

# Converting Colors

Android(4287315888)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287315888) contains.

<b>Android(4287315888)</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(4287315888)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8B3FB0
RGB	139, 63, 176
RGB Percent	55%, 25%, 69%
CMY	0.4549, 0.7529, 0.3098
CMYK	0.21, 0.64, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	280°, 47%, 47%
HSV	280°, 64%, 69%
XYZ	20.2614, 12.1786, 42.3571
YIQ	98.6060, 9.0230, 51.2550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

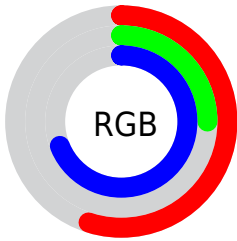
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	139, 63, 176
Decimal	9125808
CIE Lab	41.50, 50.85, -46.86
CIE LCh	41, 69.150, 317.334
Yxy	12.1786, 0.2709, 0.1628
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287315888 (0xFF8B3FB0)
YUV	98.6060, 38.1552, 35.4255
Hunter-Lab	34.8978, 42.5648, -47.5346

# Details

The Android color **4287315888** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **4284788799**, and the grayscale version is **4284637794**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4290999272**, and **4283761275** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4286918064**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4287713712**.

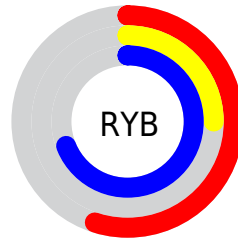
# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (25%)

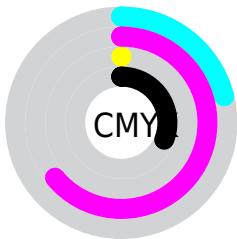
Blue (69%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (69%)

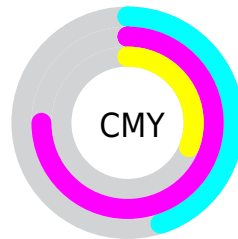


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287315888 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 4287315888 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287315888

 4287315888

4294967295

 4285539477

 4290999272

 4283761275

 4292906751

 4281991265

 4294879999

 4280418377

 4294952703

 4278190129

 4294959871

 4278190363

 4278190080

 4287315888

 4287315888

 4286918064

 4287713712

4286520496

4288111280

4286188208

4288443568

4285923504

4288841136

4289238960

4289636784

4289968816

4290366640

4290764208

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278214352



4287315888



4290318972

# Triad

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



4287315888



4287321856



4278221442

# Complementary

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



4287315888



4284788799

# 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.



4278220871



4287315888



4284049664

# Square

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



4287315888



4289739015



4278219520



4278220981

# Rectangle

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



4287315888



4290969687



4278219520



4278221423



# Sweetspot

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



4287315888



4292328166



4282344880



4285159539



4294111986



4285756275



# Same Dimension

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



4287315888



4289476070



4289740701



4283846745



4284940441



4279304218



# Inverse Universe

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



4289740644



4293277039



4282363986



4284043347



4288217138



4279894024



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287315888 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

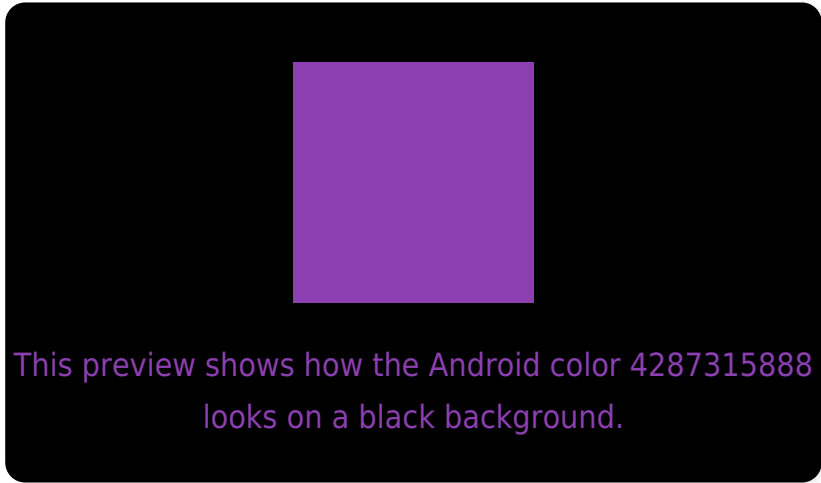
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4287315888 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287315888.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287315888.

# 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](#).

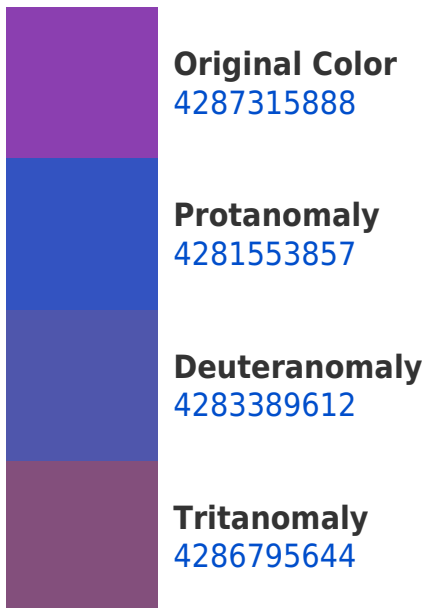
## Dichromacy



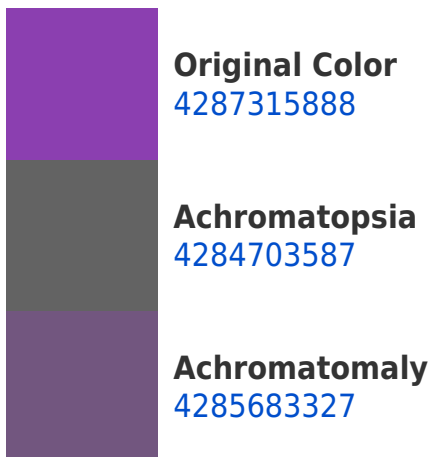


**Tritanopia**  
4286470238

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287315888 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(139, 63, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 63, 176)  
}
```

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(139, 63, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 63, 176) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287315888 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(139, 63, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 63, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 63, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 63, 176); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 63, 176); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 63, 176) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287315888 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 63, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139, 63,  
176) }
```

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