

# Converting Colors

Android(4287648392)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287648392) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4287648392)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	905288
RGB	144, 82, 136
RGB Percent	56%, 32%, 53%
CMY	0.4353, 0.6784, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.06, 0.44
HSL	308°, 27%, 44%
HSV	308°, 43%, 56%
XYZ	18.9628, 13.7415, 24.9455
YIQ	106.6940, 19.6180, 29.9380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

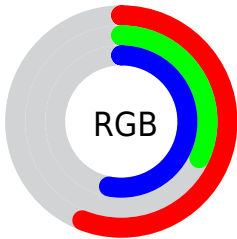
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	144, 82, 136
Decimal	9458312
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	43.86, 34.15, -19.17
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	44, 39.161, 330.687
Yxy	13.7415, 0.3289, 0.2384
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287648392 (0xFF905288)
YUV	106.6940, 14.4479, 32.7174
Hunter-Lab	37.0695, 26.4398, -13.9499

# Details

The Android color `4287648392` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `996699`. A complement of this color would be `4283600986`, and the grayscale version is `4285229931`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291265981`, and `4284227926` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287644806`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287651978`.

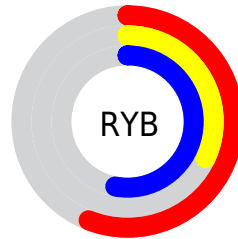
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (32%)

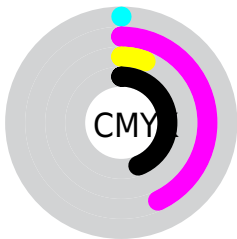
Blue (53%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (53%)

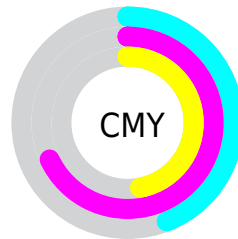


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287648392 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 4287648392 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287648392



4287648392

4294967295



4285938287



4291265981



4284227926



4293173465



4282582847



4294949878



4281073705



4294957055



4278845459



4294964479



4278190080



4287648392



4287648392



4287644806



4287651978



4287640964



4287655820

4287637378

4287659406

4287633537

4287663247

4287629951

4287666833

4287627389

4287670419

4287674261

4287677847

4287681689

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285161376



4287648392



4288826216

# Triad

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



4287648392



4286146083



4278220680

# Complementary

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



4287648392



4283600986

# 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.



4278220903



4287648392



4283985709

# Square

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



4287648392



4287846959



4281103686



4278219680

# Rectangle

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



4287648392



4288957779



4281103686



4278220926



# Sweetspot

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



4287648392



4290421431



4284043920



4284370780



4292796126



4284374622



# Same Dimension

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



4287648392



4290402734



4287648362



4282859590



4287037558



4278714375



# Inverse Universe

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



4287648392



4290402734



4283601016



4282859590



4287037558

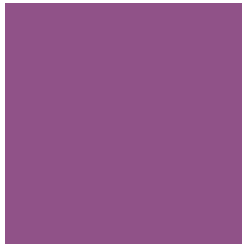


4278714375



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287648392 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

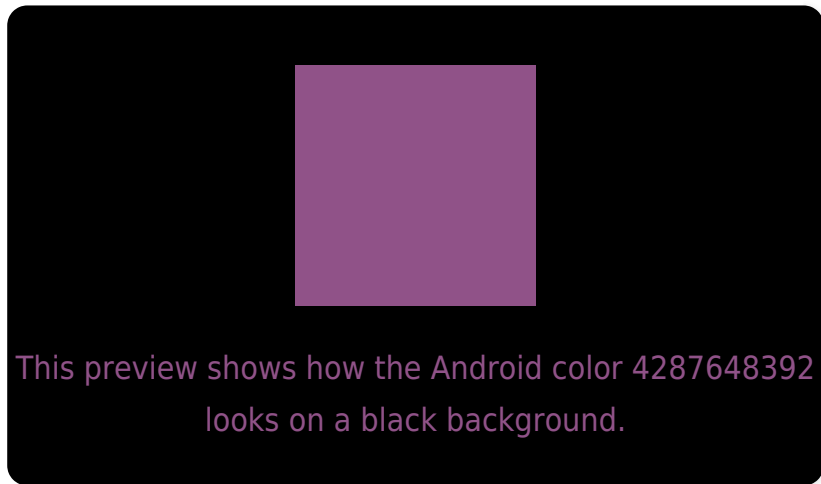
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4287648392 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287648392.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287648392.

# 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**


4287648392

**Protanopia**

4283983512

**Deuteranopia**

4284704388



**Tritanopia**  
4287322721

# Trichromacy



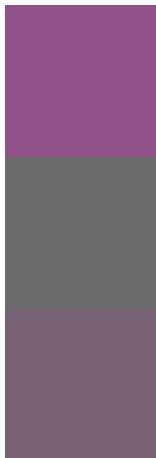
**Original Color**  
4287648392

**Protanomaly**  
4285292434

**Deuteranomaly**  
4285751173

**Tritanomaly**  
4287453039

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287648392

**Achromatopsia**  
4285229931

**Achromatomaly**  
4286079606

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287648392 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, 82, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 82, 136)  
}
```

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, 82, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 82, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287648392 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, 82, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 82, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 82, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 82, 136); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 82, 136); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 82, 136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287648392 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 82, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144, 82,  
136) }
```

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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