

# Converting Colors

Android(4287179171)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287179171) contains.

<b>Android(4287179171)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4287179171)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8929A3
RGB	137, 41, 163
RGB Percent	54%, 16%, 64%
CMY	0.4627, 0.8392, 0.3608
CMYK	0.16, 0.75, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	287°, 60%, 40%
HSV	287°, 75%, 64%
XYZ	17.7203, 9.5486, 35.5594
YIQ	83.6120, 18.0540, 58.2940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

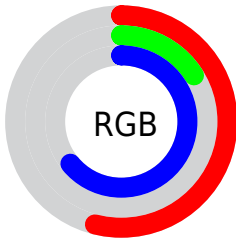
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	137, 41, 163
Decimal	8989091
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.02, 57.10, -46.32
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 73.526, 320.955
Yxy	9.5486, 0.2820, 0.1520
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287179171 (0xFF8929A3)
YUV	83.6120, 39.1383, 46.8213
Hunter-Lab	30.9008, 48.2860, -46.5981

# Details

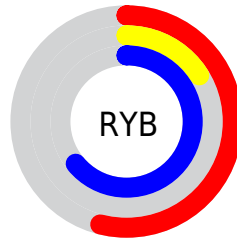
The Android color **4287179171** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **4282622761**, and the grayscale version is **4283650899**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4290928859**, and **4283564142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4286978467**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4287379875**.

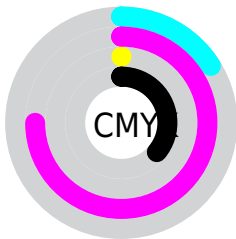
# Distribution



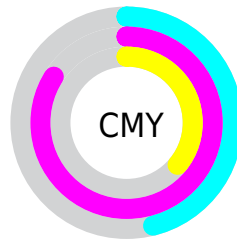
- Red (54%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287179171 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 4287179171 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



4287179171

4287179171

4294967295

4285399432

4290928859

4283564142

4292836343

4281860181

4294744063

4280221757

4294947839

4278190630

4294955007

4278190351

4294962431

4278190080

4287179171

4287179171

4286978467

4287379875

■ 4286711971

■ 4287646371

■ 4286578851

■ 4287847075

■ 4288113315

■ 4288314019

■ 4288580515

■ 4288781219

■ 4289047459

■ 4289248419

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278210760



4287179171



4289921132

# Triad

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



4287179171



4286205440



4278218624

# Complementary

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



4287179171



4282622761

# 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.



4278218051



4287179171



4282671104

# Square

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



4287179171



4288818432



4278216960



4278218164

# Rectangle

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



4287179171



4290379845



4278216960



4278218604



# Sweetspot

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



4287179171



4291470804



4280894371



4284829547



4293651435



4285229931



# Same Dimension

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



4287179171



4289402324



4288883072



4283451730



4285661329



4279107602



# Inverse Universe

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



4288883011



4292089150



4280918860



4283582795



4287692831



4279369732



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287179171 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

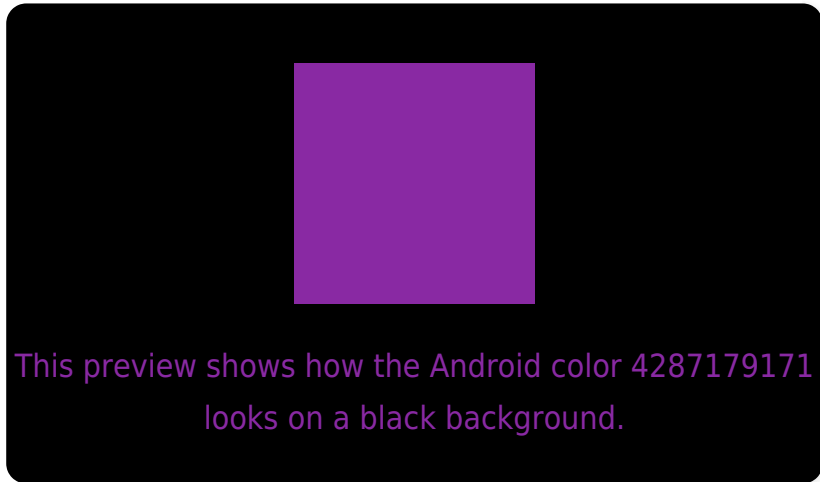
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

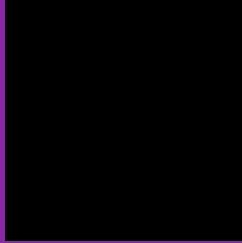
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4287179171 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287179171.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287179171.

# 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**

4287179171



**Protanomaly**

4281484718



**Deuteranomaly**

4282730654



**Tritanomaly**

4286659949

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4287179171



**Achromatopsia**

4283716692



**Achromatomaly**

4284957809

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287179171 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(137, 41, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 41, 163)  
}
```

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(137, 41, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 41, 163) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287179171 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(137, 41, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 41, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 41, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 41, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 41, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 41,  
163) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287179171 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 41, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137, 41,  
163) }
```

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