

# Converting Colors

Android(4287528106)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287528106) contains.

<b>Android(4287528106)</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(4287528106)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8E7CAA
RGB	142, 124, 170
RGB Percent	56%, 49%, 67%
CMY	0.4431, 0.5137, 0.3333
CMYK	0.16, 0.27, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	263°, 21%, 58%
HSV	263°, 27%, 67%
XYZ	25.6187, 23.0684, 41.1326
YIQ	134.6260, -4.0380, 18.1220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

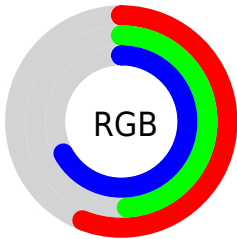
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	142, 124, 170
Decimal	9338026
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	55.14, 16.33, -21.92
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	55, 27.334, 306.688
Yxy	23.0684, 0.2852, 0.2568
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287528106 (0xFF8E7CAA)
YUV	134.6260, 17.4394, 6.4670
Hunter-Lab	48.0295, 11.1592, -17.1554

# Details

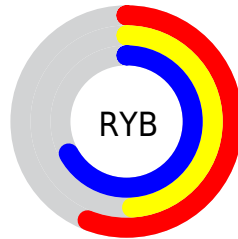
The Android color `4287528106` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `9999CC`. A complement of this color would be `4288195196`, and the grayscale version is `4287006342`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291080673`, and `4284173174` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286868394`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288187818`.

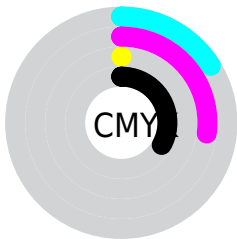
# Distribution



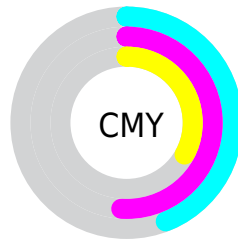
- Red (56%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287528106 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 4287528106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287528106

 4287528106

4294967295

 4285817743

 4291080673

 4284173174

 4292922622

 4282594397

 4294830335

 4281081669

 4279699759

 4278190361

 4278190080

 4287528106

 4287528106

 4286868394

 4288187818

4286143146

4288913066

4285483434

4289572778

4284823722

4290232490

4284098474

4290957738

4283438762

4291617450

4282779050

4292277162

4282581162

4293001130

4293656490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285301939



4287528106



4289099159

# Triad

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



4287528106



4288969817



4282290569

# Complementary

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



4287528106



4288195196

# 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.



4284059505



4287528106



4287595605

# Square

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



4287528106



4289820009



4285893469



4281503903

# Rectangle

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



4287528106



4289753736



4285893469



4282880384



# Sweetspot

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



4287528106



4292070622



4286355626



4285097328



4293980400



4285558896



# Same Dimension

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



4287528106



4289959902



4289035434



4283386964



4281991316



4278714388



# Inverse Universe

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



4289363096



4292777922



4286687868



4283714641



4287889498

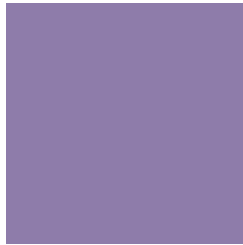


4279500812



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287528106 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

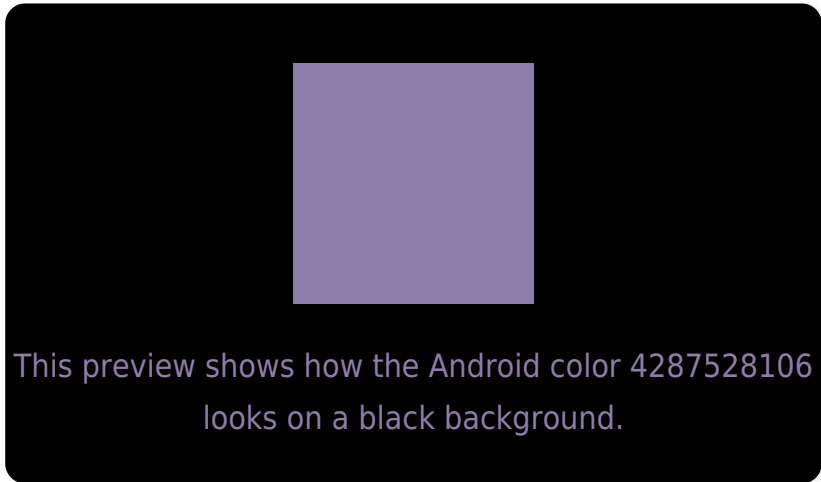
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black 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

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



# Android 4287528106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287528106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287528106.

# 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**  
4287201932

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287528106

**Protanomaly**  
4286611629

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286873769

**Tritanomaly**  
4287332503

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287528106

**Achromatopsia**  
4287072135

**Achromatomaly**  
4287267732

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287528106 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(142, 124, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 124, 170)  
}
```

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(142, 124, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 124, 170) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287528106 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(142, 124, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 124, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 124, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 124, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 124, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 124,  
170) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287528106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 124, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
124, 170) }
```

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