

# Converting Colors

Android(4289743523)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289743523) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4289743523)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	<a href="#">B04AA3</a>
RGB	<a href="#">176, 74, 163</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">69%, 29%, 64%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.3098, 0.7098, 0.3608</a>
CMYK	<a href="#">0.00, 0.58, 0.07, 0.31</a>
HSL	<a href="#">308°, 41%, 49%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">308°, 58%, 69%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">26.9641, 16.7720, 36.4665</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">114.6440, 32.2230, 49.3030</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

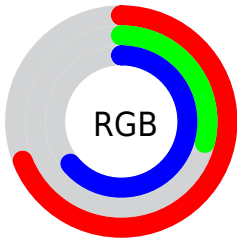
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	176, 74, 163
Decimal	11553443
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.97, 52.80, -28.60
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 60.045, 331.560
Yxy	16.7720, 0.3362, 0.2091
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289743523 (0xFFB04AA3)
YUV	114.6440, 23.8395, 53.8092
Hunter-Lab	40.9536, 45.8566, -24.1262

# Details

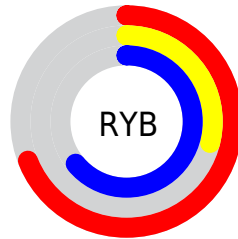
The Android color **4289743523** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **4283084887**, and the grayscale version is **4285690482**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4293558490**, and **4286123119** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4289738913**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4289748133**.

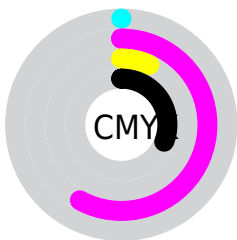
# Distribution



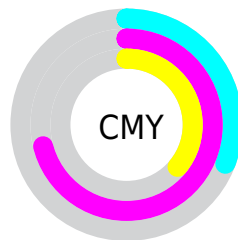
- Red (69%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289743523 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 4289743523 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4289743523



4289743523

4294967295



4287901321



4293558490



4286123119



4294941687



4284350550



4294948863



4282646591



4294956287



4281073704



4294963711



4278190097



4278190080



4289743523



4289743523



4289738913



4289748133

4289734559

4289752487

4289729948

4289757098

4289725594

4289761452

4289724570

4289766062

4289770672

4289775027

4289779637

4289783991

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285752265



4289743523



4291443313

# Triad

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



4289743523



4287066368



4278225062

# Complementary

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



4289743523



4283084887

# 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.



4278225267



4289743523



4283661830

# Square

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



4289743523



4289616912



4278224190



4278223819

# Rectangle

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



4289743523



4291444560



4278224190



4278225302



# Sweetspot

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



4289743523



4293312225



4283845296



4285750384



4294111986



4285756275



# Same Dimension

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



4289743523



4293281233



4289743473



4284043352



4288217222



4279894038



# Inverse Universe

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



4289743523



4293281233



4283084937



4284043352



4288217222



4279894038



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289743523 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

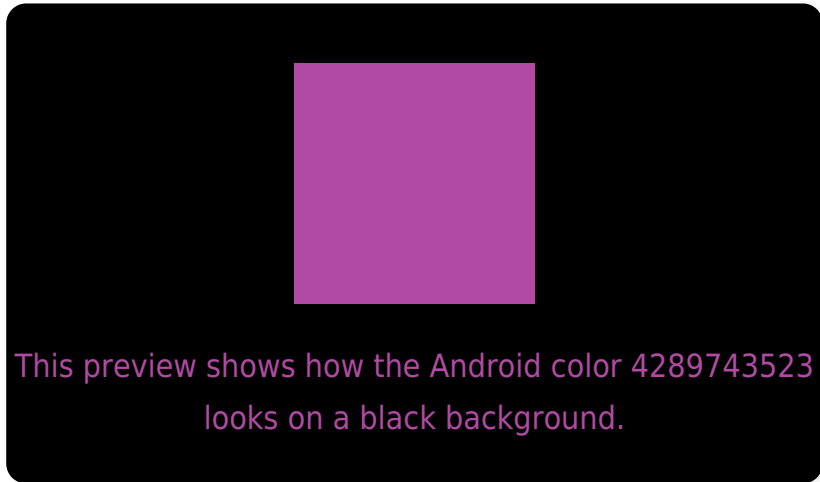
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4289743523 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289743523.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289743523.

# 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**  
4289743523

**Protanomaly**  
4285686455

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286604191

**Tritanomaly**  
4289484154

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289743523

**Achromatopsia**  
4285756275

**Achromatomaly**  
4287194244

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289743523 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(176, 74, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 74, 163)  
}
```

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(176, 74, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 74, 163) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289743523 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(176, 74, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 74, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(176, 74, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 74, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 74, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 74,  
163) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289743523 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 74, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 74,  
163) }
```

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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