

# Converting Colors

Android(4290724988)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4290724988) contains.

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**Color**

**Android(4290724988)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BF447C
RGB	191, 68, 124
RGB Percent	75%, 27%, 49%
CMY	0.2510, 0.7333, 0.5137
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.35, 0.25
HSL	333°, 49%, 51%
HSV	333°, 64%, 75%
XYZ	27.1911, 16.6658, 20.8525
YIQ	111.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

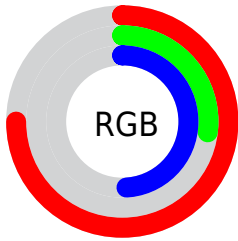
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">191, 68, 124</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12534908</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">47.84, 54.30, -5.22</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">48, 54.552, 354.509</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">16.6658, 0.4202, 0.2575</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290724988</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFBF447C</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">111.1610, 6.3296, 70.0188</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">40.8238, 47.4498, -1.7082</a>

# Details

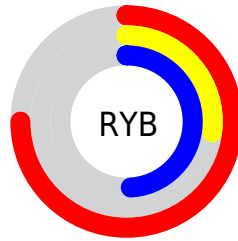
The Android color **4290724988** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **4282695559**, and the grayscale version is **4285493103**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4294671280**, and **4286906443** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4290720114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4290729862**.

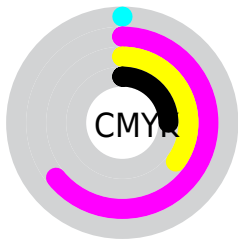
# Distribution



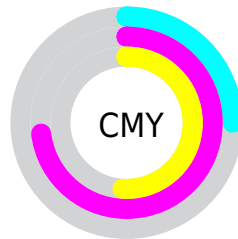
- Red (75%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4290724988 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 4290724988 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4290724988

 4290724988

4294967295

 4288816995

 4294671280

 4286906443

 4294940620

 4285071413

 4294947816

 4283301920

 4294955007

 4281663494

 4294962687

 4278517760

 4278190080

 4290724988

 4290724988

 4290720114

 4290729862

 4290715239

 4290734737

 4290710365

 4290739611

 4290707543

 4290744486

 4290749616

 4290754490

 4290759365

 4290764239

 4290769114

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288763048



4290724988



4290988110

# Triad

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



4290724988



4284709390



4278223804

# Complementary

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



4290724988



4282695559

# 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.



4278224790



4290724988



4280255033

# Square

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



4290724988



4287589377



4278224487



4278221261

# Rectangle

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



4290724988



4290270002



4278224487



4278224305



# Sweetspot

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



4290724988



4294428894



4286989503



4286406765



4294769916



4286414205



# Same Dimension

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



4290724988



4294392208



4290725956



4284372313



4288544840



4280221710



# Inverse Universe

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



4290724988



4294392208



4282694591



4284372313



4288544840



4280221710



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4290724988 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

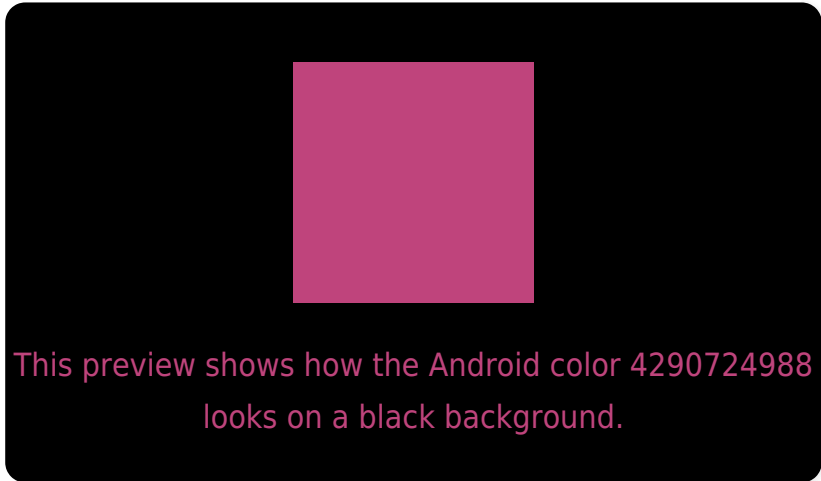
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4290724988 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4290724988.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4290724988.

# Color Blindness Simulation

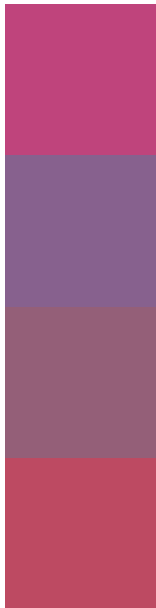
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Trichromacy



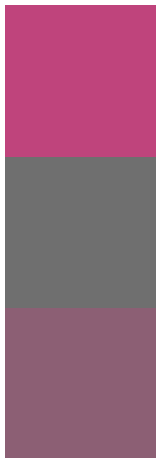
**Original Color**  
4290724988

**Protanomaly**  
4287062414

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287913848

**Tritanomaly**  
4290595426

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4290724988

**Achromatopsia**  
4285493103

**Achromatomaly**  
4287389556

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4290724988 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(191, 68, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 68, 124)  
}
```

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(191, 68, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 68, 124) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4290724988 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(191, 68, 124) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 68, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 68, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 68, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 68, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 68,  
124) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4290724988 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 68, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191, 68,  
124) }
```

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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