

# Converting Colors

Android(4285745005)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285745005) contains.

<b>Android(4285745005)</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(4285745005)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	73476D
RGB	115, 71, 109
RGB Percent	45%, 28%, 43%
CMY	0.5490, 0.7216, 0.5725
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.05, 0.55
HSL	308°, 24%, 36%
HSV	308°, 38%, 45%
XYZ	12.0838, 9.2554, 15.6176
YIQ	88.4880, 14.0260, 21.1460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

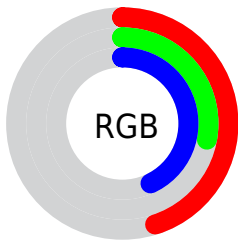
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	115, 71, 109
Decimal	7554925
CIE Lab	36.47, 25.24, -14.22
CIE LCh	36, 28.976, 330.601
Yxy	9.2554, 0.3270, 0.2504
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285745005 (0xFF73476D)
YUV	88.4880, 10.1124, 23.2510
Hunter-Lab	30.4228, 17.6596, -9.1407

# Details

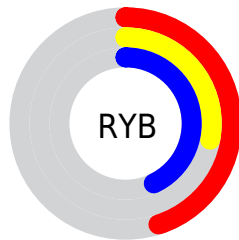
The Android color `4285745005` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `663366`. A complement of this color would be `4282872653`, and the grayscale version is `4283979864`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289231009`, and `4282521917` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285742187`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4285748079`.

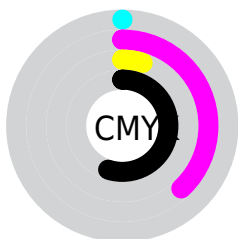
# Distribution



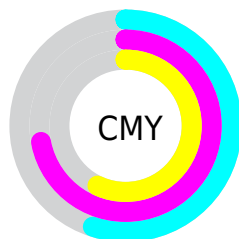
- Red (45%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285745005 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 4285745005 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4285745005



4285745005

4294967295



4284100693



4289231009



4282521917



4291007164



4281008935



4292914647



4279238674



4294756852



4278190080



4294960639



4285745005



4285745005



4285742187



4285748079



4285739114



4285750896

■ 4285736296

■ 4285753970

■ 4285733223

■ 4285756787

■ 4285730149

■ 4285759861

■ 4285727332

■ 4285762678

■ 4285726819

■ 4285765752

■ 4285768570

■ 4285771643

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283977854



4285745005



4286595926

# Triad

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



4285745005



4284699942



4278215021

# Complementary

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



4285745005



4282872653

# 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.



4278215254



4285745005



4283194156

# Square

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



4285745005



4285942830



4281229374



4278214270

# Rectangle

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



4285745005



4286726983



4281229374



4278215269



# Sweetspot

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



4285745005



4288054932



4283254643



4283253579



4291611852



4283256141



# Same Dimension

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



4285745005



4288041357



4285744983



4282070330



4286185578



4294574296



# Inverse Universe

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



4285745005



4288041357



4282872675



4282070330



4286185578

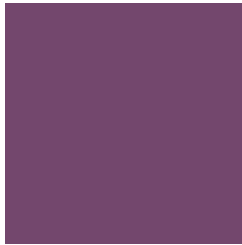


4294574296



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285745005 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

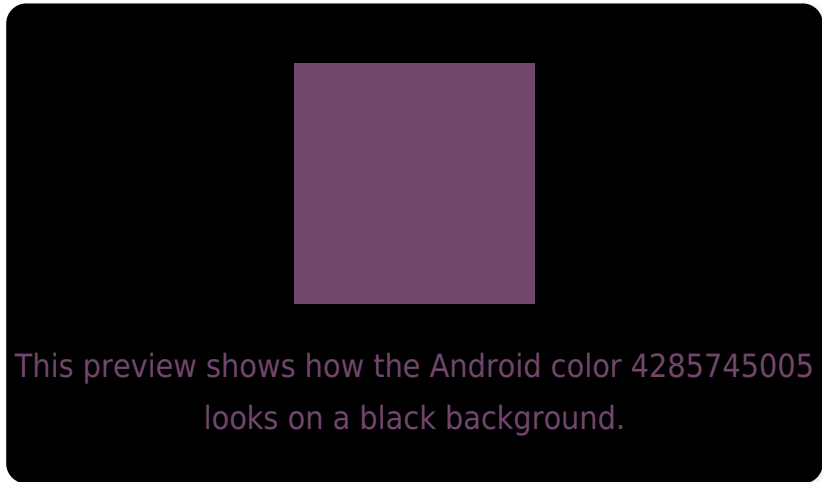
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

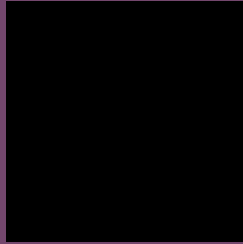
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4285745005 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285745005.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285745005.

# 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**

4285745005

**Protanopia**

4283192695

**Deuteranopia**

4283716715



# Trichromacy



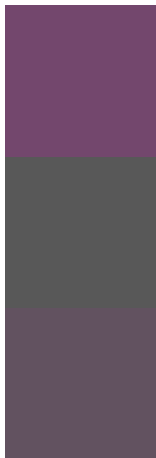
**Original Color**  
4285745005

**Protanomaly**  
4284108915

**Deuteranomaly**  
4284436332

**Tritanomaly**  
4285614684

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285745005

**Achromatopsia**  
4283979864

**Achromatomaly**  
4284633696

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285745005 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(115, 71, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 71, 109)  
}
```

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(115, 71, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 71, 109) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285745005 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

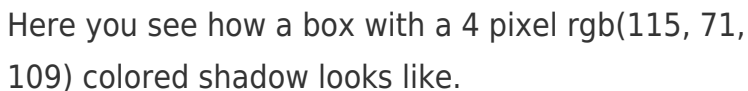
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(115, 71, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 71, 109) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 71, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 71, 109); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 71, 109); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 71, 109) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285745005 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 71, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115, 71,  
109) }
```

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