

# Converting Colors

Android(4288906196)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288906196) contains.

<b>Android(4288906196)</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(4288906196)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A383D4
RGB	163, 131, 212
RGB Percent	64%, 51%, 83%
CMY	0.3608, 0.4863, 0.1686
CMYK	0.23, 0.38, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	264°, 49%, 67%
HSV	264°, 38%, 83%
XYZ	35.1042, 28.7726, 65.9908
YIQ	149.8020, -6.9290, 31.9750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

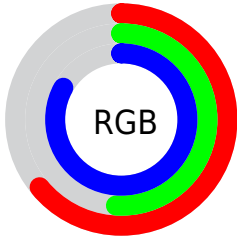
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	163, 131, 212
Decimal	10716116
CIELab	60.58, 28.65, -37.22
CIElCh	61, 46.968, 307.588
Yxy	28.7726, 0.2703, 0.2216
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288906196 (0xFFA383D4)
YUV	149.8020, 30.6636, 11.5746
Hunter-Lab	53.6401, 22.9474, -35.3936

# Details

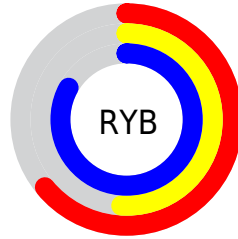
The Android color `4288906196` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `9999FF`. A complement of this color would be `4290040963`, and the grayscale version is `4288059030`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292589823`, and `4285354397` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288048852`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289763540`.

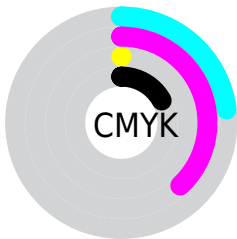
# Distribution



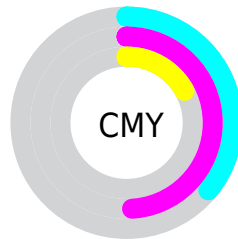
- Red (64%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288906196 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 4288906196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4288906196

 4288906196

4294967295

 4287130296

 4292589823

 4285354397

 4294497535

 4283710083

 4294963711

 4282000233

 4280356176

 4279107641

 4278190627

 4278190089

 4278190080

4288906196

4288906196

4288048852

4289763540

4287191508

4290620884

4286399444

4291412948

4285542100

4292270292

4284684756

4293127636

4283827412

4293984212

4283695316

4294836180

4294967252

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284322788



4288906196



4291654835

# Triad

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



4288906196



4291069253



4278232988

# Complementary

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



4288906196



4290040963

# 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.



4281771377



4288906196



4288713532

# Square

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



4288906196



4292507234



4285832782



4278232515

# Rectangle

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



4288906196



4292636567



4285832782



4278232973



# Sweetspot

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



4288906196



4293846015



4286821844



4285886336



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4288906196



4290284287



4291527636



4284833899



4282581163



4279304235



# Inverse Universe

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



4292117428



4294937297



4287419523



4285227111



4289396839

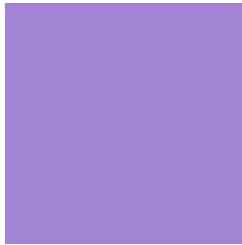


4281008154



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288906196 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

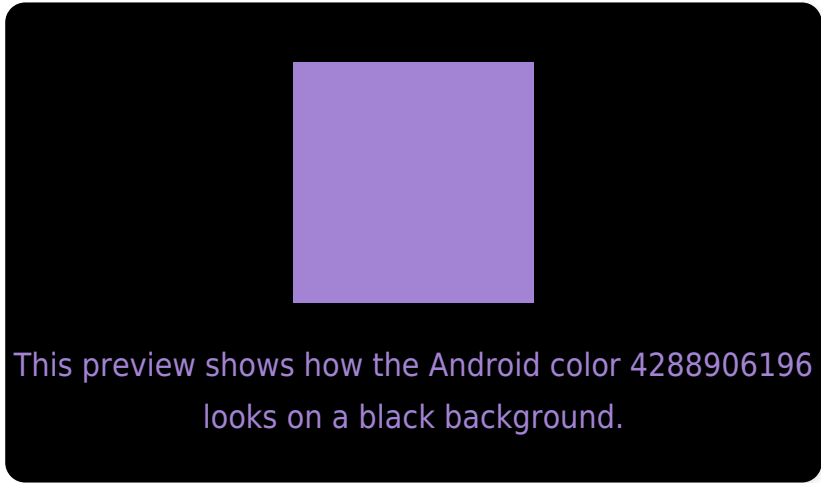
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4288906196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288906196.



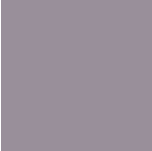
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288906196.

# 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**  
4288253850

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4288906196

**Protanomaly**  
4287007707

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287204562

**Tritanomaly**  
4288514991

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4288906196

**Achromatopsia**  
4288059030

**Achromatomaly**  
4288384941

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288906196 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(163, 131, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 131, 212)  
}
```

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(163, 131, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 131, 212) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288906196 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(163, 131, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 131, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 131, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 131, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 131, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 131,  
212) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288906196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 131, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
131, 212) }
```

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