

# Converting Colors

Android(4288618606)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288618606) contains.

<b>Android(4288618606)</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(4288618606)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9F206E
RGB	159, 32, 110
RGB Percent	62%, 13%, 43%
CMY	0.3765, 0.8745, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 0.31, 0.38
HSL	323°, 66%, 37%
HSV	323°, 80%, 62%
XYZ	17.6291, 9.5297, 15.6621
YIQ	78.8650, 50.6540, 51.1820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

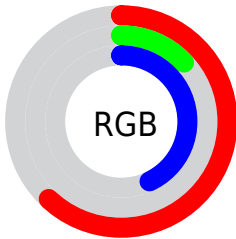
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	159, 32, 110
Decimal	10428526
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.98, 56.76, -13.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 58.332, 346.681
Yxy	9.5297, 0.4117, 0.2225
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288618606 (0xFF9F206E)
YUV	78.8650, 15.3496, 70.2784
Hunter-Lab	30.8703, 47.9128, -8.4717

# Details

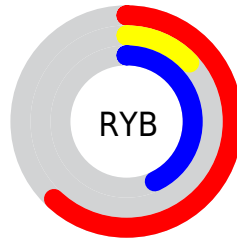
The Android color **4288618606** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **4280328017**, and the grayscale version is **4283387727**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4292434850**, and **4284940350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4288614504**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4288622708**.

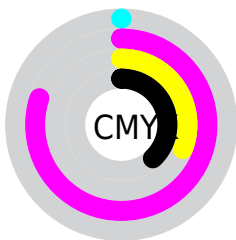
# Distribution



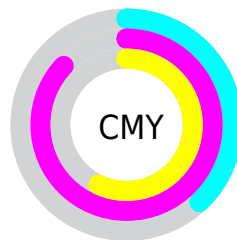
- Red (62%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288618606 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 4288618606 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4288618606

 4288618606

4294967295

 4286775382

 4292434850

 4284940350

 4294408125

 4283105320

 4294939608

 4281466899

 4294946805

 4278321152

 4294953983

 4278190080

 4294961663

 4288618606

 4288618606

 4288614504

 4288622708

■ 4288610402

■ 4288626810

■ 4288630912

■ 4288635015

■ 4288639117

■ 4288642963

■ 4288647065

■ 4288651167

■ 4288655269

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286069912



4288618606



4289207359

# Triad

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



4288618606



4283587840



4278217371

# Complementary

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



4288618606



4280328017

# 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.



4278217585



4288618606



4278806025

# Square

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



4288618606



4286270720



4278217280



4278215603

# Rectangle

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



4288618606



4288752929



4278217280



4278217614



# Sweetspot

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



4288618606



4291796411



4283506847



4285090397



4293454056



4285098345



# Same Dimension

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



4288618606



4291758210



4288618543



4283385676



4287561816



4279173129



# Inverse Universe

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



4288618606



4291758210



4280328080



4283385676



4287561816



4279173129



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288618606 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

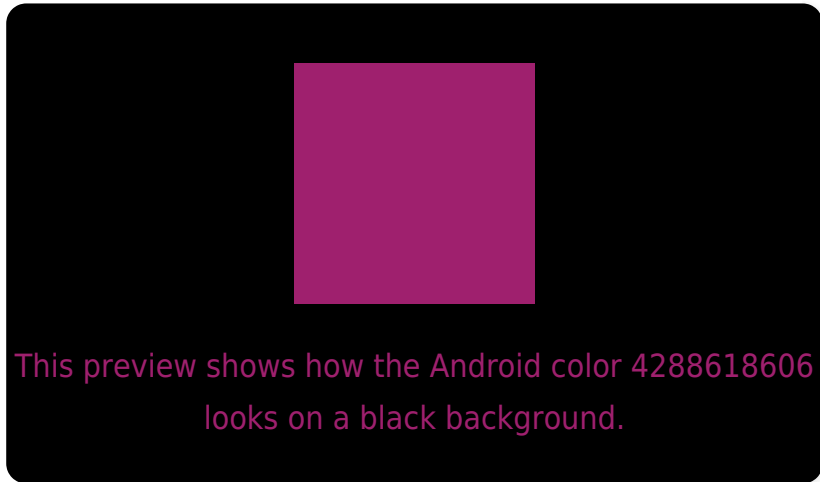
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4288618606 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288618606.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288618606.

# 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**

4288618606

**Protanopia**

4282275477

**Deuteranopia**

4284110439



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4288618606

**Protanomaly**  
4284564103

**Deuteranomaly**  
4285743722

**Tritanomaly**  
4288425034

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4288618606

**Achromatopsia**  
4283387727

**Achromatomaly**  
4285283930

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288618606 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(159, 32, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 32, 110)  
}
```

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(159, 32, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 32, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288618606 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(159, 32, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 32, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 32, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 32, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 32, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 32,  
110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288618606 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 32, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159, 32,  
110) }
```

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