

# Converting Colors

Android(4287845769)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287845769) contains.

<b>Android(4287845769)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4287845769)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	935589
RGB	147, 85, 137
RGB Percent	58%, 33%, 54%
CMY	0.4235, 0.6667, 0.4627
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.07, 0.42
HSL	310°, 27%, 45%
HSV	310°, 42%, 58%
XYZ	19.7965, 14.5062, 25.4235
YIQ	109.4660, 20.2600, 29.3160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

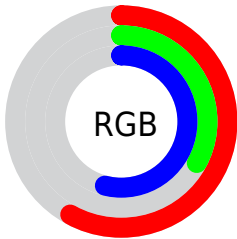
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	147, 85, 137
Decimal	9655689
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	44.95, 33.67, -18.07
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 38.209, 331.777
Yxy	14.5062, 0.3315, 0.2429
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287845769 (0xFF935589)
YUV	109.4660, 13.5743, 32.9173
Hunter-Lab	38.0870, 26.1267, -12.9159

# Details

The Android color **4287845769** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **4283798367**, and the grayscale version is **4285361517**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4291463358**, and **4284425303** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4287841927**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4287849611**.

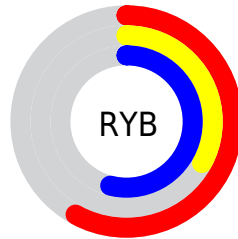
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (33%)

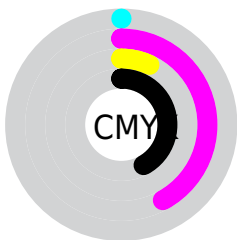
Blue (54%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (54%)

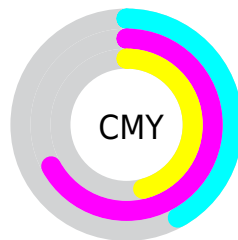


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287845769 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 4287845769 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287845769

 4287845769

4294967295

 4286070128

 4291463358

 4284425303

 4293370842

 4282780480

 4294950647

 4281204777

 4294958079

 4279369748

 4294965247

 4278190080

 4287845769

 4287845769

 4287841927

 4287849611

 4287838340

 4287853198

 4287834498

 4287857040

 4287830656

 4287860882

 4287827069

 4287864469

 4287823995

 4287868311

 4287872154

 4287875996

 4287879582

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285489569



4287845769



4288958314

# Triad

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



4287845769



4286277928



4278221451

# Complementary

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



4287845769



4283798367

# 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.



4278221419



4287845769



4284117554

# Square

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



4287845769



4287913522



4281301067



4278220194

# Rectangle

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



4287845769



4289089620



4281301067



4278221441



# Sweetspot

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



4287845769



4290750139



4284372371



4284567902



4292927712



4284572001



# Same Dimension

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



4287845769



4290731696



4287845739



4283056969



4287234163



4278845449



# Inverse Universe

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



4287845769



4290731696



4283798397



4283056969



4287234163

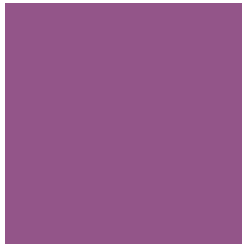


4278845449



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287845769 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

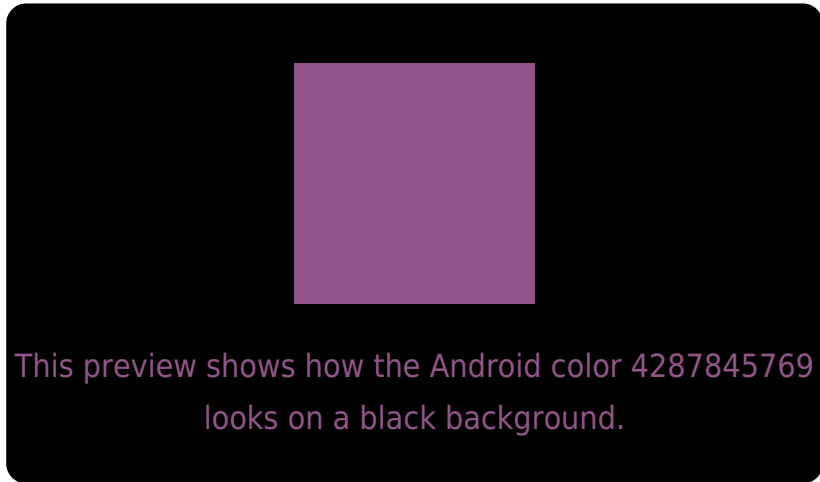
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4287845769 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287845769.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287845769.

# 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**  
4287845769

**Protanomaly**  
428555347

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286014086

**Tritanomaly**  
4287650417

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287845769

**Achromatopsia**  
4285361517

**Achromatomaly**  
4286276727

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287845769 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(147, 85, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 85, 137)  
}
```

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(147, 85, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 85, 137) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287845769 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(147, 85, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 85, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 85, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 85, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 85, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 85,  
137) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287845769 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 85, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147, 85,  
137) }
```

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