

# Converting Colors

Android(4289680017)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289680017) contains.

<b>Android(4289680017)</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(4289680017)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AF5291
RGB	175, 82, 145
RGB Percent	69%, 32%, 57%
CMY	0.3137, 0.6784, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.17, 0.31
HSL	319°, 37%, 50%
HSV	319°, 53%, 69%
XYZ	25.8073, 17.1929, 28.7464
YIQ	116.9890, 35.2050, 39.3090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

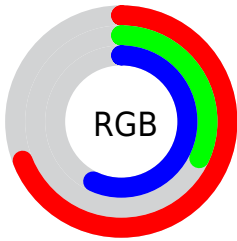
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	175, 82, 145
Decimal	11489937
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	48.50, 45.74, -17.09
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	49, 48.834, 339.512
Yxy	17.1929, 0.3597, 0.2396
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289680017 (0xFFAF5291)
YUV	116.9890, 13.8094, 50.8756
Hunter-Lab	41.4643, 38.5356, -12.0796

# Details

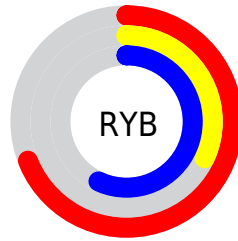
The Android color **4289680017** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **4283608944**, and the grayscale version is **4285887861**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4293494727**, and **4286061662** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4289675659**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4289684631**.

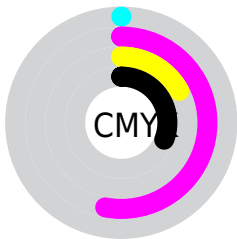
# Distribution



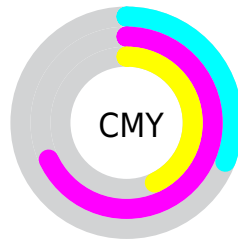
- Red (69%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289680017 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 4289680017 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4289680017



4289680017

4294967295



4287838327



4293494727



4286061662



4294943459



4284284999



4294950655



4282581040



4294957823



4281139227



4294965247



4278190080



4289680017



4289680017



4289675659



4289684631



4289671046



4289688988

 4289666688

 4289693602

 4289662074

 4289697960

 4289658999

 4289702573

 4289706931

 4289711545

 4289715902

 4289720516

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286997427



4289680017



4290661480

# Triad

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



4289680017



4286412056



4278224551

# Complementary

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



4289680017



4283608944

# 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.



4278224768



4289680017



4283465519

# Square

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



4289680017



4288702242



4278224213



4278222784

# Rectangle

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



4289680017



4290531917



4278224213



4278224539



# Sweetspot

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



4289680017



4293115863



4285485743



4285750636



4294111986



4285756275



# Same Dimension

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



4289680017



4293087924



4289679971



4283911764



4288020582



4279697424



# Inverse Universe

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



4289680017



4293087924



4283608990



4283911764



4288020582



4279697424



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289680017 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

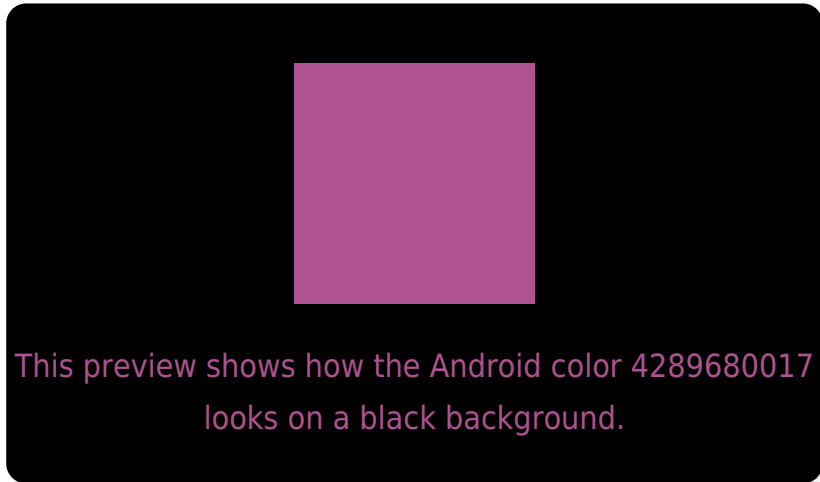
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4289680017 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289680017.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289680017.

# 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**  
4289680017

**Protanomaly**  
4286473888

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287194766

**Tritanomaly**  
4289484916

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289680017

**Achromatopsia**  
4285887861

**Achromatomaly**  
4287260799

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289680017 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(175, 82, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 82, 145)  
}
```

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(175, 82, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 82, 145) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289680017 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(175, 82, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 82, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(175, 82, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 82, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 82, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 82,  
145) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289680017 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 82, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175, 82,  
145) }
```

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