

# Converting Colors

Android(4286530412)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286530412) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4286530412)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7F436C
RGB	127, 67, 108
RGB Percent	50%, 26%, 42%
CMY	0.5020, 0.7373, 0.5765
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.15, 0.50
HSL	319°, 31%, 38%
HSV	319°, 47%, 50%
XYZ	13.4663, 9.6090, 15.3323
YIQ	89.6140, 22.5990, 25.4710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

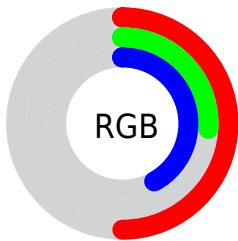
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	127, 67, 108
Decimal	8340332
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.13, 31.64, -12.45
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 34.004, 338.532
Yxy	9.6090, 0.3506, 0.2502
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286530412 (0xFF7F436C)
YUV	89.6140, 9.0643, 32.7875
Hunter-Lab	30.9985, 23.2965, -7.6269

# Details

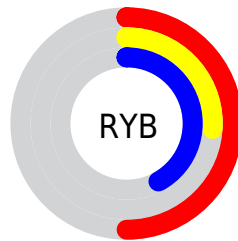
The Android color `4286530412` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `663366`. A complement of this color would be `4282613590`, and the grayscale version is `4284111450`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290082207`, and `4283175741` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286527080`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286533744`.

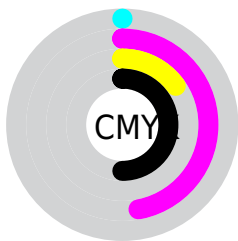
# Distribution



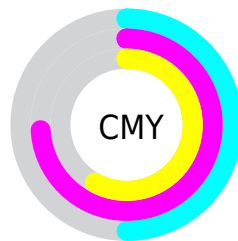
- Red (50%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286530412 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 4286530412 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286530412



4286530412

4294967295



4284820308



4290082207



4283175741



4291923898



4281597991



4293831382



4280156177



4294952691



4278190080



4294959871



4286530412



4286530412



4286527080



4286533744



4286524004



4286536820

■ 4286520672

■ 4286540152

■ 4286517340

■ 4286543484

■ 4286514008

■ 4286546816

■ 4286513239

■ 4286549892

■ 4286553224

■ 4286556556

■ 4286559632

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284763522



4286530412



4287250257

# Triad

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



4286530412



4284504094



4278215801

# Complementary

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



4286530412



4282613590

# 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.



4278216031



4286530412



4282539819

# Square

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



4286530412



4286009124



4279657538



4278214794

# Rectangle

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



4286530412



4287185471



4279657538



4278216049



# Sweetspot

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



4286530412



4289105822



4283843455



4283713104



4292138196



4283716692



# Same Dimension

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



4286530412



4289087368



4286530382



4282399038



4286578775



4278190080



# Inverse Universe

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



4286530412



4289087368



4282613620



4282399038



4286578775

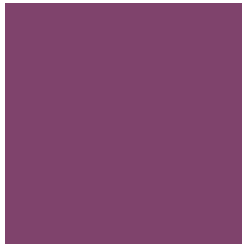


4278190080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286530412 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

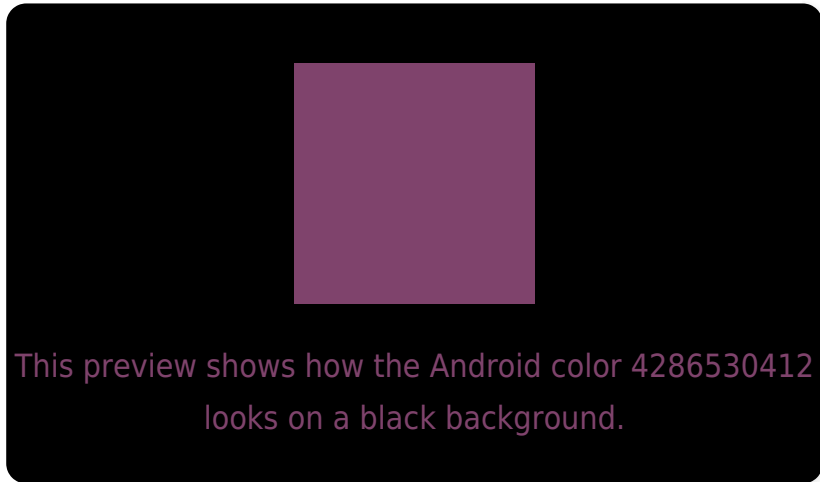
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

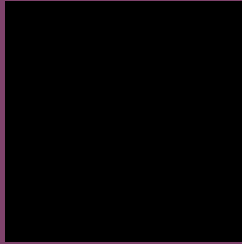
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4286530412 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286530412.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286530412.

# 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**  
4286530412

**Protanopia**  
4283258746

**Deuteranopia**  
4283979369



**Tritanopia**  
4286335311

# Trichromacy



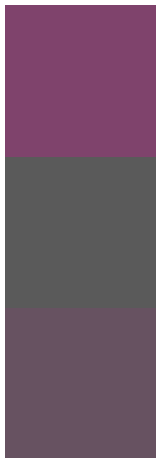
**Original Color**  
4286530412

**Protanomaly**  
4284436597

**Deuteranomaly**  
4284895082

**Tritanomaly**  
4286400346

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286530412

**Achromatopsia**  
4284111450

**Achromatomaly**  
4284961377

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286530412 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(127, 67, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 67, 108)  
}
```

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(127, 67, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 67, 108) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286530412 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(127, 67, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 67, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 67, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 67, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 67, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 67,  
108) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286530412 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 67, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127, 67,  
108) }
```

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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