

# Converting Colors

Android(4288637651)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288637651) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4288637651)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9F6AD3
RGB	159, 106, 211
RGB Percent	62%, 42%, 83%
CMY	0.3765, 0.5843, 0.1725
CMYK	0.25, 0.50, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	270°, 54%, 62%
HSV	270°, 50%, 83%
XYZ	31.2100, 22.3821, 64.3033
YIQ	133.8170, -2.1170, 43.8910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

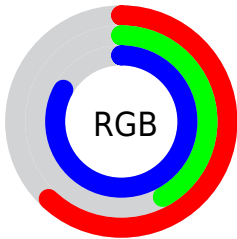
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">159, 106, 211</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10447571</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">54.43, 41.37, -46.37</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">54, 62.141, 311.741</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">22.3821, 0.2647, 0.1898</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288637651 (0xFF9F6AD3)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">133.8170, 38.0512, 22.0855</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">47.3098, 34.9633, -47.4699</a>

# Details

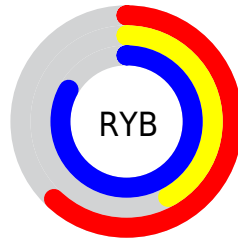
The Android color `4288637651` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `9966CC`. A complement of this color would be `4288598890`, and the grayscale version is `4286940549`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292386815`, and `4285020316` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287976915`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289298387`.

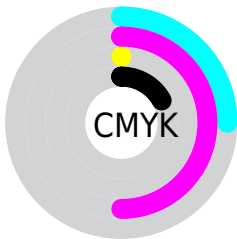
# Distribution



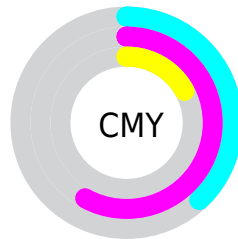
- Red (62%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288637651 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 4288637651 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4288637651

 4288637651

4294967295

 4286796215

 4292386815

 4285020316

 4294294271

 4283310209

 4294956799

 4281533800

 4294964223

 4279763023

 4278190135

 4278190625

 4278190086

 4278190080

4288637651

4288637651

4287976915

4289298387

4287250643

4290024659

4286589907

4290685395

4285863635

4291411667

4285202899

4292072659

4285202643

4292798931

4293459667

4294180819

4294836179

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4281041388



4288637651



4291908261

# Triad

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



4288637651



4290147084



4278229910

# Complementary

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



4288637651



4288598890

# 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.



4278229342



4288637651



4287137280

# Square

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



4288637651



4292303933



4283208234



4278229449

# Rectangle

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



4288637651



4292889217



4283208234



4278229892



# Sweetspot

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



4288637651



4293712383



4285177811



4285819264



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4288637651



4289947391



4292045523



4284702313



4283760808



4279566377



# Inverse Universe

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



4292045470



4294928050



4285191018



4285095523



4289200211

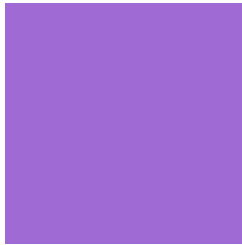


4280877076



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288637651 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

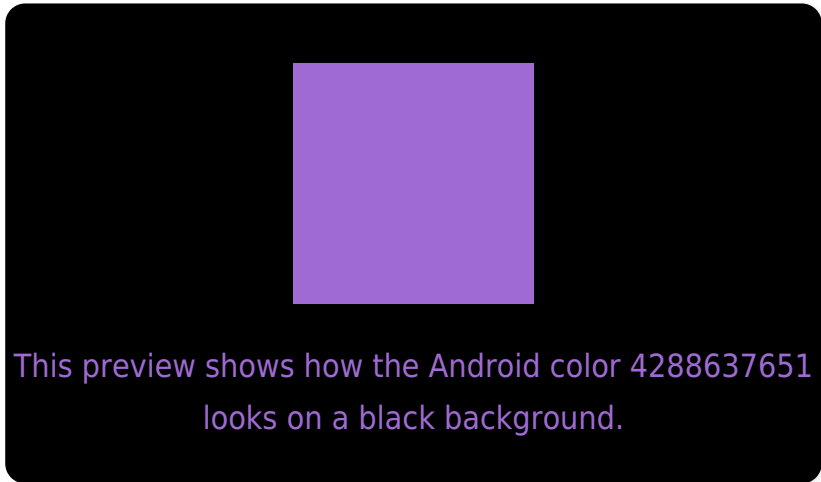
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4288637651 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288637651.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288637651.

# 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**  
4287790214

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4288637651



**Protanomaly**  
4285429728



**Deuteranomaly**  
4285692368



**Tritanomaly**  
4288116130

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4288637651



**Achromatopsia**  
4287006342



**Achromatomaly**  
4287593634

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288637651 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, 106, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 106, 211)  
}
```

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, 106, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 106, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288637651 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, 106, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 106, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 106, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 106, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 106, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 106,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288637651 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 106, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
106, 211) }
```

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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