

# Converting Colors

Android(4289412238)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289412238) contains.

<b>Android(4289412238)</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(4289412238)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AB3C8E
RGB	171, 60, 142
RGB Percent	67%, 24%, 56%
CMY	0.3294, 0.7647, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.65, 0.17, 0.33
HSL	316°, 48%, 45%
HSV	316°, 65%, 67%
XYZ	23.2929, 13.8426, 27.0354
YIQ	102.5370, 39.8340, 49.0340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

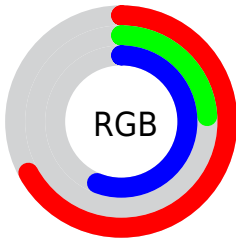
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	171, 60, 142
Decimal	11222158
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	44.01, 54.25, -22.25
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	44, 58.631, 337.702
Yxy	13.8426, 0.3630, 0.2157
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289412238 (0xFFAB3C8E)
YUV	102.5370, 19.4553, 60.0421
Hunter-Lab	37.2057, 46.6414, -17.0389

# Details

The Android color **4289412238** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **4282166105**, and the grayscale version is **4284900966**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4293227460**, and **4285726811** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4289407882**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4289416594**.

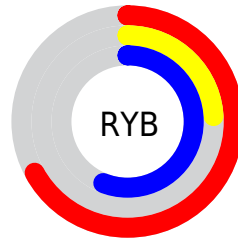
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (24%)

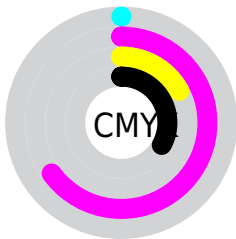
Blue (56%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (56%)

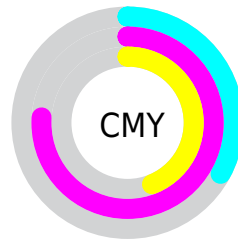


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289412238 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 4289412238 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



4289412238

4289412238

4294967295

4287569524

4293227460

4285726811

4294938336

4283957316

4294945533

4282318893

4294952703

4280614936

4294960127

4278190080

4289412238

4289412238

4289407882

4289416594

4289403525

4289420951

4289399169

4289425307

4289396862

4289429664

4289434020

4289438633

4289442989

4289447346

4289451702

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286076342



4289412238



4290589022

# Triad

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



4289412238



4285688320



4278222243

# Complementary

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



4289412238



4282166105

# 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.



4278222452



4289412238



4282217738

# Square

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



4289412238



4288305152



4278221633



4278220738

# Rectangle

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



4289412238



4290459966



4278221633



4278222484



# Sweetspot

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



4289412238



4292785363



4283972779



4285552233



4293980400



4285558896



# Same Dimension

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



4289412238



4292751793



4289412184



4283911764



4288020591



4279697425



# Inverse Universe

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



4289412238



4292751793



4282166159



4283911764



4288020591



4279697425



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289412238 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

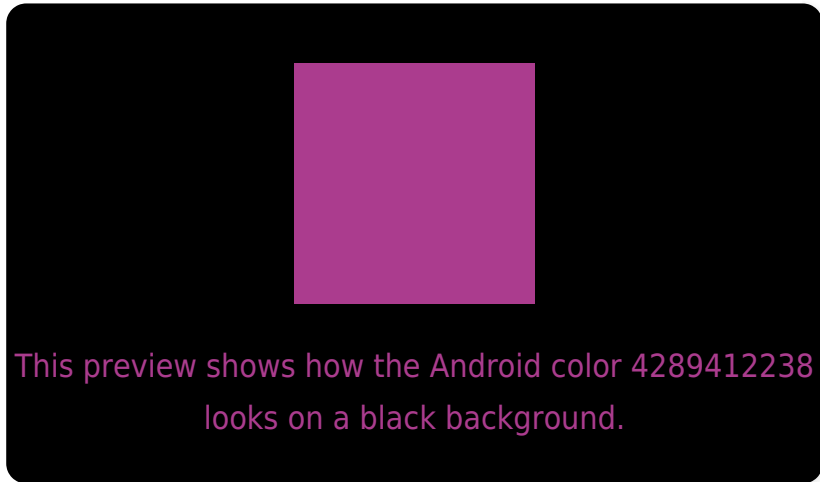
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

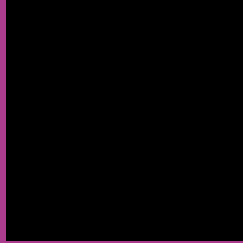
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4289412238 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289412238.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289412238.

# 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



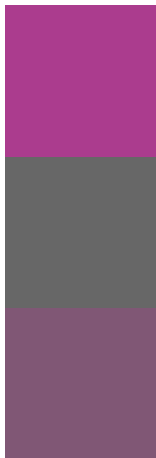
**Original Color**  
4289412238

**Protanomaly**  
4285355940

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286404490

**Tritanomaly**  
4289152616

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289412238

**Achromatopsia**  
4284966759

**Achromatomaly**  
4286601077

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289412238 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, 60, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 60, 142)  
}
```

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, 60, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 60, 142) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289412238 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

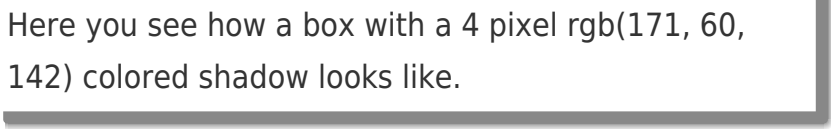
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(171, 60, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 60, 142) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 60, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 60, 142); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 60, 142); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 60, 142) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289412238 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 60, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171, 60,  
142) }
```

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