

# Converting Colors

Android(4289164237)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289164237) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4289164237)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A773CD
RGB	167, 115, 205
RGB Percent	65%, 45%, 80%
CMY	0.3451, 0.5490, 0.1961
CMYK	0.19, 0.44, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	275°, 47%, 63%
HSV	275°, 44%, 80%
XYZ	33.0865, 24.8847, 60.8170
YIQ	140.8080, 2.1020, 39.0140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

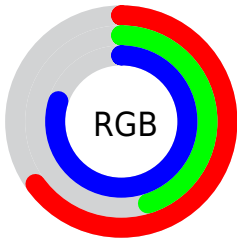
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">167, 115, 205</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10974157</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">56.96, 37.23, -38.91</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">57, 53.855, 313.738</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">24.8847, 0.2785, 0.2095</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289164237 (0xFFA773CD)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">140.8080, 31.6467, 22.9704</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">49.8846, 31.0941, -37.3644</a>

# Details

The Android color `4289164237` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `9966CC`. A complement of this color would be `4288269683`, and the grayscale version is `4287466893`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292913407`, and `4285612438` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288569037`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289759437`.

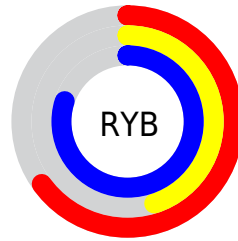
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (45%)

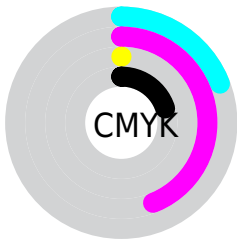
Blue (80%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (80%)

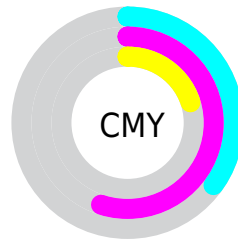


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289164237 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 4289164237 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289164237

 4289164237

4294967295

 4287388337

 4292913407

 4285612438

 4294821119

 4283902332

 4294959359

 4282192227

 4294966783

 4280549450

 4278911027

 4278190621

 4278190080

 4289164237

 4289164237

4288569037

4289759437

4288039629

4290288845

4287444685

4290884045

4286849485

4291478989

4286319821

4292008653

4285923533

4292603597

4293197773

4293722061

4294311885

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4283992036



4289164237



4291912100

# Triad

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



4289164237



4290215210



4278230942

# Complementary

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



4289164237



4288269683

# 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.



4278230637



4289164237



4287466788

# Square

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



4289164237



4292110922



4283996225



4278230473

# Rectangle

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



4289164237



4292697477



4283996225



4278230925



# Sweetspot

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



4289164237



4294041343



4285766349



4286016384



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4289164237



4291197183



4291654599



4284636262



4284481702



4279631910



# Inverse Universe

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



4291654553



4294932657



4285779321



4284898400



4289069126

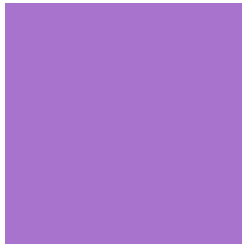


4280680464



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289164237 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

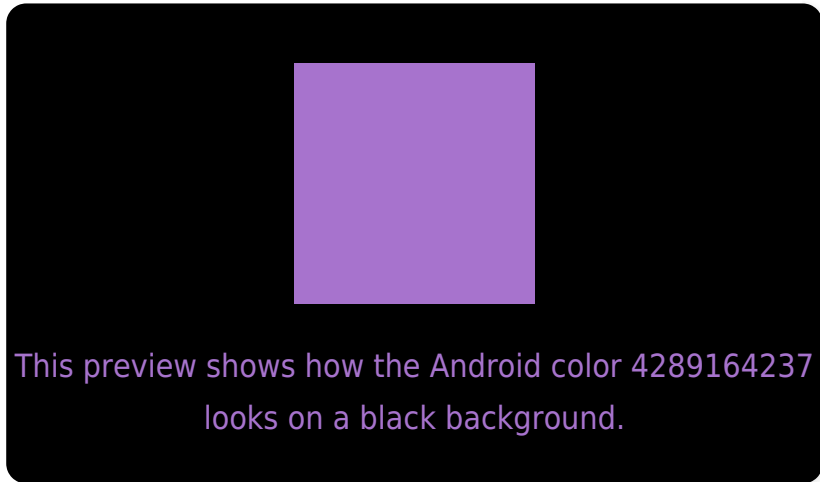
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

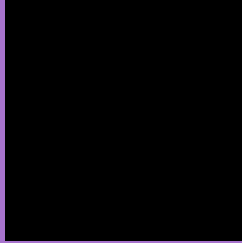
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4289164237 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289164237.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289164237.

# 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**  
4288447116

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4289164237

**Protanomaly**  
4286480344

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286808266

**Tritanomaly**  
4288708004

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289164237

**Achromatopsia**  
4287466893

**Achromatomaly**  
4288054436

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289164237 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, 115, 205)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 115, 205)  
}
```

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, 115, 205) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 115, 205) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289164237 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

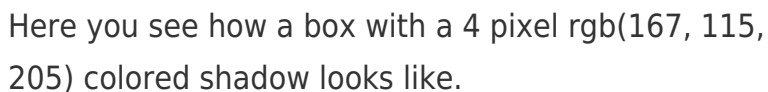
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 115, 205) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 115, 205) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 115, 205)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 115, 205); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 115, 205); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 115, 205) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289164237 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 115, 205) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
115, 205) }
```

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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