

# Converting Colors

Android(4289611442)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289611442) contains.

<b>Android(4289611442)</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(4289611442)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AE46B2
RGB	174, 70, 178
RGB Percent	68%, 27%, 70%
CMY	0.3176, 0.7255, 0.3020
CMYK	0.02, 0.61, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	298°, 44%, 49%
HSV	298°, 61%, 70%
XYZ	27.6816, 16.5933, 43.8633
YIQ	113.4080, 27.3160, 55.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

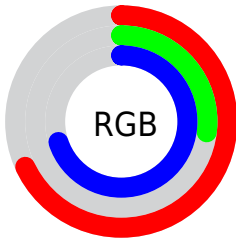
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	174, 70, 178
Decimal	11421362
CIELab	47.74, 56.67, -37.81
CIELCh	48, 68.124, 326.291
Yxy	16.5933, 0.3141, 0.1883
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289611442 (0xFFAE46B2)
YUV	113.4080, 31.8439, 53.1392
Hunter-Lab	40.7349, 50.0143, -35.3290

# Details

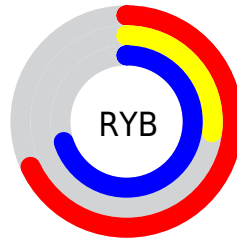
The Android color `4289611442` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `993399`. A complement of this color would be `4283085382`, and the grayscale version is `4285624689`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4293426410`, and `4285923709` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4289541298`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289681586`.

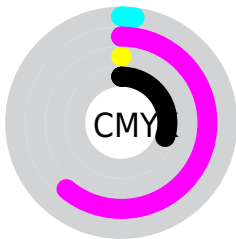
# Distribution



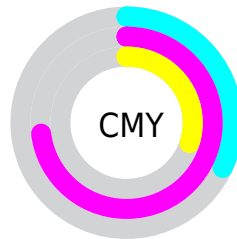
- Red (68%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289611442 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 4289611442 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289611442

 4289611442

4294967295

 4287768983

 4293426410

 4285923709

 4294940927

 4284153955

 4294948095

 4282449995

 4294955519

 4280877108

 4294962943

 4278190109

 4278190080

 4289611442

 4289611442

 4289541298

 4289681586

 4289536690

 4289686194

 4289466802

 4289756082

 4289396914

 4289826226

 4289830834

 4289900978

 4289971122

 4289975474

 4290045618

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284179929



4289611442



4291897979

# Triad

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



4289611442



4287589376



4278225571

# Complementary

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



4289611442



4283085382

# 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.



4278225512



4289611442



4283989248

# Square

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



4289611442



4290335491



4278224427



4278224593

# Rectangle

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



4289611442



4292160597



4278224427



4278225552



# Sweetspot

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



4289611442



4293377768



4282796978



4285815669



4294309365



4285887861



# Same Dimension

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



4289611442



4293017576



4289873537



4284043353



4287824025



4279828506



# Inverse Universe

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



4289873482



4293410629



4282823287



4284043345



4288217094



4279894017



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289611442 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

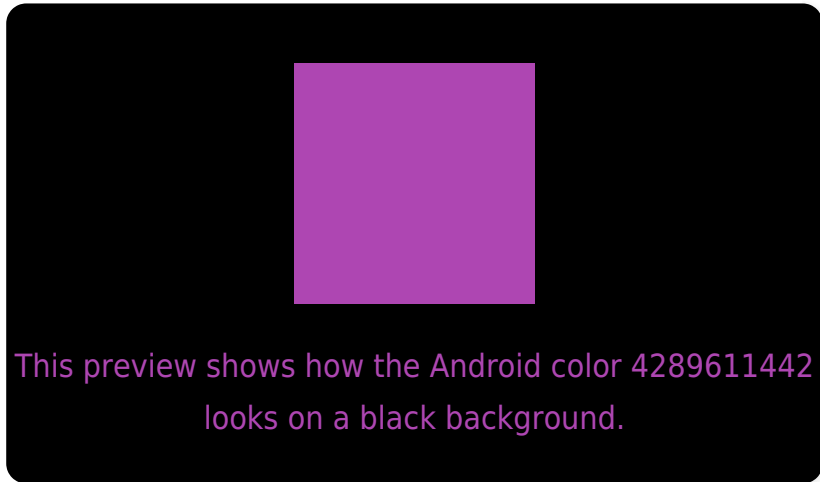
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

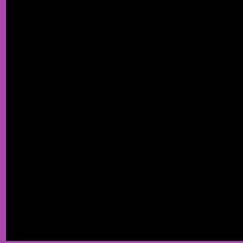
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4289611442 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289611442.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289611442.

# 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**

4289611442



**Protanomaly**

4284702666



**Deuteranomaly**

4286013870



**Tritanomaly**

4289221760

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4289611442



**Achromatopsia**

4285624689



**Achromatomaly**

4287062409

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289611442 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(174, 70, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 70, 178)  
}
```

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(174, 70, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 70, 178) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289611442 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(174, 70, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 70, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(174, 70, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 70, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 70, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 70,  
178) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289611442 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 70, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174, 70,  
178) }
```

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