

# Converting Colors

Android(4289753999)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289753999) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4289753999)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	<a href="#">B0738F</a>
RGB	<a href="#">176, 115, 143</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">69%, 45%, 56%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.3098, 0.5490, 0.4392</a>
CMYK	<a href="#">0.00, 0.35, 0.19, 0.31</a>
HSL	<a href="#">332°, 28%, 57%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">332°, 35%, 69%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">28.9932, 23.4747, 28.9896</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">136.4310, 27.3680, 21.6400</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

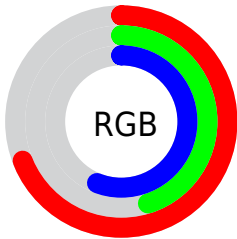
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	176, 115, 143
Decimal	11563919
CIE Lab	55.56, 28.14, -5.29
CIE LCh	56, 28.633, 349.357
Yxy	23.4747, 0.3559, 0.2882
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289753999 (0xFFB0738F)
YUV	136.4310, 3.2385, 34.7020
Hunter-Lab	48.4507, 22.0265, -1.5595

# Details

The Android color `4289753999` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `996699`. A complement of this color would be `4285771924`, and the grayscale version is `4287137928`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4293503173`, and `4286202461` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4289749381`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289758617`.

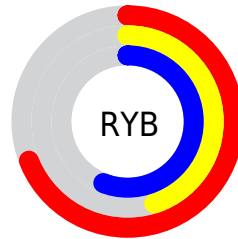
# Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (45%)

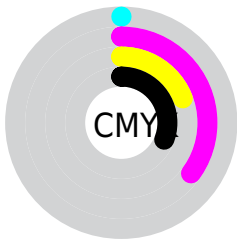
Blue (56%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (56%)

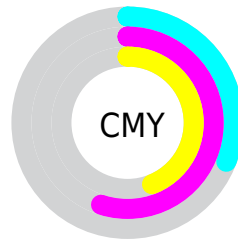


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289753999 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 4289753999 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289753999

 4289753999

4294967295

 4287978101

 4293503173

 4286202461

 4294951905

 4284492357

 4294959101

 4282848047

 4294966527

 4281335834

 4279500800

 4278190080

 4289753999

 4289753999

 4289749381

 4289758617

 4289745020

 4289762978

 4289740402

 4289767596

 4289736041

 4289771957

 4289731423

 4289776575

 4289726806

 4289781192

 4289724497

 4289785554

 4289789915

 4289789925

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288444838



4289753999



4290147190

# Triad

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



4289753999



4287007062



4281503914

# Complementary

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



4289753999



4285771924

# 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.



4281373333



4289753999



4285108068

# Square

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



4289753999



4288577876



4283142779



4283730613

# Rectangle

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



4289753999



4289951335



4283142779



4281110948



# Sweetspot

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



4289753999



4293316569



4287919024



4285752683



4294111986



4285756275



# Same Dimension

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



4289753999



4293297585



4289754483



4284043348



4288217158



4279894028



# Inverse Universe

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



4289753999



4293297585



4285771440



4284043348



4288217158

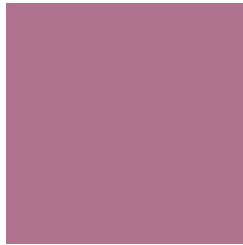


4279894028



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289753999 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

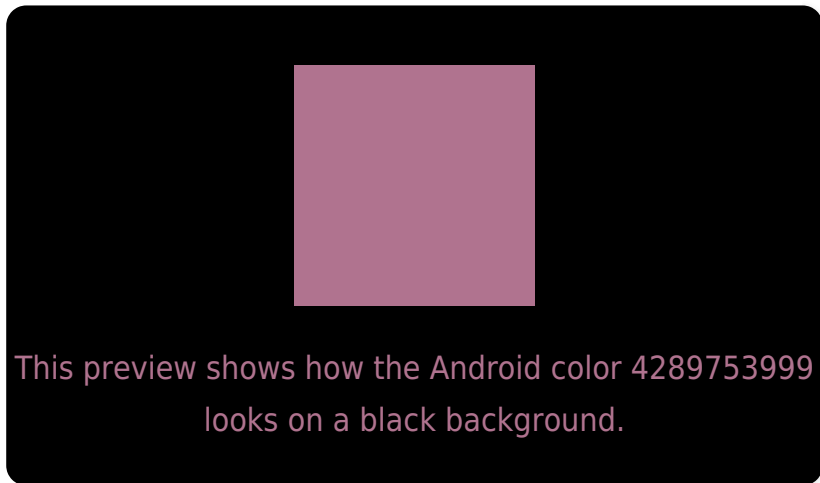
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4289753999 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289753999.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289753999.

# 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



**Original Color**  
[4289753999](#)

**Protanopia**  
[4286743706](#)

**Deuteranopia**  
[4287594892](#)



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4289753999

**Protanomaly**  
4287856278

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288380045

**Tritanomaly**  
4289688965

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289753999

**Achromatopsia**  
4287137928

**Achromatomaly**  
4288118923

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289753999 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, 115, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 115, 143)  
}
```

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, 115, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 115, 143) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289753999 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, 115, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 115, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 115, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 115, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 115, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 115,  
143) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289753999 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 115, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
115, 143) }
```

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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