

# Converting Colors

Android(4284629615)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284629615) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4284629615)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	62426F
RGB	98, 66, 111
RGB Percent	38%, 26%, 44%
CMY	0.6157, 0.7412, 0.5647
CMYK	0.12, 0.41, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	283°, 25%, 35%
HSV	283°, 41%, 44%
XYZ	9.8545, 7.6408, 15.9944
YIQ	80.6980, 4.6270, 20.7790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

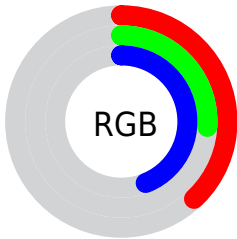
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	98, 66, 111
Decimal	6439535
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.22, 22.72, -20.66
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	33, 30.710, 317.722
Yxy	7.6408, 0.2943, 0.2282
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284629615 (0xFF62426F)
YUV	80.6980, 14.9389, 15.1739
Hunter-Lab	27.6420, 15.2624, -14.9573

# Details

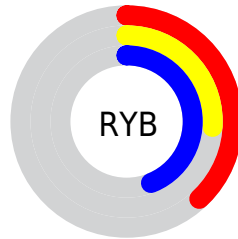
The Android color `4284629615` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `663366`. A complement of this color would be `4283395906`, and the grayscale version is `4283519313`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4288050083`, and `4281472575` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284430191`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284829039`.

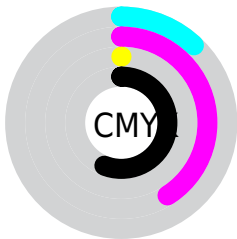
# Distribution



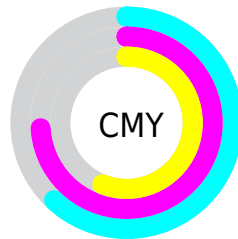
- Red (38%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284629615 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 4284629615 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4284629615



4284629615

4294967295



4283050838



4288050083



4281472575



4289760446



4280156201



4291602394



4278190355



4293509878



4278190080



4294958847



4294966271



4284629615



4284629615



4284430191



4284829039

■ 4284230767

■ 4285028463

■ 4283965807

■ 4285293423

■ 4283766383

■ 4285492847

■ 4283566703

■ 4285692527

■ 4283367535

■ 4285891951

■ 4286091375

■ 4286356335

■ 4286555759

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4282338428



4284629615



4285938265

# Triad

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



4284629615



4284827933



4278213212

# Complementary

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



4284629615



4283395906

# 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.



4278213187



4284629615



4283322654

# Square

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



4284629615



4285874219



4281489196



4278212721

# Rectangle

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



4284629615



4286265673



4281489196



4278213204



# Sweetspot

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



4284629615



4287398033



4282535791



4282859594



4291414473



4283058762



# Same Dimension

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



4284629615



4286401169



4285481574



4281741880



4283760760



4289724663



# Inverse Universe

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



4285481551



4287711839



4282543947



4281872948



4286054435

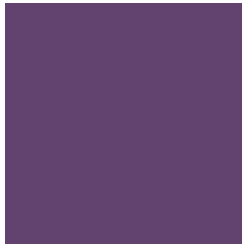


4294377543



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284629615 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

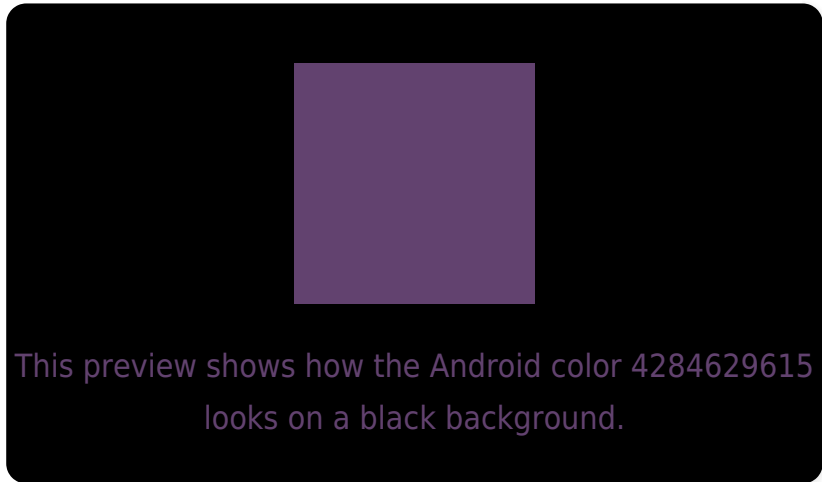
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

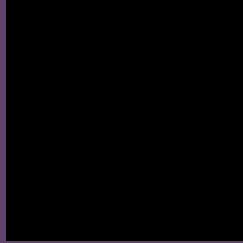
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4284629615 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284629615.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284629615.

# 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**  
4284629615

**Protanopia**  
4282338680

**Deuteranopia**  
4282666349



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4284629615

**Protanomaly**  
4283189621

**Deuteranomaly**  
4283386222

**Tritanomaly**  
4284434011

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4284629615

**Achromatopsia**  
4283519313

**Achromatomaly**  
4283911260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284629615 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(98, 66, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 66, 111)  
}
```

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(98, 66, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 66, 111) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284629615 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(98, 66, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 66, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 66, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 66, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 66, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 66,  
111) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284629615 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 66, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 66,  
111) }
```

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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