

# Converting Colors

Android(4285862992)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285862992) contains.

<b>Android(4285862992)</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(4285862992)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	751450
RGB	117, 20, 80
RGB Percent	46%, 8%, 31%
CMY	0.5412, 0.9216, 0.6863
CMYK	0.00, 0.83, 0.32, 0.54
HSL	323°, 71%, 27%
HSV	323°, 83%, 46%
XYZ	9.0342, 4.8614, 8.0516
YIQ	55.8430, 38.5520, 39.2240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

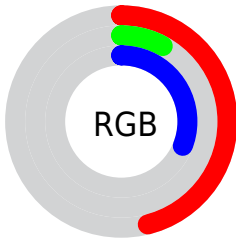
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	117, 20, 80
Decimal	7672912
CIELab	26.34, 45.70, -10.95
CIELCh	26, 46.996, 346.522
Yxy	4.8614, 0.4116, 0.2215
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285862992 (0xFF751450)
YUV	55.8430, 11.9094, 53.6347
Hunter-Lab	22.0486, 34.5539, -6.2172

# Details

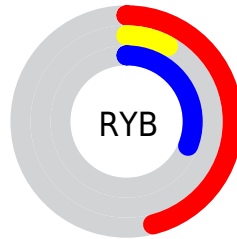
The Android color **4285862992** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **4279530809**, and the grayscale version is **4281874488**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4289481857**, and **4282384419** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4285859916**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4285866068**.

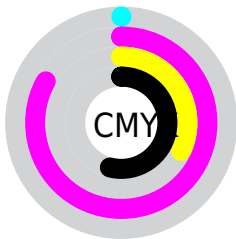
# Distribution



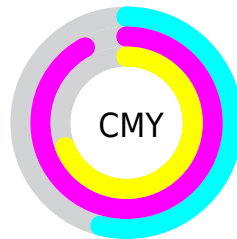
- Red (46%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285862992 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 4285862992 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4285862992



4285862992

4294967295



4284088377



4289481857



4282384419



4291389083



4280877068



4293296310



4278190080



4294941906



4294948846



4294956287



4294963711



4285862992



4285862992

■ 4285859916

■ 4285866068

■ 4285857864

■ 4285868889

■ 4285871965

■ 4285875042

■ 4285878118

■ 4285880939

■ 4285884015

■ 4285887092

■ 4285889912

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283902576



4285862992



4286320940

# Triad

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



4285862992



4282073856



4278209650

# Complementary

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



4285862992



4279530809

# 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.



4278210130



4285862992



4278470916

# Square

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



4285862992



4284167936



4278209836



4278208389

# Rectangle

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



4285862992



4285931029



4278209836



4278209896



# Sweetspot

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



4285862992



4288246666



4281865333



4283250244



4291611852



4283256141



# Same Dimension

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



4285862992



4288217695



4285862945



4282070328



4286185548



4294574235



# Inverse Universe

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



4285862992



4288217695



4279530856



4282070328



4286185548

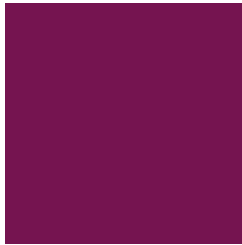


4294574235



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285862992 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

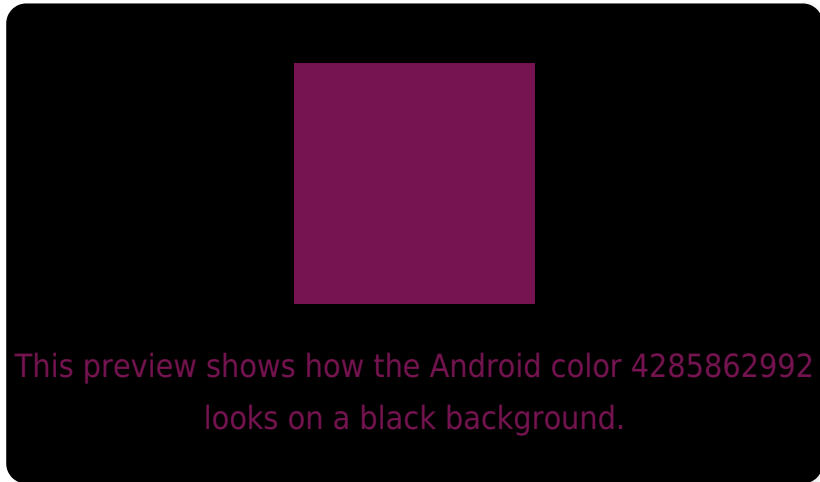
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

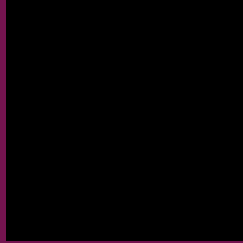
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4285862992 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285862992.

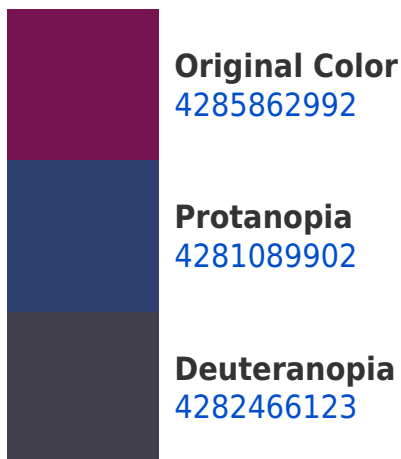


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285862992.

# 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





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4285862992

**Protanomaly**  
4282855267

**Deuteranomaly**  
4283707213

**Tritanomaly**  
4285734453

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285862992

**Achromatopsia**  
4281874488

**Achromatomaly**  
4283312961

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285862992 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(117, 20, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 20, 80)  
}
```

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(117, 20, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 20, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285862992 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(117, 20, 80) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 20, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(117, 20, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 20, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 20, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 20,  
80) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285862992 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 20, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 20,  
80) }
```

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