

# Converting Colors

Android(4286912843)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286912843) contains.

<b>Android(4286912843)</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(4286912843)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85194B
RGB	133, 25, 75
RGB Percent	52%, 10%, 29%
CMY	0.4784, 0.9020, 0.7059
CMYK	0.00, 0.81, 0.44, 0.48
HSL	332°, 68%, 31%
HSV	332°, 81%, 52%
XYZ	11.2905, 6.1898, 7.2563
YIQ	62.9920, 48.3180, 38.4460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

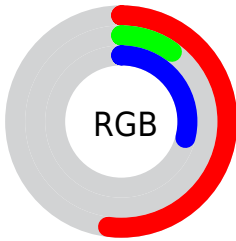
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	133, 25, 75
Decimal	8722763
CIELab	29.89, 48.00, -1.97
CIElCh	30, 48.043, 357.648
Yxy	6.1898, 0.4564, 0.2502
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286912843 (0xFF85194B)
YUV	62.9920, 5.9199, 61.3970
Hunter-Lab	24.8793, 37.4664, 0.1230

# Details

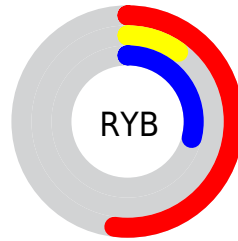
The Android color **4286912843** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **4279862611**, and the grayscale version is **4282335039**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4290662780**, and **4283301919** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4286909508**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4286916178**.

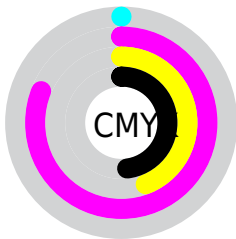
# Distribution



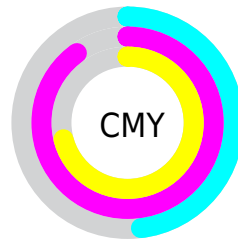
- Red (52%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286912843 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 4286912843 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4286912843

 4286912843

4294967295

 4285071412

 4290662780

 4283301919

 4292570261

 4281794567

 4294543280

 4278910976

 4294943435

 4278190080

 4294950632

 4294958079

 4294965503

 4286912843

 4286912843

■ 4286909508

■ 4286916178

■ 4286906430

■ 4286919769

■ 4286923104

■ 4286926440

■ 4286930031

■ 4286933366

■ 4286936701

■ 4286940036

■ 4286943627

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285475439



4286912843



4286914854

# Triad

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



4286912843



4281617920



4278211717

# Complementary

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



4286912843



4279862611

# 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.



4278212456



4286912843



4278211611

# Square

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



4286912843



4284040192



4278212162



4278209682

# Rectangle

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



4286912843



4286262542



4278212162



4278211965



# Sweetspot

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



4286912843



4289561751



4283636101



4283907657



4292269782



4283914071



# Same Dimension

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



4286912843



4289529171



4286913817



4282530879



4286709820



4278386689



# Inverse Universe

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



4286912843



4289529171



4279861637



4282530879



4286709820

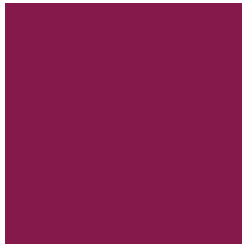


4278386689



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286912843 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

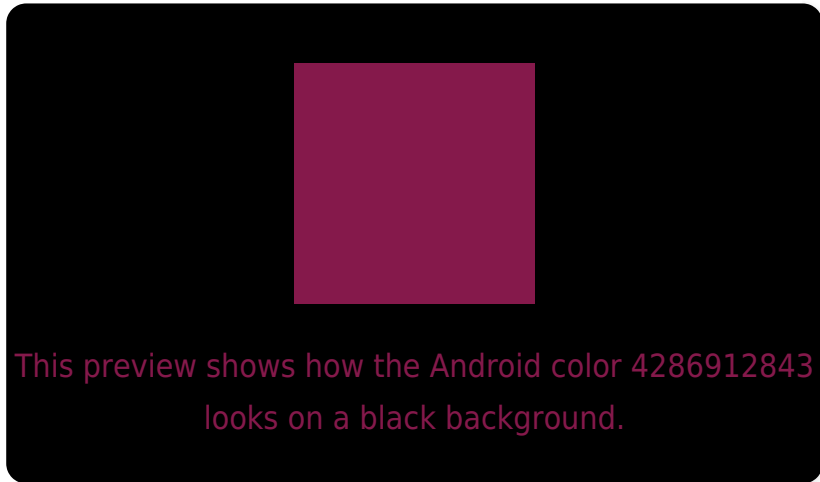
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4286912843 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286912843.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286912843.

# 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**

4286912843

**Protanopia**

4282271591

**Deuteranopia**

4283450950



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4286912843

**Protanomaly**  
4283971165

**Deuteranomaly**  
4284692040

**Tritanomaly**  
4286849331

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286912843

**Achromatopsia**  
4282335039

**Achromatomaly**  
4283969859

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286912843 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(133, 25, 75)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 25, 75)  
}
```

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(133, 25, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 25, 75) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286912843 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(133, 25, 75) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 25, 75) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(133, 25, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 25, 75); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 25, 75);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 25,  
75) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286912843 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 25, 75) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133, 25,  
75) }
```

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