

# Converting Colors

Android(4287654816)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287654816) contains.

<b>Android(4287654816)</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(4287654816)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	906BA0
RGB	144, 107, 160
RGB Percent	56%, 42%, 63%
CMY	0.4353, 0.5804, 0.3725
CMYK	0.10, 0.33, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	282°, 22%, 52%
HSV	282°, 33%, 63%
XYZ	23.1045, 18.9827, 35.7040
YIQ	124.1050, 5.0390, 24.3270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

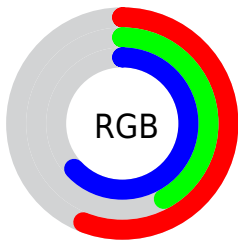
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	144, 107, 160
Decimal	9464736
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.67, 24.69, -22.97
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 33.725, 317.064
Yxy	18.9827, 0.2970, 0.2440
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287654816 (0xFF906BA0)
YUV	124.1050, 17.6962, 17.4479
Hunter-Lab	43.5692, 18.4113, -18.0884

# Details

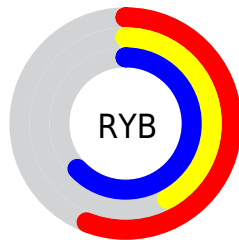
The Android color `4287654816` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `996699`. A complement of this color would be `4286292075`, and the grayscale version is `4286348412`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291207127`, and `4284300140` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287323040`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287986592`.

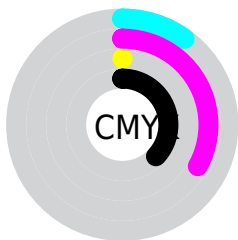
# Distribution



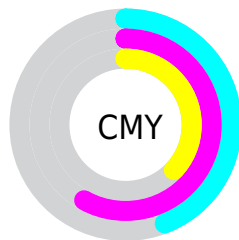
- Red (56%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287654816 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 4287654816 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287654816

 4287654816

4294967295

 4285944454

 4291207127

 4284300140

 4293114611

 4282655828

 4294956799

 4281143100

 4294963967

 4280025127

 4278190352

 4278190080

 4287654816

 4287654816

 4287323040

 4287986592

4286991264

4288318368

4286725024

4288584608

4286393248

4288916384

4286061472

4289248160

4285729696

4289579936

4285530272

4289911712

4290243488

4290509728

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285036207



4287654816



4289225606

# Triad

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



4287654816



4287984448



4278225033

# Complementary

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



4287654816



4286292075

# 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.



4281436011



4287654816



4286217280

# Square

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



4287654816



4289292624



4284121936



4278224290

# Rectangle

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



4287654816



4289683827



4284121936



4278225023



# Sweetspot

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



4287654816



4291542225



4285234336



4284832873



4293454056



4285098345



# Same Dimension

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



4287654816



4290280913



4288703382



4283254607



4284743823



4278910991



# Inverse Universe

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



4288703355



4291919255



4285243509



4283385674



4287561771

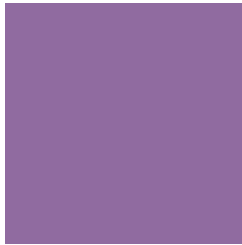


4279173125



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287654816 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

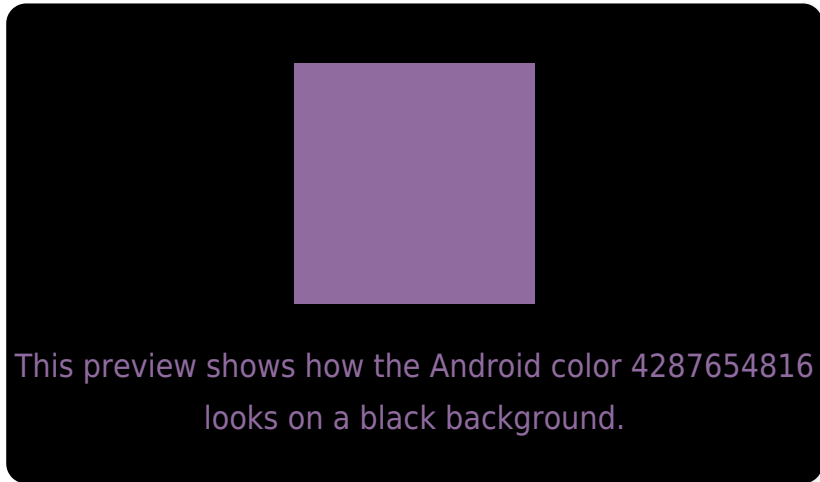
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4287654816 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287654816.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287654816.

# 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**  
4287654816

**Protanomaly**  
4286018470

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286346143

**Tritanomaly**  
4287393672

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287654816

**Achromatopsia**  
4286348412

**Achromatomaly**  
4286805641

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287654816 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, 107, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 107, 160)  
}
```

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, 107, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 107, 160) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287654816 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, 107, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 107, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 107, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 107, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 107, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 107,  
160) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287654816 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 107, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
107, 160) }
```

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