetspot

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



4284037498



4287727006



4281949050



4282859599



4291809231



4283387727



# Same Dimension

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



4284037498



4285217182



4286134650



4282005309



4282253437



4286316796



# Inverse Universe

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



4286200154



4288559468



4282022457



4282201914



4286382143



4294705280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284037498 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

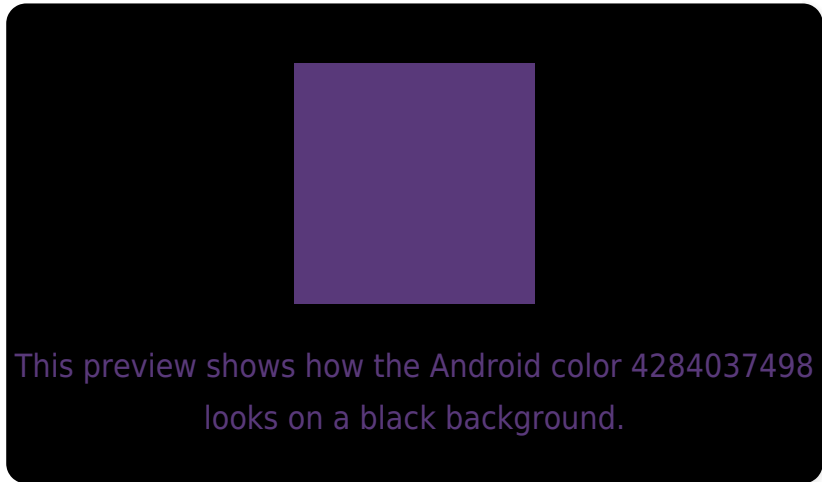
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

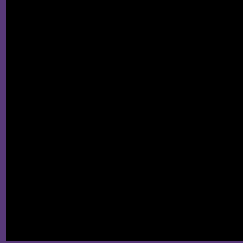
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4284037498 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284037498.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284037498.

# 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**  
4284037498

**Protanopia**  
4280698503

**Deuteranopia**  
4281026935



# Trichromacy



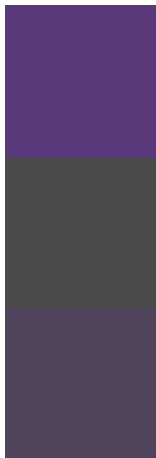
**Original Color**  
4284037498

**Protanomaly**  
4281942402

**Deuteranomaly**  
4282139512

**Tritanomaly**  
4283646299

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4284037498

**Achromatopsia**  
4283058762

**Achromatomaly**  
4283384923

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284037498 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(89, 57, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 57, 122)  
}
```

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(89, 57, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 57, 122) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284037498 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(89, 57, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 57, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 57, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 57, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 57, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 57,  
122) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284037498 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 57, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 57,  
122) }
```

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