

# Converting Colors

Android(4291059891)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4291059891) contains.

<b>Android(4291059891)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Android(4291059891)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C460B3
RGB	196, 96, 179
RGB Percent	77%, 38%, 70%
CMY	0.2314, 0.6235, 0.2980
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.09, 0.23
HSL	310°, 46%, 57%
HSV	310°, 51%, 77%
XYZ	35.0845, 23.3562, 45.3069
YIQ	135.3620, 32.9570, 47.0130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

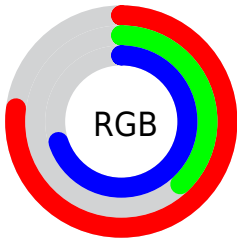
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	196, 96, 179
Decimal	12869811
CIELab	55.44, 50.75, -26.15
CIELCh	55, 57.090, 332.744
Yxy	23.3562, 0.3382, 0.2251
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291059891 (0xFFC460B3)
YUV	135.3620, 21.5135, 53.1795
Hunter-Lab	48.3282, 45.0100, -21.7536

# Details

The Android color `4291059891` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC66CC`. A complement of this color would be `4284531825`, and the grayscale version is `4287072135`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4294874859`, and `4287375998` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4291054768`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4291065014`.

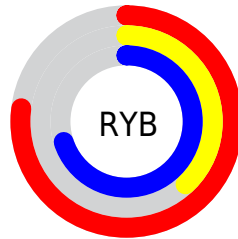
# Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (38%)

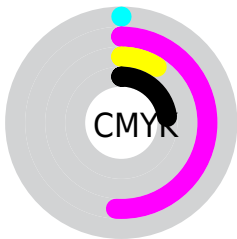
Blue (70%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (70%)

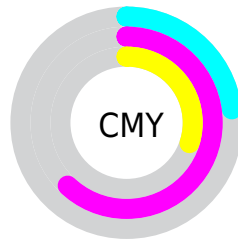


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (62%)


Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4291059891 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 4291059891 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4291059891

 4291059891

4294967295

 4289217944

 4294874859

 4287375998

 4294947583

 4285597285

 4294954751

 4283826253

 4294962175

 4282187829

 4280549408

 4278190083

 4278190080

 4291059891

 4291059891

4291054768

4291065014

4291049900

4291069882

4291044777

4291075005

4291039910

4291079872

4291035299

4291084996

4291090119

4291094986

4291100110

4291100625

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287330009



4291059891



4292695426

# Triad

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



4291059891



4288316434



4278229945

# Complementary

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



4291059891



4284531825

# 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.



4278230152



4291059891



4284977449

# Square

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



4291059891



4290867498



4278229333



4278228700

# Rectangle

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



4291059891



4292696162



4278229333



4278230186



# Sweetspot

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



4291059891



4294957560



4285620420



4286605692



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4291059891



4294927333



4291059841



4284569439



4288741509



4280352796



# Inverse Universe

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



4291059891



4294927333



4284531875



4284569439



4288741509



4280352796



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4291059891 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

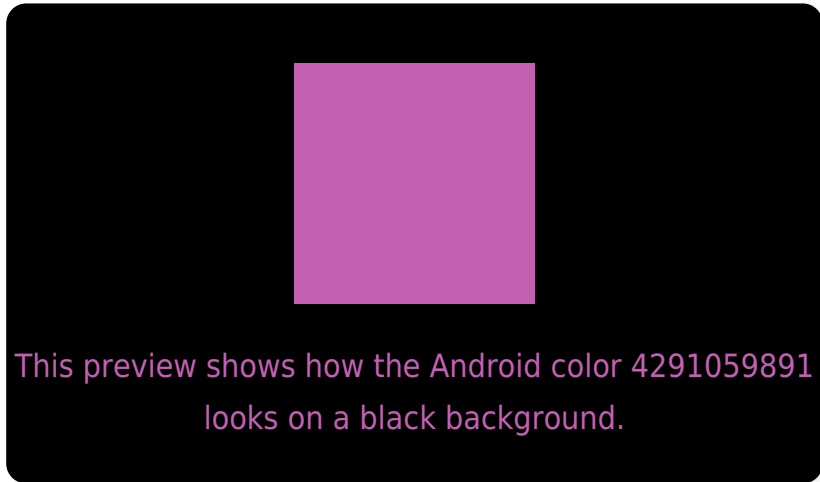
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4291059891 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4291059891.

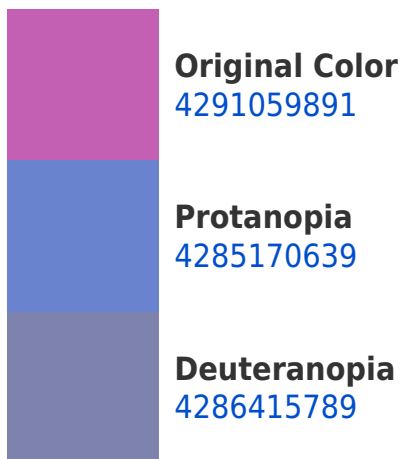


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4291059891.

# 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**  
4291059891

**Protanomaly**  
4287329989

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288116399

**Tritanomaly**  
4290800012

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4291059891

**Achromatopsia**  
4287072135

**Achromatomaly**  
4288510359

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4291059891 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(196, 96, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 96, 179)  
}
```

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(196, 96, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 96, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4291059891 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(196, 96, 179) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 96, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 96, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 96, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 96, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 96,  
179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4291059891 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 96, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196, 96,  
179) }
```

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