

# Converting Colors

Android(4287714432)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287714432) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4287714432)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	915480
RGB	145, 84, 128
RGB Percent	57%, 33%, 50%
CMY	0.4314, 0.6706, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.12, 0.43
HSL	317°, 27%, 45%
HSV	317°, 42%, 57%
XYZ	18.7437, 13.9189, 22.1208
YIQ	107.2550, 22.2320, 26.6160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

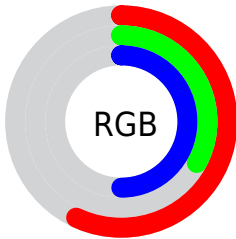
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	145, 84, 128
Decimal	9524352
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	44.12, 31.91, -13.92
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	44, 34.816, 336.425
Yxy	13.9189, 0.3421, 0.2541
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287714432 (0xFF915480)
YUV	107.2550, 10.2273, 33.1024
Hunter-Lab	37.3080, 24.3898, -9.0388

# Details

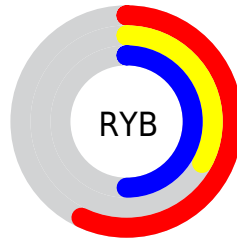
The Android color `4287714432` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `996699`. A complement of this color would be `4283732325`, and the grayscale version is `4285229931`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291332021`, and `4284294223` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287710844`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287718020`.

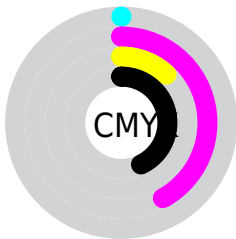
# Distribution



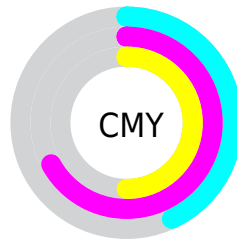
- Red (57%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287714432 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 4287714432 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287714432

 4287714432

4294967295

 4286004327

 4291332021

 4284294223

 4293239504

 4282649400

 4294950381

 4281139234

 4294957567

 4279042057

 4294964991

 4278190080

 4287714432

 4287714432

 4287710844

 4287718020

 4287707000

 4287721864

 4287703412

 4287725452

 4287699568

 4287729296

 4287695724

 4287733140

 4287692905

 4287736728

 4287740572

 4287744160

 4287747748

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285750935



4287714432



4288565347

# Triad

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



4287714432



4285819181



4278220426

# Complementary

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



4287714432



4283732325

# 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.



4278220654



4287714432



4283789624

# Square

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



4287714432



4287389491



4281169232



4278219165

# Rectangle

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



4287714432



4288565840



4281169232



4278220673



# Sweetspot

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



4287714432



4290618550



4284765329



4284370778



4292796126



4284374622



# Same Dimension

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



4287714432



4290600610



4287714402



4282859589



4287037537



4278714374



# Inverse Universe

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



4287714432



4290600610



4283732355



4282859589



4287037537

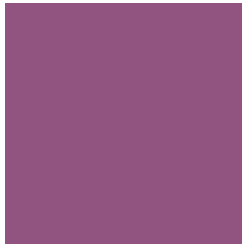


4278714374



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287714432 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

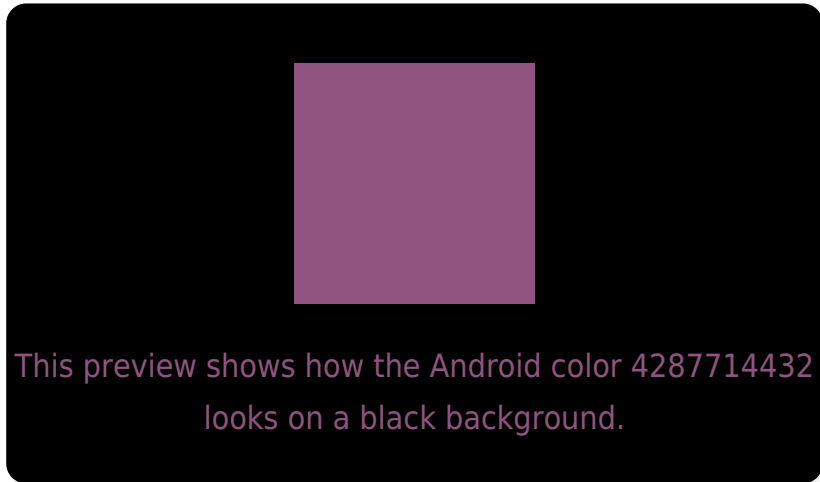
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

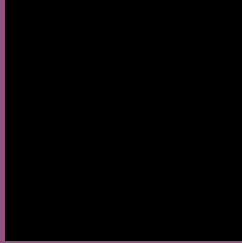
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4287714432 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287714432.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287714432.

# 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**  
4287714432

**Protanopia**  
4284376974

**Deuteranopia**  
4285097597



# Trichromacy



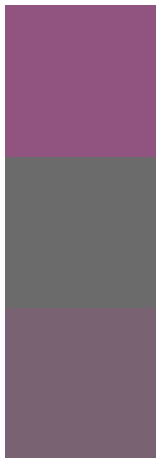
**Original Color**  
4287714432

**Protanomaly**  
4285620361

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286078846

**Tritanomaly**  
4287518828

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287714432

**Achromatopsia**  
4285229931

**Achromatomaly**  
4286145395

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287714432 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(145, 84, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 84, 128)  
}
```

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(145, 84, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 84, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287714432 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(145, 84, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 84, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 84, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 84, 128); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 84, 128); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 84, 128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287714432 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 84, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145, 84,  
128) }
```

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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