

# Converting Colors

Android(4289417334)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289417334) contains.

<b>Android(4289417334)</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(4289417334)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AB5076
RGB	171, 80, 118
RGB Percent	67%, 31%, 46%
CMY	0.3294, 0.6863, 0.5373
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.31, 0.33
HSL	335°, 36%, 49%
HSV	335°, 53%, 67%
XYZ	22.9333, 15.7033, 18.9619
YIQ	111.5410, 42.0380, 31.1100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

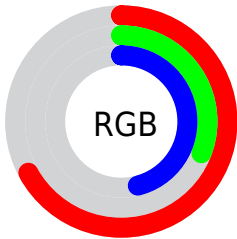
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	171, 80, 118
Decimal	11227254
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.58, 41.52, -3.79
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 41.695, 354.790
Yxy	15.7033, 0.3982, 0.2726
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289417334 (0xFFAB5076)
YUV	111.5410, 3.1843, 52.1455
Hunter-Lab	39.6273, 33.9543, -0.6314

# Details

The Android color **4289417334** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **4283476869**, and the grayscale version is **4285493103**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4293231786**, and **4285799494** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4289412972**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4289421696**.

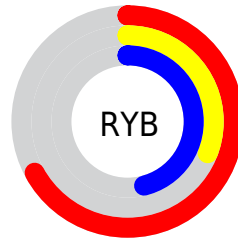
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (31%)

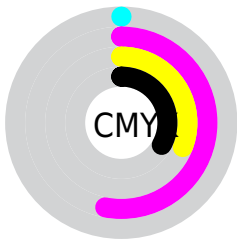
Blue (46%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (46%)

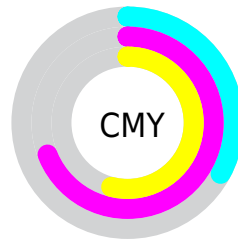


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289417334 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 4289417334 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289417334

 4289417334

4294967295

 4287575645

 4293231786

 4285799494

 4294942661

 4284022832

 4294949857

 4282318875

 4294957054

 4280811521

 4294964479

 4278190080

 4289417334

 4289417334

 4289412972

 4289421696

 4289408610

 4289426058

 4289404248

 4289430420

 4289399886

 4289434782

 4289396807

 4289439144

 4289443762

 4289448124

 4289452486

 4289456848

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287846807



4289417334



4289614419

# Triad

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



4289417334



4284839211



4278221991

# Complementary

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



4289417334



4283476869

# 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.



4278222731



4289417334



4281957444

# Square

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



4289417334



4287064613



4278222695



4278219956

# Rectangle

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



4289417334



4289157439



4278222695



4278222495



# Sweetspot

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



4289417334



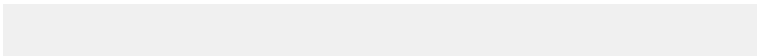
4292786889



4286861483



4285553508



4293980400



4285558896



# Same Dimension

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



4289417334



4292759691



4289418832



4283911762



4288020543



4279697418



# Inverse Universe

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



4289417334



4292759691



4283475371



4283911762



4288020543

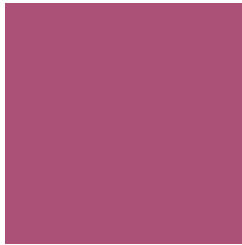


4279697418



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289417334 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

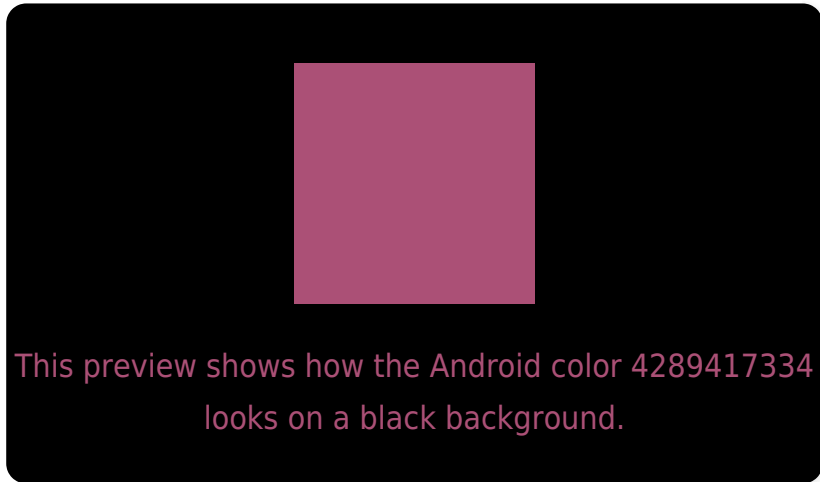
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4289417334 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289417334.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289417334.

# 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



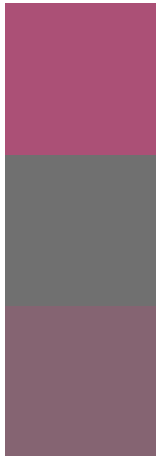
**Original Color**  
4289417334

**Protanomaly**  
4286669698

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287324787

**Tritanomaly**  
4289352549

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289417334

**Achromatopsia**  
4285558896

**Achromatomaly**  
4286932082

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289417334 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, 80, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 80, 118)  
}
```

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, 80, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 80, 118) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289417334 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, 80, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 80, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 80, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 80, 118); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 80, 118); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 80, 118) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289417334 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 80, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171, 80,  
118) }
```

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