

# Converting Colors

Android(4289409406)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289409406) contains.

<b>Android(4289409406)</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(4289409406)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AB317E
RGB	171, 49, 126
RGB Percent	67%, 19%, 49%
CMY	0.3294, 0.8078, 0.5059
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.26, 0.33
HSL	322°, 55%, 43%
HSV	322°, 71%, 67%
XYZ	21.6588, 12.3609, 20.9830
YIQ	94.2560, 47.9950, 49.8110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

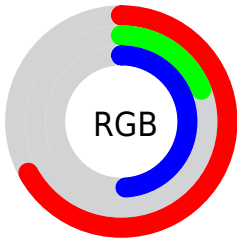
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	171, 49, 126
Decimal	11219326
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.78, 56.33, -15.89
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 58.530, 344.243
Yxy	12.3609, 0.3938, 0.2247
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289409406 (0xFFAB317E)
YUV	94.2560, 15.6498, 67.3045
Hunter-Lab	35.1581, 48.4365, -10.7747

# Details

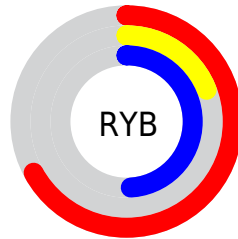
The Android color **4289409406** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **4281445214**, and the grayscale version is **4284374622**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4293224883**, and **4285726797** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4289405048**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4289413764**.

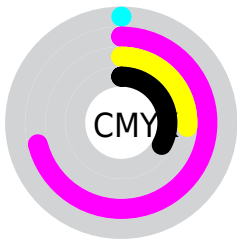
# Distribution



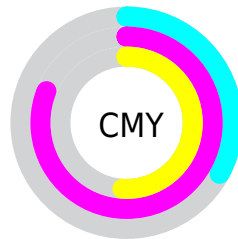
- Red (67%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289409406 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 4289409406 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289409406

 4289409406

4294967295

 4287564901

 4293224883

 4285726797

 4294936014

 4283891766

 4294943211

 4282253345

 4294950399

 4280418309

 4294957823

 4278190080

 4294965247

 4289409406

 4289409406

 4289405048

 4289413764

■ 4289400689

■ 4289418123

■ 4289396844

■ 4289422481

■ 4289426839

■ 4289431198

■ 4289435812

■ 4289440170

■ 4289444528

■ 4289448887

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286663336



4289409406



4290194510

# Triad

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



4289409406



4284639232



4278220453

# Complementary

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



4289409406



4281445214

# 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.



4278220921



4289409406



4280709394

# Square

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



4289409406



4287387392



4278220359



4278218688

# Rectangle

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



4289409406



4289804335



4278220359



4278220696



# Sweetspot

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



4289409406



4292784077



4284363179



4285551718



4293980400



4285558896



# Same Dimension

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



4289409406



4292747159



4289409345



4283911764



4288020575



4279697422



# Inverse Universe

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



4289409406



4292747159



4281445275



4283911764



4288020575



4279697422



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289409406 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

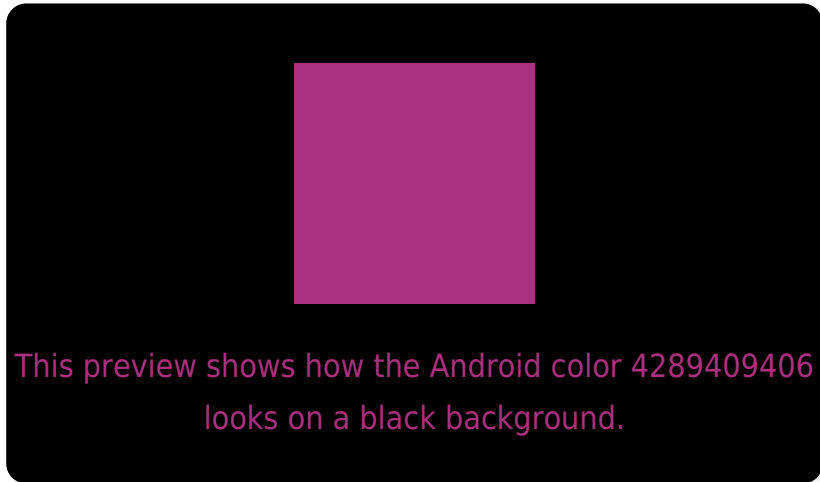
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

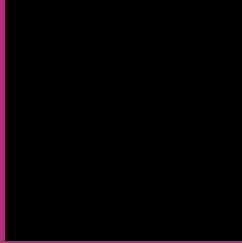
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4289409406 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289409406.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289409406.

# 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**

4289409406

**Protanomaly**

4285354133

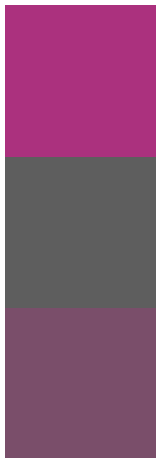
**Deuteranomaly**

4286402682

**Tritanomaly**

4289215322

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4289409406

**Achromatopsia**

4284374622

**Achromatomaly**

4286205546

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289409406 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(171, 49, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 49, 126)  
}
```

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(171, 49, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 49, 126) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289409406 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(171, 49, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 49, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 49, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 49, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 49, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 49,  
126) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289409406 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 49, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171, 49,  
126) }
```

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