

# Converting Colors

Android(4289616368)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289616368) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4289616368)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AE59F0
RGB	174, 89, 240
RGB Percent	68%, 35%, 94%
CMY	0.3176, 0.6510, 0.0588
CMYK	0.27, 0.63, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	274°, 83%, 65%
HSV	274°, 63%, 94%
XYZ	36.7561, 22.4347, 84.8311
YIQ	131.6290, 2.1890, 64.9810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

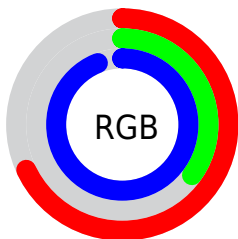
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">174, 89, 240</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11426288</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">54.49, 60.46, -62.51</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">54, 86.965, 314.048</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">22.4347, 0.2552, 0.1558</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289616368</a> (0xFFAE59F0)
YUV	<a href="#">131.6290, 53.4269, 37.1594</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">47.3653, 55.6292, -73.0326</a>

# Details

The Android color `4289616368` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC66FF`. The color can be described as light muted purple. A complement of this color would be `4288409689`, and the grayscale version is `4286808963`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4293496831`, and `4285800887` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288954864`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4290277872`.

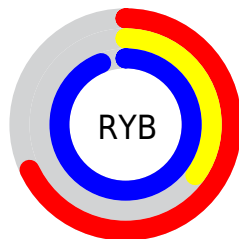
# Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (35%)

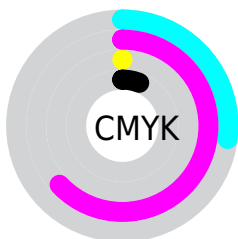
Blue (94%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (94%)

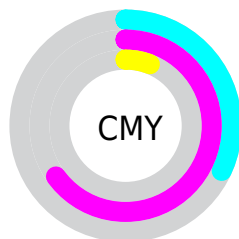


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289616368 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 4289616368 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289616368

 4289616368

4294967295

 4287708883

 4293496831

 4285800887

 4294945791

 4283957403

 4294952959

 4281991297

 4294960383

 4279828583

 4278190158

 4278191414

 4278190624

 4278190083

■ 4289616368

■ 4289616368

■ 4288954864

■ 4290277872

■ 4288227824

■ 4291004912

■ 4287566320

■ 4291666416

■ 4287037680

■ 4292393456

■ 4293054960

■ 4293782000

■ 4294442992

■ 4294967280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278223103



4289616368



4293990830

# Triad

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



4289616368



4290736128



4278231717

# Complementary

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



4289616368



4288409689

# 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.



4278230870



4289616368



4286482944

# Square

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



4289616368



4293805334



4278228992



4278231275

# Rectangle

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



4289616368



4294901884



4278228992



4278231435



# Sweetspot

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



4289616368



4293578751



4284063216



4285751936



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4289616368



4289347071



4293941736



4285754488



4284940472



4280287288



# Inverse Universe

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



4293941659



4294917522



4284084321



4286082161



4290248784



4281860121



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289616368 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

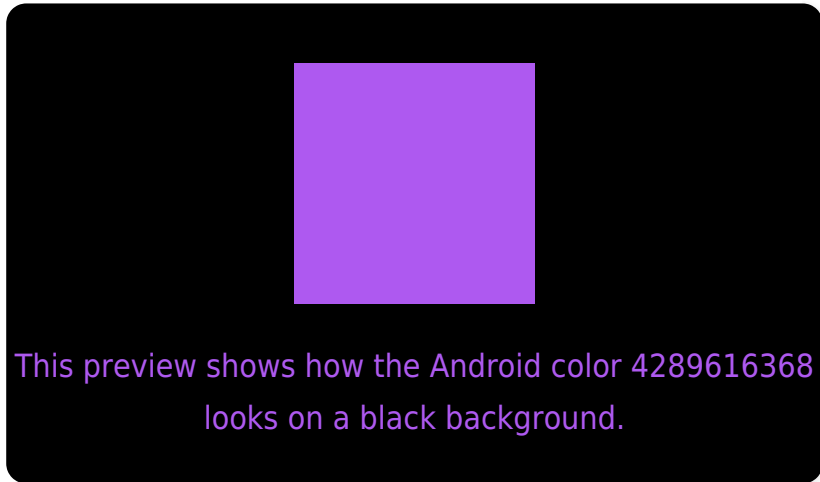
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# 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 × Fail

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



# Android 4289616368 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289616368.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289616368.

# 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**

4289616368



**Protanomaly**

4284445178



**Deuteranomaly**

4283921642



**Tritanomaly**

4288834987

# Monochromacy



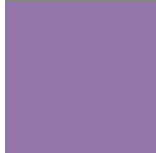
**Original Color**

4289616368



**Achromatopsia**

4286874756



**Achromatomaly**

4287853739

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289616368 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, 89, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 89, 240)  
}
```

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, 89, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 89, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289616368 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, 89, 240) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 89, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(174, 89, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 89, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 89, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 89,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289616368 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 89, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174, 89,  
240) }
```

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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