

# Converting Colors

Android(4289228178)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289228178) contains.

<b>Android(4289228178)</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(4289228178)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	<a href="#">A86D92</a>
RGB	168, 109, 146
RGB Percent	66%, 43%, 57%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5725, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.13, 0.34
HSL	322°, 25%, 54%
HSV	322°, 35%, 66%
XYZ	26.8054, 21.3374, 29.8999
YIQ	130.8590, 23.2870, 24.0150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

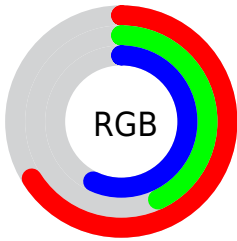
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	168, 109, 146
Decimal	11038098
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.32, 29.11, -10.49
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 30.943, 340.193
Yxy	21.3374, 0.3435, 0.2734
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289228178 (0xFFA86D92)
YUV	130.8590, 7.4645, 32.5727
Hunter-Lab	46.1925, 22.7464, -6.0430

# Details

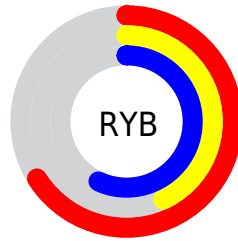
The Android color `4289228178` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `996699`. A complement of this color would be `4285376643`, and the grayscale version is `4286808963`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292911560`, and `4285742175` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4289223820`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289232536`.

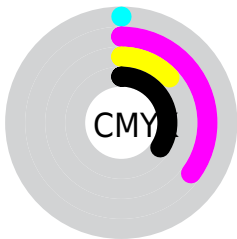
# Distribution



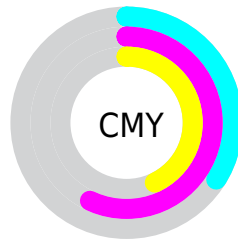
- Red (66%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289228178 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 4289228178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289228178

 4289228178

4294967295

 4287452280

 4292911560

 4285742175

 4294819300

 4284032072

 4294957567

 4282453297

 4294964735

 4280942620

 4278255616

 4278190080

 4289228178

 4289228178

 4289223820

 4289232536

 4289219461

 4289236895

 4289215359

 4289240997

 4289211001

 4289245355

 4289206643

 4289249713

 4289202284

 4289254072

 4289200233

 4289258430

 4289262532

 4289265610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287526312



4289228178



4289948535

# Triad

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



4289228178



4287136074



4278488225

# Complementary

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



4289228178



4285376643

# 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.



4280389256



4289228178



4285237334

# Square

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



4289228178



4288706638



4283010156



4281894833

# Rectangle

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



4289228178



4289883494



4283010156



4278422937



# Sweetspot

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



4289228178



4292592594



4286803368



4285423464



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4289228178



4292575161



4289228149



4283714641



4287889501



4279500813



# Inverse Universe

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



4289228178



4292575161



4285376672



4283714641



4287889501

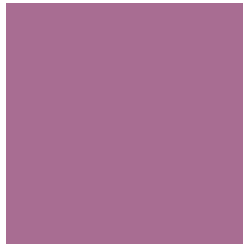


4279500813



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289228178 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

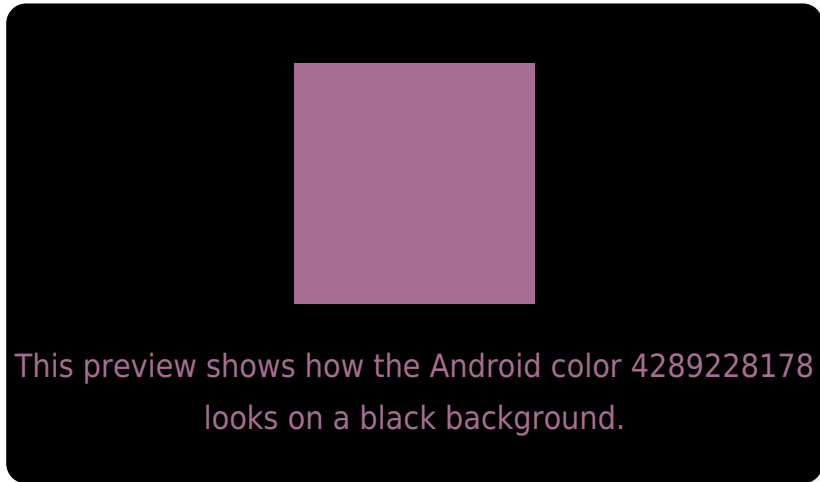
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

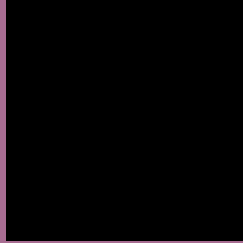
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4289228178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289228178.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289228178.

# 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**  
4289228178

**Protanomaly**  
4287199386

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287788944

**Tritanomaly**  
4289097859

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289228178

**Achromatopsia**  
4286808963

**Achromatomaly**  
4287658888

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289228178 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(168, 109, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 109, 146)  
}
```

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(168, 109, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 109, 146) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289228178 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(168, 109, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 109, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 109, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 109, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 109, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 109,  
146) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289228178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 109, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
109, 146) }
```

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