

# Converting Colors

Android(4287320434)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287320434) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4287320434)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8B5172
RGB	139, 81, 114
RGB Percent	55%, 32%, 45%
CMY	0.4549, 0.6824, 0.5529
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.18, 0.45
HSL	326°, 26%, 43%
HSV	326°, 42%, 55%
XYZ	16.6272, 12.5887, 17.4731
YIQ	102.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

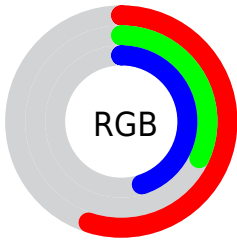
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">139, 81, 114</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9130354</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">42.14, 29.05, -8.45</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">42, 30.252, 343.784</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">12.5887, 0.3561, 0.2696</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287320434 (0xFF8B5172)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">102.1040, 5.8647, 32.3578</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">35.4806, 21.5588, -4.3621</a>

# Details

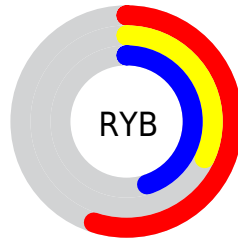
The Android color `4287320434` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `996699`. A complement of this color would be `4283534186`, and the grayscale version is `4284900966`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290938022`, and `4283900482` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287316844`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287324024`.

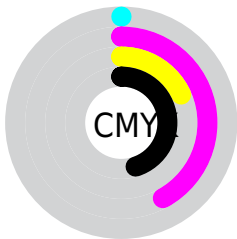
# Distribution



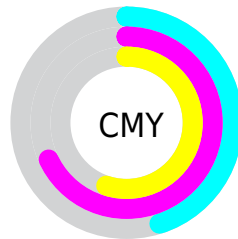
- Red (55%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287320434 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 4287320434 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287320434

 4287320434

4294967295

 4285610329

 4290938022

 4283900482

 4292779713

 4282321196

 4294687197

 4280877080

 4294956537

 4278190080

 4294963967

 4287320434

 4287320434

 4287316844

 4287324024

 4287313254

 4287327614

 4287309664

 4287331204

 4287306074

 4287334794

 4287302484

 4287338128

 4287299663

 4287341718

 4287345308

 4287348898

 4287352488

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285880712



4287320434



4287844185

# Triad

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



4287320434



4285031986



4278218629

# Complementary

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



4287320434



4283534186

# 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.



4278218862



4287320434



4283198526

# Square

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



4287320434



4286471475



4280905557



4279855763

# Rectangle

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



4287320434



4287713865



4280905557



4278218878



# Sweetspot

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



4287320434



4290092715



4285092235



4284239189



4292598747



4284243036



# Same Dimension

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



4287320434



4290075534



4287320406



4282728002



4286906443



4278517763



# Inverse Universe

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



4287320434



4290075534



4283534214



4282728002



4286906443

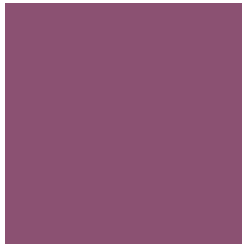


4278517763



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287320434 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

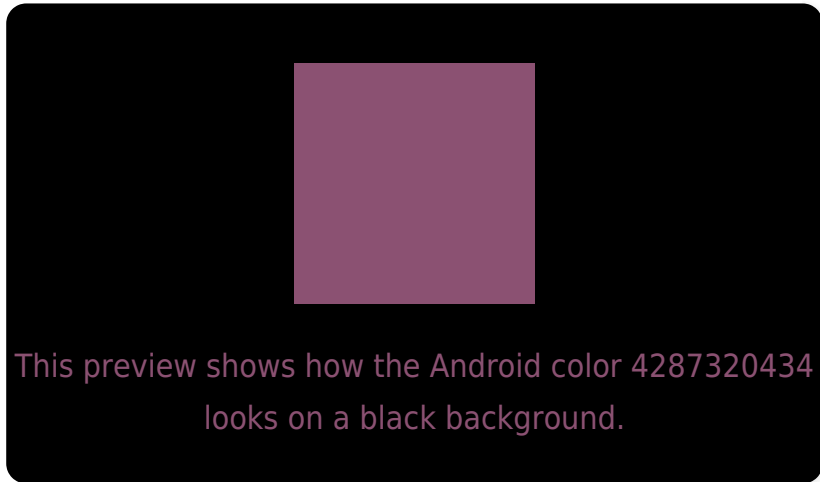
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4287320434 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287320434.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287320434.

# 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**  
4287320434

**Protanopia**  
4284310398

**Deuteranopia**  
4285030767



**Tritanopia**  
4287190364

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287320434

**Protanomaly**  
4285422714

**Deuteranomaly**  
4285881200

**Tritanomaly**  
4287255652

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287320434

**Achromatopsia**  
4284900966

**Achromatomaly**  
4285750890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287320434 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, 81, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 81, 114)  
}
```

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, 81, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 81, 114) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287320434 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, 81, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 81, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 81, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 81, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 81, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 81,  
114) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287320434 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 81, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139, 81,  
114) }
```

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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