

# Converting Colors

Android(4287721672)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287721672) contains.

<b>Android(4287721672)</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(4287721672)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9170C8
RGB	145, 112, 200
RGB Percent	57%, 44%, 78%
CMY	0.4314, 0.5608, 0.2157
CMYK	0.28, 0.44, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	262°, 44%, 61%
HSV	262°, 44%, 78%
XYZ	27.8966, 21.7782, 57.3769
YIQ	131.8990, -8.5800, 34.3640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

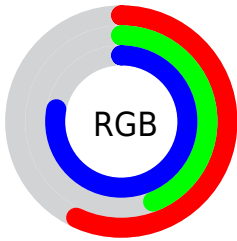
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	145, 112, 200
Decimal	9531592
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.79, 31.46, -41.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 51.849, 307.355
Y <sub>xy</sub>	21.7782, 0.2606, 0.2034
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287721672 (0xFF9170C8)
YUV	131.8990, 33.5738, 11.4896
Hunter-Lab	46.6671, 25.0358, -40.2296

# Details

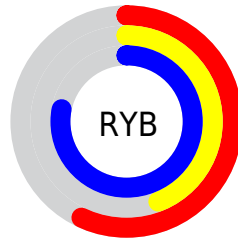
The Android color `4287721672` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `9966CC`. A complement of this color would be `4289185904`, and the grayscale version is `4286874756`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291405055`, and `4284235665` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286930120`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288578760`.

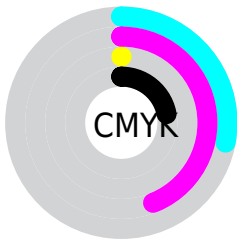
# Distribution



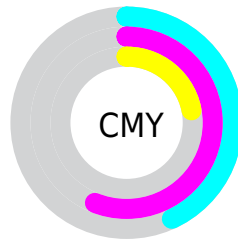
- Red (57%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287721672 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 4287721672 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287721672

 4287721672

4294967295

 4285945772

 4291405055

 4284235665

 4293247231

 4282525815

 4294958335

 4280816222

 4294965503

 4278976582

 4278190127

 4278190361

 4278190080

 4287721672

 4287721672

4286930120

4288578760

4286073032

4289370312

4285281480

4290227400

4284424392

4291018952

4283632840

4291876040

4283105480

4292667592

4293524680

4294311880

4294967240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4281828057



4287721672



4290731684

# Triad

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



4287721672



4289950251



4278228619

# Complementary

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



4287721672



4289185904

# 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.



4278228060



4287721672



4287529503

# Square

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



4287721672



4291584077



4284452149



4278228406

# Rectangle

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



4287721672



4291712902



4284452149



4278228603



# Sweetspot

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



4287721672



4293582591



4285573320



4285754240



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4287721672



4289427711



4290539720



4284308067



4282187939



4279042084



# Inverse Universe

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



4291326119



4294932684



4286367856



4284701280



4288872550

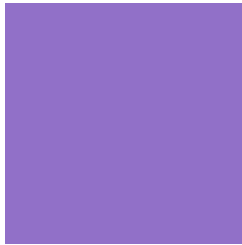


4280549398



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287721672 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

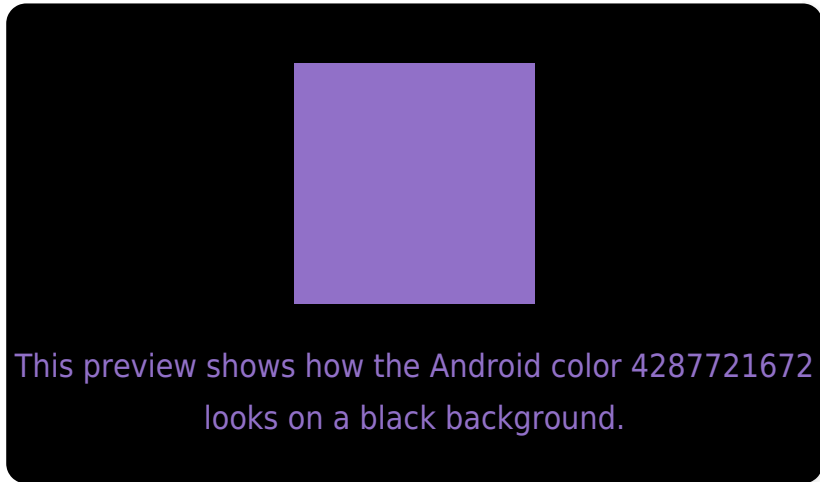
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4287721672 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287721672.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287721672.

# 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**  
4286938760

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287721672

**Protanomaly**  
4285626832

**Deuteranomaly**  
4285627078

**Tritanomaly**  
4287199647

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287721672

**Achromatopsia**  
4286874756

**Achromatomaly**  
4287200669

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287721672 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, 112, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 112, 200)  
}
```

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, 112, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 112, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287721672 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, 112, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 112, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 112, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 112, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 112, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 112,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287721672 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 112, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
112, 200) }
```

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