

# Converting Colors

Android(4290537944)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4290537944) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4290537944)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BC69D8
RGB	188, 105, 216
RGB Percent	74%, 41%, 85%
CMY	0.2627, 0.5882, 0.1529
CMYK	0.13, 0.51, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	285°, 59%, 63%
HSV	285°, 51%, 85%
XYZ	38.1853, 25.7524, 67.9239
YIQ	142.4710, 13.8370, 52.1170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

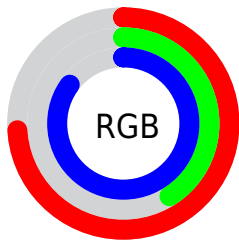
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">188, 105, 216</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12347864</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">57.80, 50.83, -43.65</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">58, 66.999, 319.349</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">25.7524, 0.2896, 0.1953</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290537944 (0xFFBC69D8)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">142.4710, 36.2498, 39.9289</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">50.7468, 45.5084, -43.8360</a>

# Details

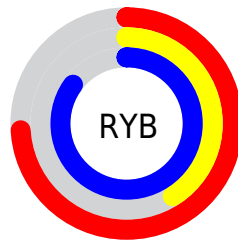
The Android color `4290537944` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC66CC`. A complement of this color would be `4286961769`, and the grayscale version is `4287532686`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4294352895`, and `4286854561` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4290204632`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4290871256`.

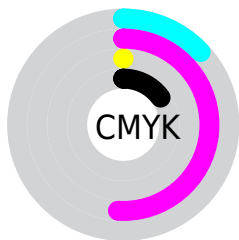
# Distribution



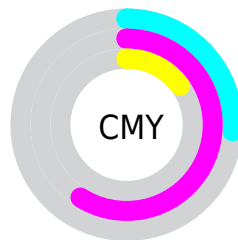
- Red (74%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4290537944 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 4290537944 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4290537944

 4290537944

4294967295

 4288696252

 4294352895

 4286854561


 4294949887

 4285077638

 4294957055

 4283301996

 4294964479

 4281598035

 4280090684

 4278190629

 4278190349

 4278190080

■ 4290537944

■ 4290537944

■ 4290204632

■ 4290871256

■ 4289806040

■ 4291269848

■ 4289472728

■ 4291603160

■ 4289074136

■ 4292001752

■ 4288807128

■ 4292335064

■ 4292733912

■ 4293066712

■ 4293459928

■ 4293787608

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284253434



4290537944



4293480866

# Triad

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



4290537944



4290281728



4278232752

# Complementary

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



4290537944



4286961769

# 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.



4278232179



4290537944



4286747392

# Square

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



4290537944



4292831026



4281704248



4278231779

# Rectangle

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



4290537944



4294135163



4281704248



4278232732



# Sweetspot

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



4290537944



4294302207



4285106136



4286212480



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4290537944



4292305407



4292372926



4285030507



4286578859



4280287275



# Inverse Universe

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



4292372869



4294926729



4285126787



4285227107



4289396779

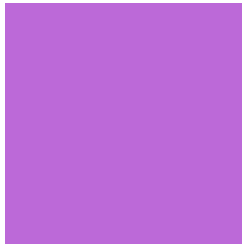


4281008139



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4290537944 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

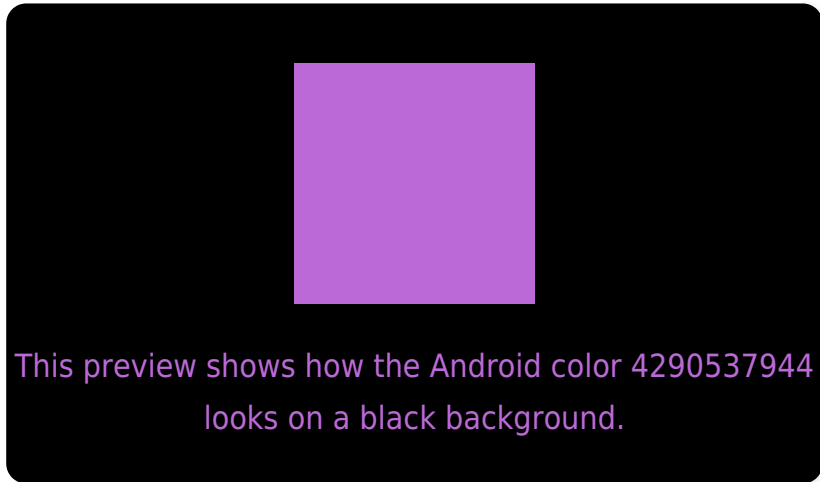
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

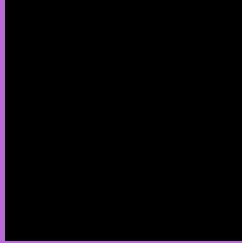
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4290537944 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4290537944.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4290537944.

# 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**  
4289756551

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4290537944



**Protanomaly**  
4286479850



**Deuteranomaly**  
4287135700



**Tritanomaly**  
4290016932

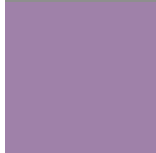
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4290537944



**Achromatopsia**  
4287532686



**Achromatomaly**  
4288643497

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4290537944 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(188, 105, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 105, 216)  
}
```

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(188, 105, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 105, 216) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4290537944 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(188, 105, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 105, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 105, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 105, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 105, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 105,  
216) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4290537944 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 105, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
105, 216) }
```

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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