

# Converting Colors

Android(4286138491)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286138491) contains.

<b>Android(4286138491)</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(4286138491)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	79487B
RGB	121, 72, 123
RGB Percent	47%, 28%, 48%
CMY	0.5255, 0.7176, 0.5176
CMYK	0.02, 0.41, 0.00, 0.52
HSL	298°, 26%, 38%
HSV	298°, 41%, 48%
XYZ	13.7777, 10.1297, 19.9680
YIQ	92.4650, 12.8330, 26.2490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

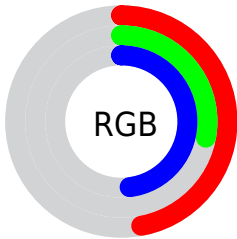
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	121, 72, 123
Decimal	7948411
CIE Lab	38.07, 29.57, -20.40
CIE LCh	38, 35.926, 325.406
Yxy	10.1297, 0.3140, 0.2309
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286138491 (0xFF79487B)
YUV	92.4650, 15.0538, 25.0252
Hunter-Lab	31.8272, 21.5730, -14.9186

# Details

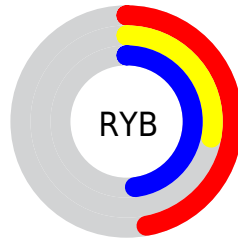
The Android color `4286138491` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `663366`. A complement of this color would be `4283071304`, and the grayscale version is `4284243036`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289624752`, and `4282849610` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286135419`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286141563`.

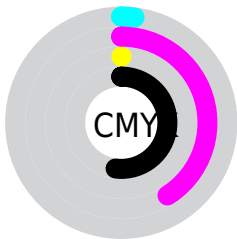
# Distribution



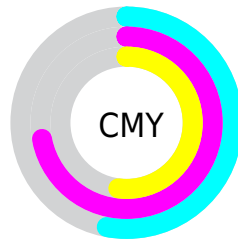
- Red (47%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286138491 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 4286138491 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286138491



4286138491

4294967295



4284428386



4289624752



4282849610



4291466443



4281270835



4293373927



4279959582



4294953983



4278190080



4294961151



4286138491



4286138491



4286135419



4286141563



4286066555



4286210427

■ 4286063483

■ 4286213499

■ 4285994875

■ 4286282107

■ 4285991547

■ 4286285179

■ 4285923451

■ 4286354043

■ 4286357115

■ 4286425723

■ 4286429051

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283716750



4286138491



4287381599

# Triad

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



4286138491



4285421341



4278216818

# Complementary

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



4286138491



4283071304

# 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.



4278216788



4286138491



4283522850

# Square

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



4286138491



4286794794



4281165111



4278216073

# Rectangle

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



4286138491



4287643724



4281165111



4278216808



# Sweetspot

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



4286138491



4288712097



4282927995



4283516498



4291940817



4283585106



# Same Dimension

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



4286138491



4288565409



4286269540



4282201917



4286054525



4294115580



# Inverse Universe

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



4286269514



4288761939



4282940255



4282201911



4286382085

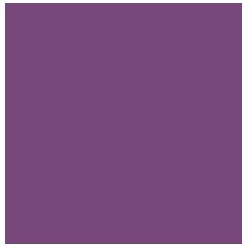


4294705162



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286138491 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

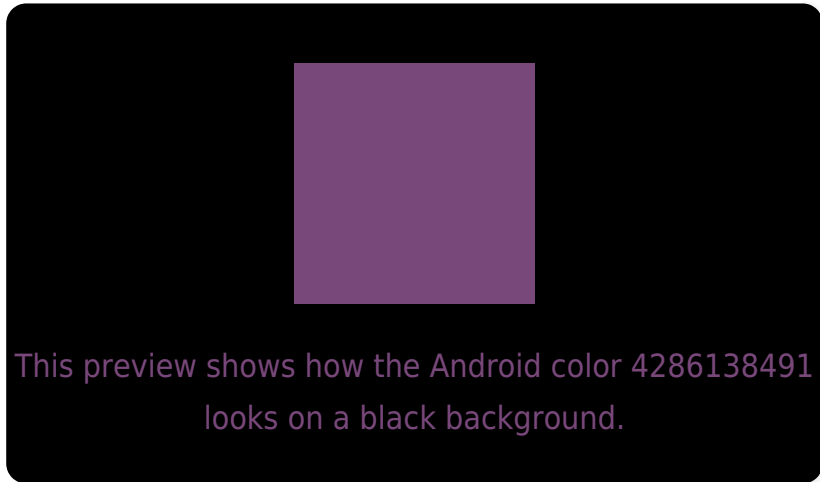
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4286138491 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286138491.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286138491.

# 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**  
4286138491

**Protanopia**  
4282996872

**Deuteranopia**  
4283586936



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4286138491

**Protanomaly**  
4284109443

**Deuteranomaly**  
4284502905

**Tritanomaly**  
4285943139

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286138491

**Achromatopsia**  
4284243036

**Achromatomaly**  
4284962151

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286138491 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(121, 72, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(121, 72, 123)  
}
```

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(121, 72, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(121, 72, 123) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286138491 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(121, 72, 123) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(121, 72, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(121, 72, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(121, 72, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 72, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 72,  
123) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286138491 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(121, 72, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(121, 72,  
123) }
```

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