

# Converting Colors

Android(4288840609)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288840609) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4288840609)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A283A1
RGB	162, 131, 161
RGB Percent	64%, 51%, 63%
CMY	0.3647, 0.4863, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.01, 0.36
HSL	302°, 14%, 57%
HSV	302°, 19%, 64%
XYZ	29.4496, 26.4872, 37.2786
YIQ	143.6890, 8.8460, 15.9020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

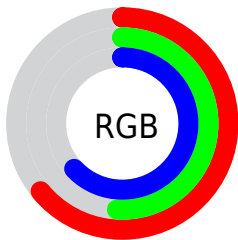
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">162, 131, 161</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10650529</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">58.50, 17.23, -11.47</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">58, 20.701, 326.346</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">26.4872, 0.3159, 0.2842</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288840609 (0xFFA283A1)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">143.6890, 8.5343, 16.0587</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">51.4657, 12.0760, -6.9200</a>

# Details

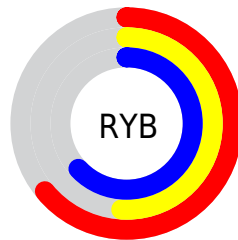
The Android color `4288840609` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `996699`. A complement of this color would be `4286816900`, and the grayscale version is `4287664272`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292458712`, and `4285419885` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288836512`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288844706`.

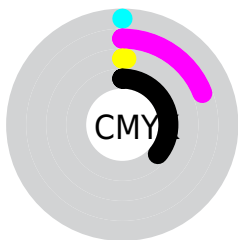
# Distribution



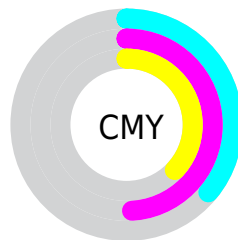
- Red (64%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288840609 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 4288840609 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4288840609

 4288840609

4294967295

 4287130247

 4292458712

 4285419885

 4294366452

 4283775573

 4294963455

 4282262590

 4280749864

 4279304211

 4278190080

 4288840609

 4288840609

 4288836512

 4288844706

 4288832416

 4288848802

 4288828063

 4288853155

 4288823967

 4288857251

 4288819870

 4288861348

 4288815774

 4288865444

 4288811677

 4288869541

 4288807325

 4288872357

 4288807069

 4288872358

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287465901



4288840609



4289691792

# Triad

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



4288840609



4288449385



4283996060

# Complementary

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



4288840609



4286816900

# 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.



4284651402



4288840609



4287205484

# Square

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



4288840609



4289430895



4285830520



4284454058

# Rectangle

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



4288840609



4289888387



4285830520



4284127126



# Sweetspot

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



4288840609



4292134867



4286874530



4285228139



4293651435



4285229931



# Same Dimension

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



4288840609



4292125650



4288840594



4283582801



4287692941



4279369745



# Inverse Universe

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



4288840609



4292125650



4286816915



4283582801



4287692941

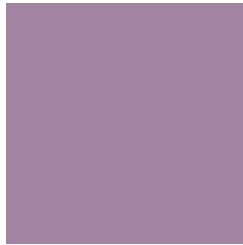


4279369745



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288840609 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

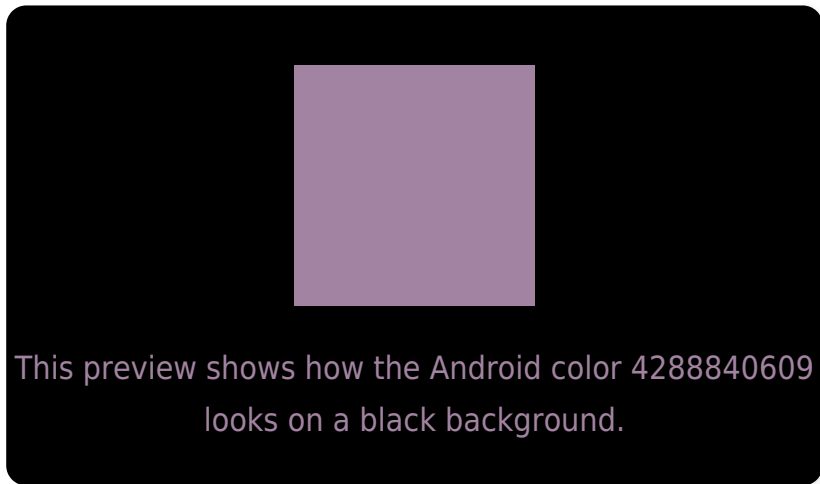
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

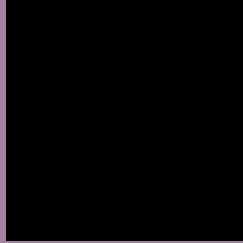
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4288840609 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288840609.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288840609.

# 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**  
4288710288

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4288840609

**Protanomaly**  
4287728037

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288186272

**Tritanomaly**  
4288775574

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4288840609

**Achromatopsia**  
4287664272

**Achromatomaly**  
4288121750

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288840609 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(162, 131, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 131, 161)  
}
```

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(162, 131, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 131, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288840609 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(162, 131, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 131, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 131, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 131, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 131, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 131,  
161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288840609 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 131, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
131, 161) }
```

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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