

# Converting Colors

Android(4289237456)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289237456) contains.

<b>Android(4289237456)</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(4289237456)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A891D0
RGB	168, 145, 208
RGB Percent	66%, 57%, 82%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4314, 0.1843
CMYK	0.19, 0.30, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	262°, 40%, 69%
HSV	262°, 30%, 82%
XYZ	37.6590, 33.1297, 64.0843
YIQ	159.0590, -6.5150, 24.4690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

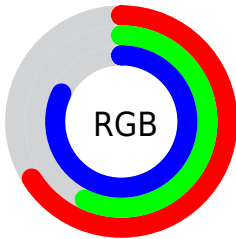
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	168, 145, 208
Decimal	11047376
CIE Lab	64.27, 21.26, -29.22
CIE LCh	64, 36.137, 306.046
Yxy	33.1297, 0.2792, 0.2456
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289237456 (0xFFA891D0)
YUV	159.0590, 24.1279, 7.8413
Hunter-Lab	57.5584, 16.0609, -25.7214

# Details

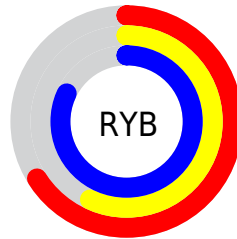
The Android color `4289237456` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `9999CC`. A complement of this color would be `4290367633`, and the grayscale version is `4288651167`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292921343`, and `4285750937` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288380112`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4290094800`.

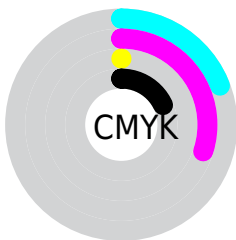
# Distribution



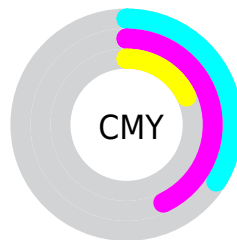
- Red (66%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289237456 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 4289237456 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289237456

 4289237456

4294967295

 4287461300

 4292921343

 4285750937

 4294829055

 4284106623

 4282462310

 4280883790

 4279436087

 4278190625

 4278190085

 4278190080

■ 4289237456

■ 4289237456

■ 4288380112

■ 4290094800

■ 4287522768

■ 4290952144

■ 4286600144

■ 4291874768

■ 4285742800

■ 4292732112

■ 4284885456

■ 4293589456

■ 4284028112

■ 4294442960

■ 4283171024

■ 4294967248

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286029276



4289237456



4291463095

# Triad

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



4289237456



4291203425



4281380257

# Complementary

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



4289237456



4290367633

# 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.



4284525441



4289237456



4289436763

# Square

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



4289237456



4292314999



4287145318



4278234305

# Rectangle

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



4289237456



4292248481



4287145318



4282559894



# Sweetspot

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



4289237456



4293978367



4287740624



4286017920



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4289237456



4291142655



4291269072



4284636777



4282187944



4279173161



# Inverse Universe

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



4291858873



4294943709



4288336017



4285095525



4289200235

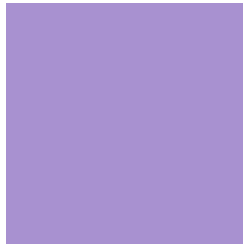


4280877082



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289237456 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

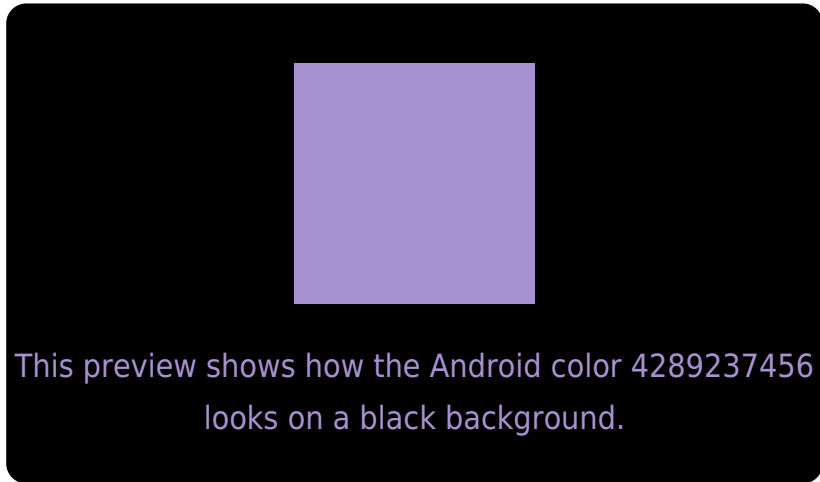
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4289237456 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289237456.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289237456.

# 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



**Original Color**  
4289237456

**Protanopia**  
4287273687

**Deuteranopia**  
4287601102



**Tritanopia**  
4288780709

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4289237456

**Protanomaly**  
4287993812

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288190159

**Tritanomaly**  
4288976565

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289237456

**Achromatopsia**  
4288651167

**Achromatomaly**  
4288846513

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289237456 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, 145, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 145, 208)  
}
```

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, 145, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 145, 208) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289237456 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, 145, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 145, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 145, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 145, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 145, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 145,  
208) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289237456 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 145, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
145, 208) }
```

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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