

# Converting Colors

Android(4287643263)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287643263) contains.

<b>Android(4287643263)</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(4287643263)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	903E7F
RGB	144, 62, 127
RGB Percent	56%, 24%, 50%
CMY	0.4353, 0.7569, 0.5020
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 0.12, 0.44
HSL	312°, 40%, 40%
HSV	312°, 57%, 56%
XYZ	17.0550, 10.9068, 21.2850
YIQ	93.9280, 28.0070, 37.5990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

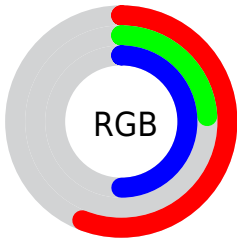
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	144, 62, 127
Decimal	9453183
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.42, 43.12, -20.52
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 47.755, 334.556
Yxy	10.9068, 0.3463, 0.2215
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287643263 (0xFF903E7F)
YUV	93.9280, 16.3045, 43.9131
Hunter-Lab	33.0255, 34.3861, -15.0947

# Details

The Android color `4287643263` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `993366`. A complement of this color would be `4282290255`, and the grayscale version is `4284374622`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291326644`, and `4284154958` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287639676`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287646850`.

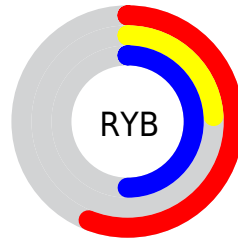
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (24%)

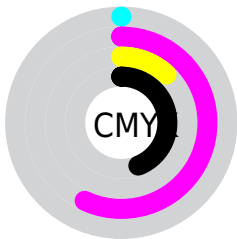
Blue (50%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (50%)

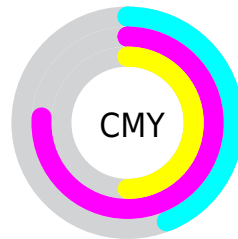


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287643263 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 4287643263 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287643263

 4287643263

4294967295

 4285867110

 4291326644

 4284154958

 4293233872

 4282449975

 4294944748

 4281073697

 4294951935

 4278190086

 4294959359

 4278190080

4294966783

 4287643263

 4287643263

 4287639676

 4287646850

■ 4287635833

■ 4287650693

■ 4287632246

■ 4287654280

■ 4287628403

■ 4287658123

■ 4287627378

■ 4287661710

■ 4287665297

■ 4287669140

■ 4287672727

■ 4287676570

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284829853



4287643263



4288820569

# Triad

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



4287643263



4285160704



4278218376

# Complementary

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



4287643263



4282290255

# 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.



4278218594



4287643263



4282541845

# Square

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



4287643263



4287254034



4278218042



4278217379

# Rectangle

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



4287643263



4288756031



4278218042



4278218620



# Sweetspot

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



4287643263



4290419636



4283317904



4284369754



4292796126



4284374622



# Same Dimension

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



4287643263



4290395296



4287643223



4282859590



4287037547



4278714374



# Inverse Universe

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



4287643263



4290395296



4282290295



4282859590



4287037547



4278714374



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287643263 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

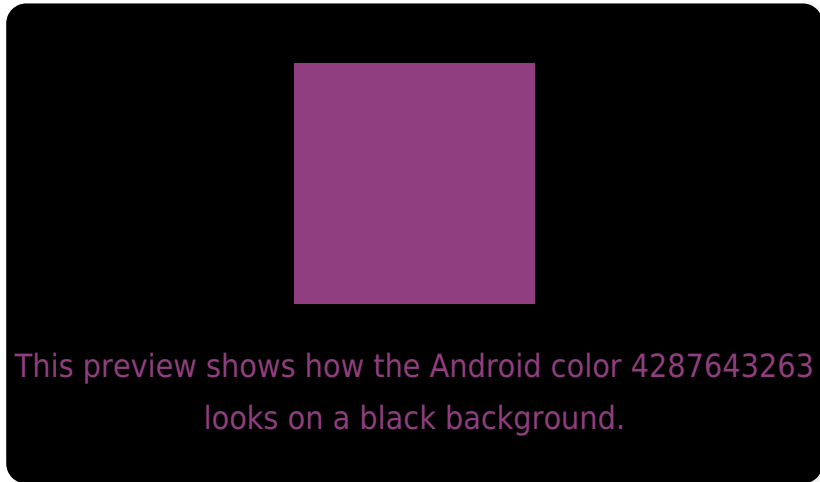
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

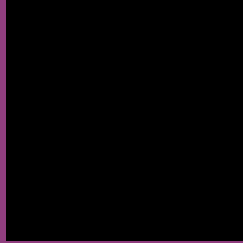
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4287643263 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287643263.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287643263.

# 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



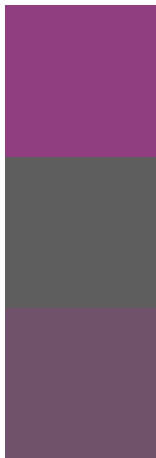
**Original Color**  
4287643263

**Protanomaly**  
4284567950

**Deuteranomaly**  
4285288828

**Tritanomaly**  
4287448672

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287643263

**Achromatopsia**  
4284374622

**Achromatomaly**  
4285551210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287643263 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(144, 62, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 62, 127)  
}
```

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(144, 62, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 62, 127) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287643263 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(144, 62, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 62, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 62, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 62, 127); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 62, 127); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 62, 127) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287643263 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 62, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144, 62,  
127) }
```

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