

# Converting Colors

Android(4289135007)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289135007) contains.

<b>Android(4289135007)</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(4289135007)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A7019F
RGB	167, 1, 159
RGB Percent	65%, 0%, 62%
CMY	0.3451, 0.9961, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.99, 0.05, 0.35
HSL	303°, 99%, 33%
HSV	303°, 99%, 65%
XYZ	22.2052, 10.7404, 33.7036
YIQ	68.6460, 48.2180, 84.3300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

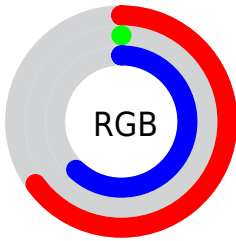
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	167, 1, 159
Decimal	10944927
CIE Lab	39.14, 70.28, -40.22
CIE LCh	39, 80.972, 330.215
Yxy	10.7404, 0.3332, 0.1611
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289135007 (0xFFA7019F)
YUV	68.6460, 44.5445, 86.2565
Hunter-Lab	32.7726, 63.5916, -38.0337

# Details

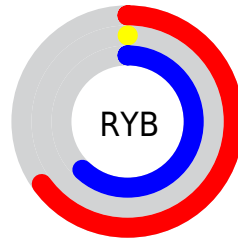
The Android color **4289135007** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **4278298377**, and the grayscale version is **4282664004**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4293022678**, and **4285399147** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4289134751**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4289139360**.

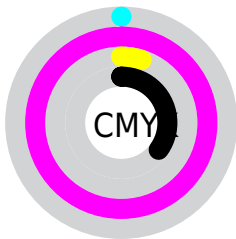
# Distribution



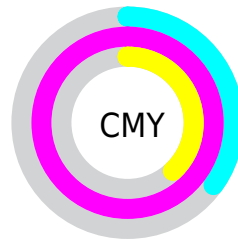
- Red (65%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289135007 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 4289135007 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289135007

 4289135007

4294967295

 4287234180

 4293022678

 4285399147

 4294930675

 4283564114

 4294938111

 4281925691

 4294945535

 4279894052

 4294952959

 4278190090

 4294960639

 4278190080

 4289135007

 4289135007

 4289134751

 4289139360

 4289143457

 4289147809

 4289152162

 4289156259

 4289160612

 4289164965

 4289169317

 4289173414

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4282796752



4289135007



4291231839

# Triad

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



4289135007



4285618688



4278220446

# Complementary

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



4289135007



4278298377

# 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.



4278220123



4289135007



4280969728

# Square

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



4289135007



4288822016



4278219276



4278219728

# Rectangle

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



4289135007



4291297332



4278219276



4278220424



# Sweetspot

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



4289135007



4292450518



4278649255



4285417068



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4289135007



4292411598



4289134926



4283714644



4287889549



4279500819



# Inverse Universe

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



4289135007



4292411598



4278298458



4283714644



4287889549



4279500819



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289135007 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

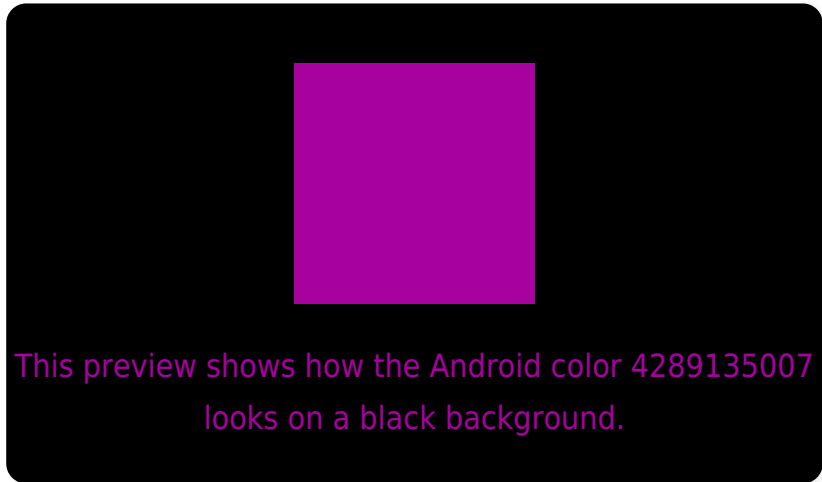
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

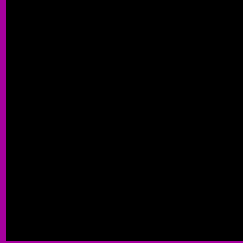
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4289135007 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289135007.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289135007.

# 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





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4289135007



**Protanomaly**

4282202805



**Deuteranomaly**

4284890521



**Tritanomaly**

4288751716

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4289135007



**Achromatopsia**

4282729797



**Achromatomaly**

4285082726

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289135007 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(167, 1, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 1, 159)  
}
```

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(167, 1, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 1, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289135007 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(167, 1, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 1, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(167, 1, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 1, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 1, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 1,  
159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289135007 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 1, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167, 1,  
159) }
```

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