

# Converting Colors

Android(4285339039)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285339039) contains.

<b>Android(4285339039)</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(4285339039)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6D159F
RGB	109, 21, 159
RGB Percent	43%, 8%, 62%
CMY	0.5725, 0.9176, 0.3765
CMYK	0.31, 0.87, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	278°, 77%, 35%
HSV	278°, 87%, 62%
XYZ	12.8328, 6.2907, 33.3388
YIQ	63.0440, 8.1500, 61.5740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

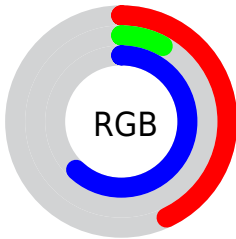
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	109, 21, 159
Decimal	7148959
CIE Lab	30.13, 57.65, -55.26
CIE LCh	30, 79.857, 316.214
Yxy	6.2907, 0.2446, 0.1199
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285339039 (0xFF6D159F)
YUV	63.0440, 47.3063, 40.3034
Hunter-Lab	25.0814, 47.4370, -61.2528

# Details

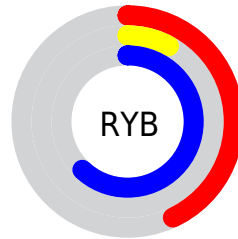
The Android color **4285339039** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660099**. A complement of this color would be **4282883861**, and the grayscale version is **4282335039**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4289023959**, and **4281663594** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4284941727**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4285736351**.

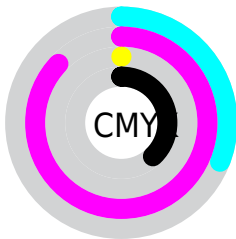
# Distribution



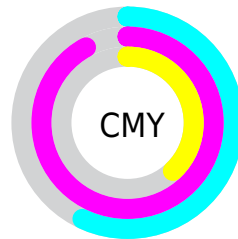
- Red (43%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285339039 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 4285339039 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4285339039

 4285339039

4294967295

 4283498628

 4289023959

 4281663594

 4290931443

 4280025170

 4292838911

 4278190137

 4294811903

 4278190627

 4294950399

 4278190089

 4294957567

 4278190080

 4294964991

 4285339039

 4285339039

■ 4284941727

■ 4285736351

■ 4284809375

■ 4286133663

■ 4286465439

■ 4286862751

■ 4287260063

■ 4287657119

■ 4287988895

■ 4288386207

■ 4288783519

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278207938



4285339039



4288741478

# Triad

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



4285339039



4285479424



4278213993

# Complementary

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



4285339039



4282883861

# 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.



4278213670



4285339039



4281880320

# Square

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



4285339039



4288086016



4278212608



4278214306

# Rectangle

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



4285339039



4289462334



4278212608



4278213971



# Sweetspot

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



4285339039



4290484687



4279584927



4284303465



4293454056



4285098345



# Same Dimension

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



4285339039



4286841039



4288615821



4283189071



4284153999



4278845455



# Inverse Universe

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



4288615751



4291756107



4279607079



4283385674



4287561780



4279173126



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285339039 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

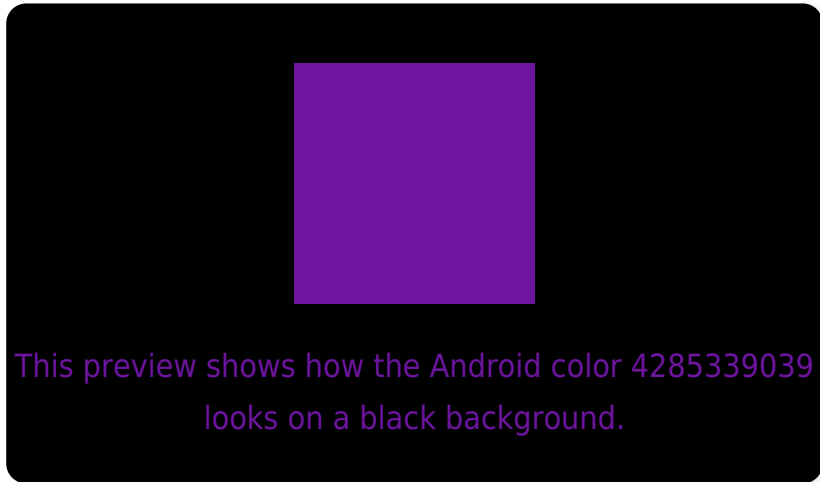
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

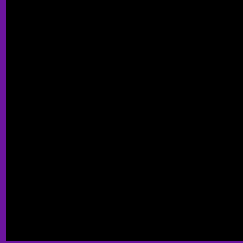
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4285339039 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285339039.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285339039.

# 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**  
4285339039

**Protanopia**  
4278208147

**Deuteranopia**  
4278209152



**Tritanopia**  
4284301381

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4285339039

**Protanomaly**  
4280824983

**Deuteranomaly**  
4280825739

**Tritanomaly**  
4284690534

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285339039

**Achromatopsia**  
4282335039

**Achromatomaly**  
4283445346

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285339039 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(109, 21, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 21, 159)  
}
```

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(109, 21, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 21, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285339039 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(109, 21, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 21, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(109, 21, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 21, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 21, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 21,  
159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285339039 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 21, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109, 21,  
159) }
```

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