

# Converting Colors

Android(4290207871)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4290207871) contains.

<b>Android(4290207871)</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(4290207871)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B7607F
RGB	183, 96, 127
RGB Percent	72%, 38%, 50%
CMY	0.2824, 0.6235, 0.5020
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.31, 0.28
HSL	339°, 38%, 55%
HSV	339°, 48%, 72%
XYZ	27.5421, 19.9653, 22.4807
YIQ	125.5470, 41.9010, 28.0850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

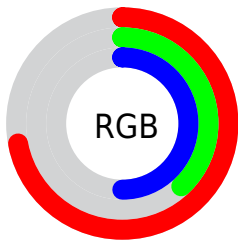
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	183, 96, 127
Decimal	12017791
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.80, 38.64, -1.31
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	52, 38.659, 358.051
Yxy	19.9653, 0.3935, 0.2853
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290207871 (0xFFB7607F)
YUV	125.5470, 0.7163, 50.3863
Hunter-Lab	44.6826, 31.8318, 1.4478

# Details

The Android color **4290207871** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **4284528536**, and the grayscale version is **4286479998**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4294022580**, and **4286524750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4290203251**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4290212491**.

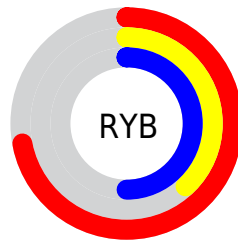
# Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (38%)

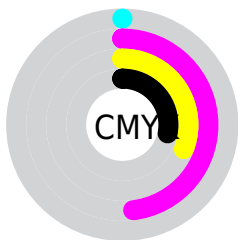
Blue (50%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (50%)

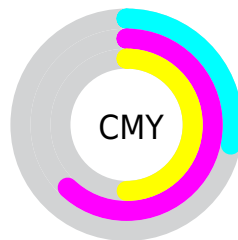


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4290207871 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 4290207871 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4290207871

 4290207871

4294967295

 4288366438

 4294022580

 4286524750

 4294947023

 4284748343

 4294954219

 4283039778

 4294961663

 4281532427

 4278779904

 4278190080

 4290207871

 4290207871

 4290203251

 4290212491

 4290198375

 4290217367

 4290193756

 4290221986

 4290189136

 4290226606

 4290184516

 4290231226

 4290183233

 4290236102

 4290240721

 4290245341

 4290248681

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288833439



4290207871



4290339678

# Triad

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



4290207871



4285563711



4278225075

# Complementary

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



4290207871



4284528536

# 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.



4278226074



4290207871



4282878295

# Square

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



4290207871



4287723832



4278226040



4282155197

# Rectangle

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



4290207871



4289816908



4278226040



4278225580



# Sweetspot

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



4290207871



4293774552



4288110775



4286079851



4294440951



4286085240



# Same Dimension

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



4290207871



4293748374



4290210912



4284240726



4288413751



4280025098



# Inverse Universe

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



4290207871



4293748374



4284525495



4284240726



4288413751

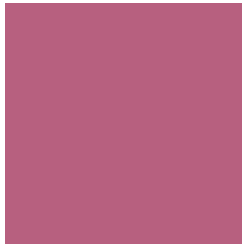


4280025098



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4290207871 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

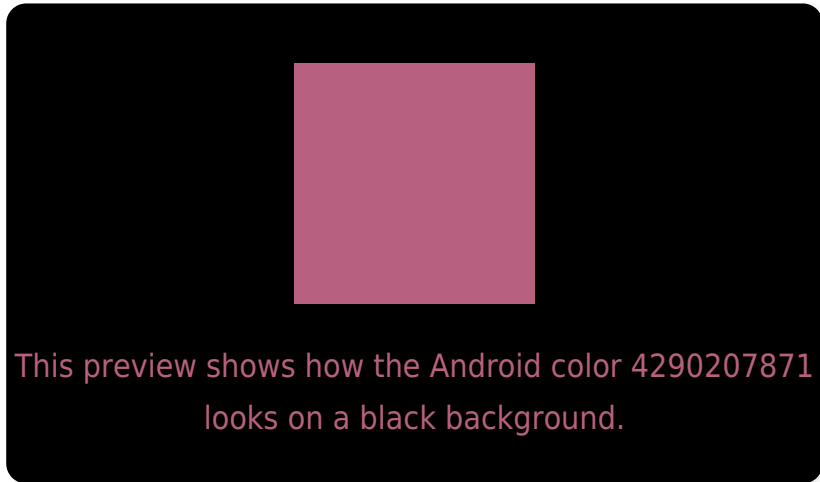
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

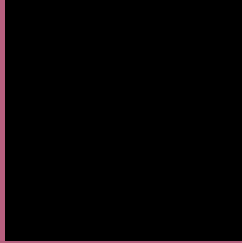
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4290207871 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4290207871.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4290207871.

# 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**  
4290207871

**Protanomaly**  
4287590794

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288245628

**Tritanomaly**  
4290143090

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4290207871

**Achromatopsia**  
4286479998

**Achromatomaly**  
4287853438

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4290207871 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(183, 96, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 96, 127)  
}
```

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(183, 96, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 96, 127) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4290207871 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(183, 96, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 96, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(183, 96, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 96, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 96, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 96,  
127) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4290207871 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 96, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183, 96,  
127) }
```

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