

# Converting Colors

Android(4286972057)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286972057) contains.

<b>Android(4286972057)</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(4286972057)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	860099
RGB	134, 0, 153
RGB Percent	53%, 0%, 60%
CMY	0.4745, 1.0000, 0.4000
CMYK	0.12, 1.00, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	293°, 100%, 30%
HSV	293°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	15.5813, 7.3682, 30.7380
YIQ	57.5080, 30.7510, 75.9910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

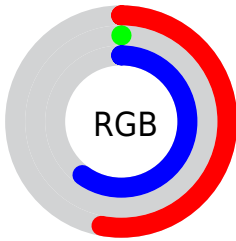
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	134, 0, 153
Decimal	8781977
CIELab	32.63, 64.03, -47.35
CIElCh	33, 79.639, 323.516
Yxy	7.3682, 0.2902, 0.1372
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286972057 (0xFF860099)
YUV	57.5080, 47.0776, 67.0835
Hunter-Lab	27.1445, 54.9584, -48.1378

# Details

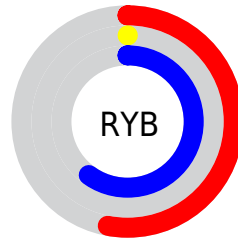
The Android color **4286972057** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **4279474432**, and the grayscale version is **4281940281**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4290726864**, and **4283367525** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4286972057**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4287106969**.

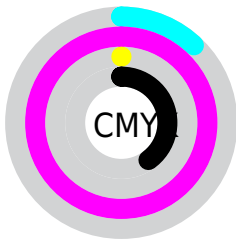
# Distribution



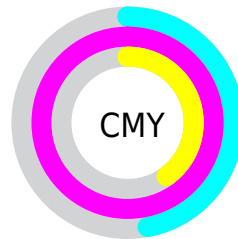
- Red (53%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286972057 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 4286972057 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286972057



4286972057

4294967295



4285137023



4290726864



4283367525



4292634605



4281663564



4294607871



4279762997



4294942719



4278190622



4294950143



4278190080



4294957567



4294964991



4286972057

■ 4287106969

■ 4287242137

■ 4287377049

■ 4287511961

■ 4287647129

■ 4287716505

■ 4287851417

■ 4287986329

■ 4288121497

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278207427



4286972057



4289593437

# Triad

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



4286972057



4285154816



4278215806

# Complementary

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



4286972057



4279474432

# 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.



4278215485



4286972057



4281096192

# Square

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



4286972057



4288028160



4278214656



4278215603

# Rectangle

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



4286972057



4289921076



4278214656



4278215785



# Sweetspot

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



4286972057



4290743239



4278195353



4284432483



4293125091



4284703587



# Same Dimension

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



4286972057



4289593543



4288217185



4283188557



4286251148



4278910989



# Inverse Universe

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



4288217107



4291231769



4278229304



4283254086



4287365137



4279042050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286972057 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

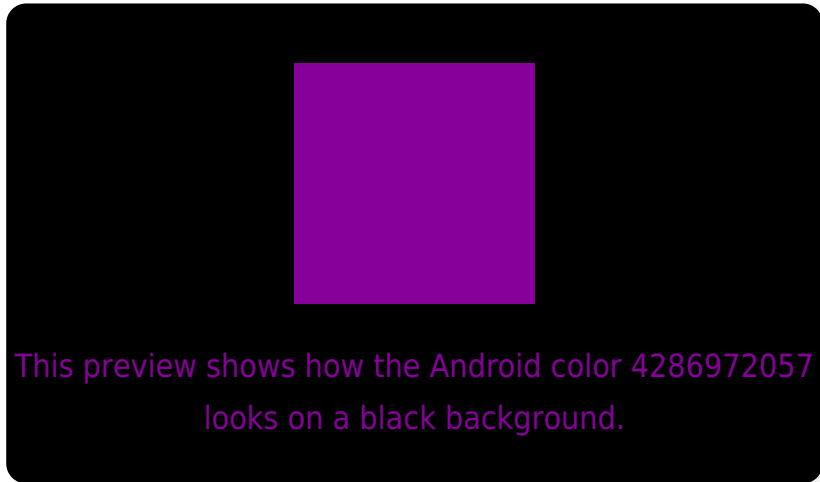
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

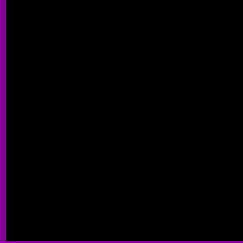
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4286972057 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286972057.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286972057.

# 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**  
4286972057

**Protanopia**  
4278209954

**Deuteranopia**  
4278407568



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4286972057



**Protanomaly**

4281414047



**Deuteranomaly**

4281545875



**Tritanomaly**

4286522976

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4286972057



**Achromatopsia**

4282006074



**Achromatomaly**

4283835741

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286972057 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(134, 0, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 0, 153)  
}
```

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(134, 0, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 0, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286972057 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(134, 0, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 0, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 0, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 0, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 0, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 0,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286972057 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 0, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134, 0,  
153) }
```

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