

# Converting Colors

Android(4288752478)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288752478) contains.

<b>Android(4288752478)</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(4288752478)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A12B5E
RGB	161, 43, 94
RGB Percent	63%, 17%, 37%
CMY	0.3686, 0.8314, 0.6314
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 0.42, 0.37
HSL	334°, 58%, 40%
HSV	334°, 73%, 63%
XYZ	17.5822, 10.1130, 11.6150
YIQ	84.0960, 53.9570, 40.8770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

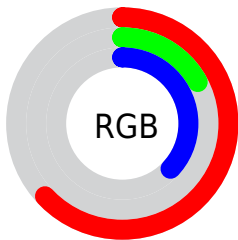
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	161, 43, 94
Decimal	10562398
CIELab	38.04, 51.94, -1.67
CIElCh	38, 51.970, 358.156
Yxy	10.1130, 0.4473, 0.2573
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288752478 (0xFFA12B5E)
YUV	84.0960, 4.8827, 67.4448
Hunter-Lab	31.8009, 43.0382, 0.6055

# Details

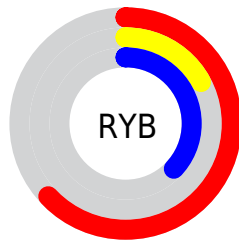
The Android color **4288752478** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **4281049454**, and the grayscale version is **4283716692**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4292633488**, and **4285005872** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4288748373**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4288756583**.

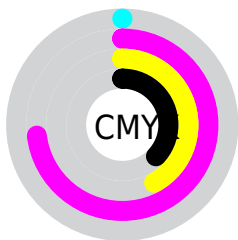
# Distribution



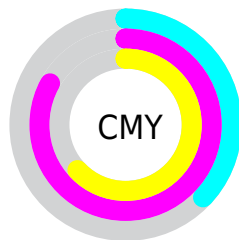
- Red (63%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288752478 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 4288752478 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4288752478

 4288752478

4294967295

 4286841926

 4292633488

 4285005872

 4294606507

 4283236380

 4294941126

 4281663490

 4294948322

 4278255616

 4294955775

 4278190080

 4294963199

 4288752478

 4288752478

 4288748373

 4288756583

■ 4288744268

■ 4288760688

■ 4288741446

■ 4288764793

■ 4288768899

■ 4288773260

■ 4288777365

■ 4288781470

■ 4288785575

■ 4288789680

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287183495



4288752478



4288754229

# Triad

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



4288752478



4282802944



4278217121

# Complementary

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



4288752478



4281049454

# 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.



4278217856



4288752478



4278217002

# Square

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



4288752478



4285486848



4278217814



4278214830

# Rectangle

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



4288752478



4288036635



4278217814



4278217368



# Sweetspot

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



4288752478



4291929015



4285410209



4285091161



4293454056



4285098345



# Same Dimension

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



4288752478



4291893609



4288754475



4283582797



4287692863



4279369736



# Inverse Universe

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



4288752478



4291893609



4281047457



4283582797



4287692863

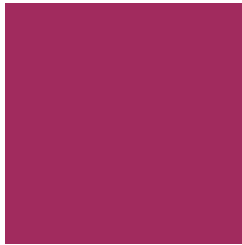


4279369736



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288752478 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

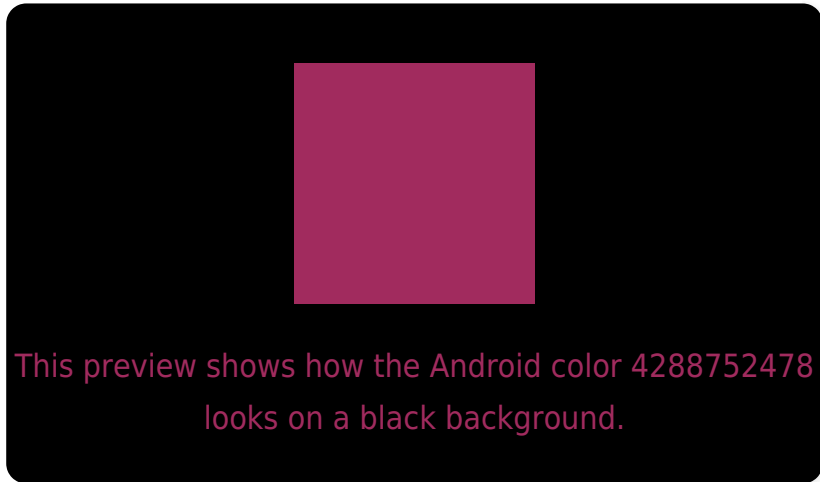
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

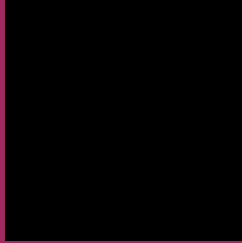
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## Android 4288752478 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288752478.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288752478.

# 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**  
4288752478

**Protanopia**  
4283521403

**Deuteranopia**  
4284766296



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4288752478

**Protanomaly**

4285417584

**Deuteranomaly**

4286203994

**Tritanomaly**

4288688454

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4288752478

**Achromatopsia**

4283716692

**Achromatomaly**

4285547864

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288752478 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(161, 43, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 43, 94)  
}
```

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(161, 43, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 43, 94) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288752478 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(161, 43, 94) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 43, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 43, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 43, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 43, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 43,  
94) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288752478 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 43, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161, 43,  
94) }
```

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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