

# Converting Colors

Android(4289170874)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289170874) contains.

<b>Android(4289170874)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Android(4289170874)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A78DBA
RGB	167, 141, 186
RGB Percent	65%, 55%, 73%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4471, 0.2706
CMYK	0.10, 0.24, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	275°, 25%, 64%
HSV	275°, 24%, 73%
XYZ	34.3242, 30.8104, 50.5923
YIQ	153.9040, 1.0510, 19.5070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

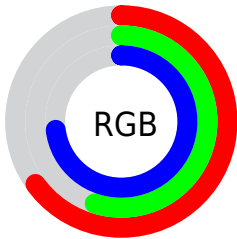
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	167, 141, 186
Decimal	10980794
CIELab	62.35, 18.36, -19.83
CIELCh	62, 27.019, 312.797
Yxy	30.8104, 0.2966, 0.2662
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289170874 (0xFFA78DBA)
YUV	153.9040, 15.8233, 11.4852
Hunter-Lab	55.5071, 13.2422, -15.1852

# Details

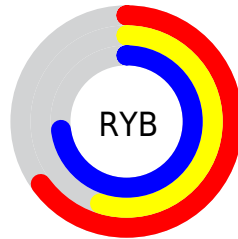
The Android color `4289170874` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `9999CC`. A complement of this color would be `4288723597`, and the grayscale version is `4288322202`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292789234`, and `4285750149` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288641722`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289700026`.

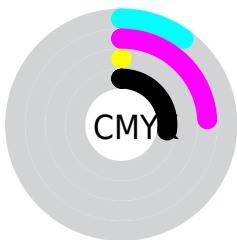
# Distribution



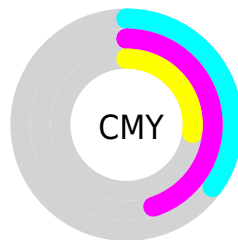
- Red (65%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289170874 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 4289170874 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4289170874



4289170874

4294967295



4287394719



4292789234



4285750149



4294696959



4284105579



4294966271



4282527059



4281014076



4279762982



4278190351



4278190080



4289170874



4289170874

4288641722

4289700026

4288112826

4290228922

4287583674

4290758074

4287120314

4291221434

4286591162

4291750586

4286062010

4292279738

4285533114

4292804538

4285202618

4293328826

4293853114

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287075781



4289170874



4290611110

# Triad

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



4289170874



4290023529



4283475104

# Complementary

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



4289170874



4288723597

# 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.



4284982152



4289170874



4288518504

# Square

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



4289170874



4291004791



4286750579



4283212470

# Rectangle

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



4289170874



4291134869



4286750579



4283868312



# Sweetspot

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



4289170874



4293648882



4287472058



4285952378



4294638330



4286216826



# Same Dimension

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



4289170874



4292193522



4290416055



4283978588



4284088476



4279238684



# Inverse Universe

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



4290416032



4294094026



4287478416



4284240726



4288413762

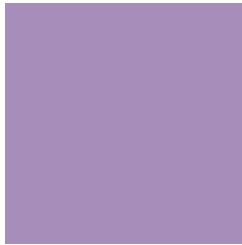


4280025100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289170874 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

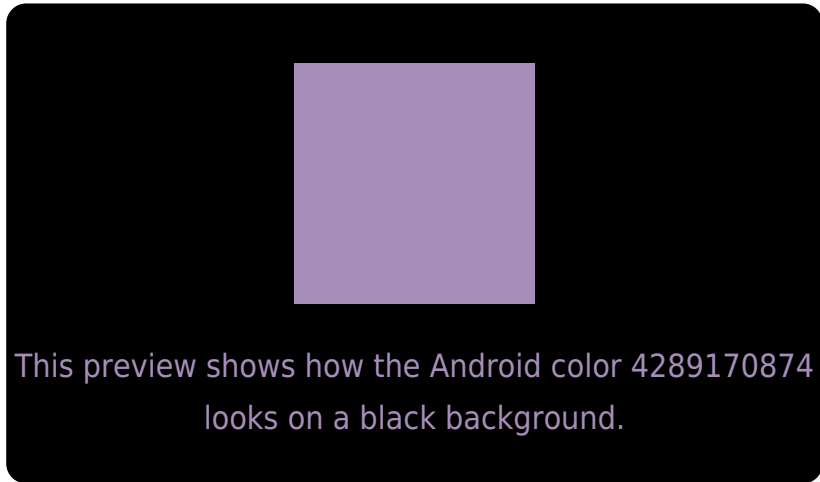
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4289170874 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289170874.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289170874.

# 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**  
4288909982

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4289170874

**Protanomaly**  
4288058046

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288385465

**Tritanomaly**  
4288975016

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289170874

**Achromatopsia**  
4288322202

**Achromatomaly**  
4288648614

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289170874 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, 141, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 141, 186)  
}
```

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, 141, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 141, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289170874 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, 141, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 141, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 141, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 141, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 141, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 141,  
186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289170874 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 141, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
141, 186) }
```

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