

# Converting Colors

Android(4289626033)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289626033) contains.

<b>Android(4289626033)</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(4289626033)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AE7FB1
RGB	174, 127, 177
RGB Percent	68%, 50%, 69%
CMY	0.3176, 0.5020, 0.3059
CMYK	0.02, 0.28, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	296°, 24%, 60%
HSV	296°, 28%, 69%
XYZ	32.9807, 27.3517, 45.1361
YIQ	146.7530, 11.9620, 25.5140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

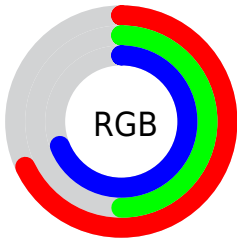
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	174, 127, 177
Decimal	11435953
CIELab	59.30, 26.79, -19.30
CIELCh	59, 33.019, 324.231
Yxy	27.3517, 0.3127, 0.2593
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289626033 (0xFFAE7FB1)
YUV	146.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956
Hunter-Lab	52.2989, 21.0427, -14.5605

# Details

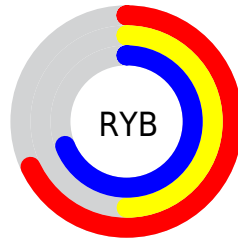
The Android color `4289626033` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `996699`. A complement of this color would be `4286755199`, and the grayscale version is `4287861651`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4293309673`, and `4286139772` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4289555889`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289696177`.

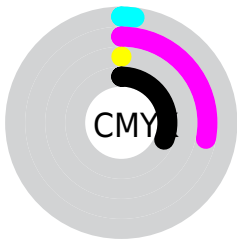
# Distribution



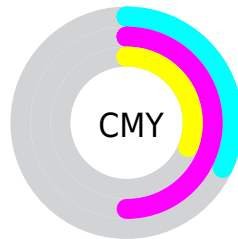
- Red (68%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289626033 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 4289626033 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289626033

 4289626033

4294967295

 4287850134

 4293309673

 4286139772

 4294955263

 4284429923

 4294962431

 4282851147

 4281272372

 4280090655

 4278190082

 4278190080

 4289626033

 4289626033

4289555889

4289696177

4289486001

4289766065

4289415857

4289836209

4289345713

4289906353

4289275825

4289976497

4289205681

4290046385

4289135537

4290116529

4289069233

4290183089

4290314161

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287269316



4289626033



4291000726

# Triad

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



4289626033



4289170261



4279738022

# Complementary

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



4289626033



4286755199

# 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.



4282556040



4289626033



4287272025

# Square

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



4289626033



4290609505



4285045612



4280720061

# Rectangle

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



4289626033



4291262594



4285045612



4280655516



# Sweetspot

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



4289626033



4293186534



4286546609



4285687667



4294111986



4285756275



# Same Dimension

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



4289626033



4292974566



4289822619



4284043353



4287627417



4279762970



# Inverse Universe

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



4289822594



4293302172



4286558613



4284043345



4288217097



4279894018



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289626033 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

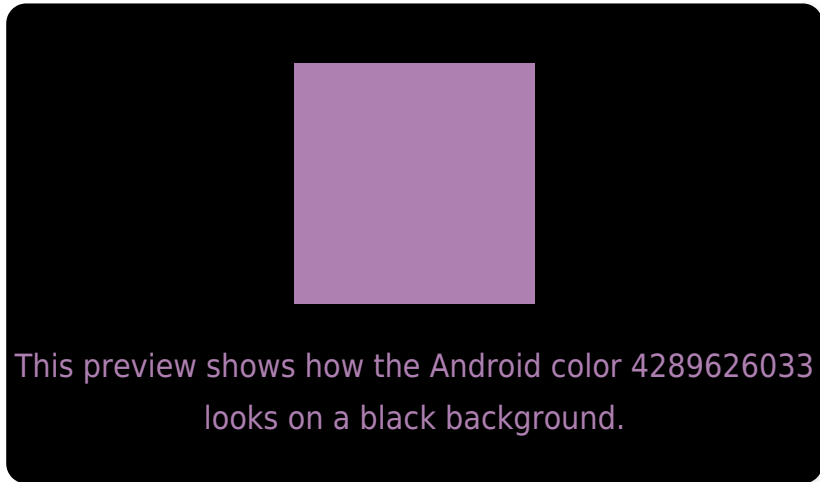
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

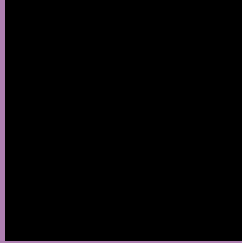
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4289626033 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289626033.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289626033.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
4289299856

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4289626033

**Protanomaly**  
4287858871

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288251824

**Tritanomaly**  
4289430428

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289626033

**Achromatopsia**  
4287861651

**Achromatomaly**  
4288515230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289626033 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, 127, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 127, 177)  
}
```

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, 127, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 127, 177) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289626033 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, 127, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 127, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(174, 127, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 127, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 127, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 127,  
177) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289626033 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 127, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174,  
127, 177) }
```

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