

# Converting Colors

Android(4289168584)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289168584) contains.

<b>Android(4289168584)</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(4289168584)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A784C8
RGB	167, 132, 200
RGB Percent	65%, 52%, 78%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4824, 0.2157
CMYK	0.16, 0.34, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	271°, 38%, 65%
HSV	271°, 34%, 78%
XYZ	34.6129, 28.8881, 58.3953
YIQ	150.2170, -0.9680, 28.5680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

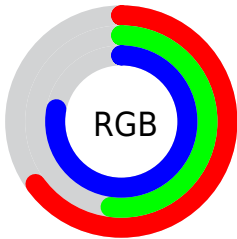
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	167, 132, 200
Decimal	10978504
CIELab	60.68, 26.53, -30.28
CIElCh	61, 40.258, 311.219
Yxy	28.8881, 0.2840, 0.2370
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289168584 (0xFFA784C8)
YUV	150.2170, 24.5430, 14.7187
Hunter-Lab	53.7477, 20.8936, -26.7934

# Details

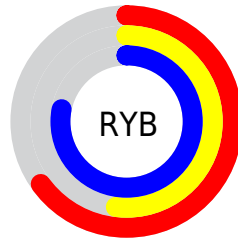
The Android color `4289168584` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC99CC`. A complement of this color would be `4289054852`, and the grayscale version is `4288059030`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292852223`, and `4285682322` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288508104`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289829064`.

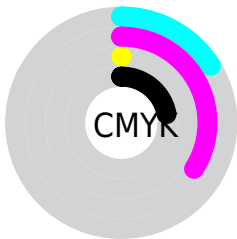
# Distribution



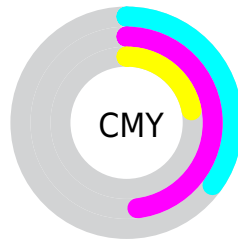
- Red (65%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289168584 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 4289168584 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289168584

 4289168584

4294967295

 4287392685

 4292852223

 4285682322

 4294759935

 4283972216

 4294963967

 4282393695

 4280815175

 4279631920

 4278190362

 4278190080

 4289168584

 4289168584

4288508104

4289829064

4287913160

4290424008

4287252680

4291084488

4286592200

4291744968

4285931720

4292405448

4285336776

4293000392

4284940488

4293656520

4294311880

4294901704

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285698520



4289168584



4291393962

# Triad

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



4289168584



4290480207



4278232479

# Complementary

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



4289168584



4289054852

# 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.



4282622842



4289168584



4288386379

# Square

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



4289168584



4291853413



4285898331



4278232000

# Rectangle

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



4289168584



4292113810



4285898331



4278232467



# Sweetspot

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



4289168584



4294174463



4286883528



4286083200



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4289168584



4291598079



4291331272



4284439139



4283695267



4279369764



# Inverse Universe

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



4291331237



4294940361



4286892164



4284701278



4288872527



4280549393



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289168584 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

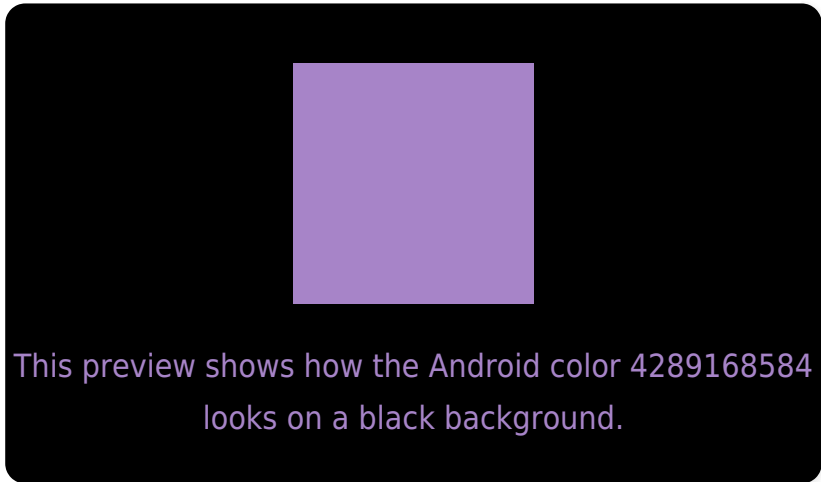
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4289168584 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289168584.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289168584.

# 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**  
4288646809

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4289168584

**Protanomaly**  
4287466702

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287728839

**Tritanomaly**  
4288842410

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289168584

**Achromatopsia**  
4288059030

**Achromatomaly**  
4288450472

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289168584 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, 132, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 132, 200)  
}
```

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, 132, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 132, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289168584 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, 132, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 132, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 132, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 132, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 132, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 132,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289168584 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 132, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
132, 200) }
```

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