

# Converting Colors

Android(4293295315)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4293295315) contains.

<b>Android(4293295315)</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(4293295315)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E67CD3
RGB	230, 124, 211
RGB Percent	90%, 49%, 83%
CMY	0.0980, 0.5137, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.08, 0.10
HSL	311°, 68%, 69%
HSV	311°, 46%, 90%
XYZ	51.5987, 35.9414, 65.8459
YIQ	165.6120, 35.2490, 49.5290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

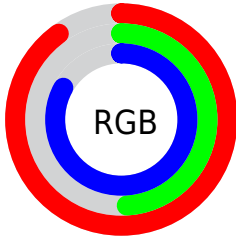
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 124, 211
Decimal	15105235
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	66.48, 52.39, -26.93
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	66, 58.904, 332.794
Y <sub>xy</sub>	35.9414, 0.3364, 0.2343
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293295315 (0xFFE67CD3)
YUV	165.6120, 22.3763, 56.4683
Hunter-Lab	59.9512, 48.7164, -23.1538

# Details

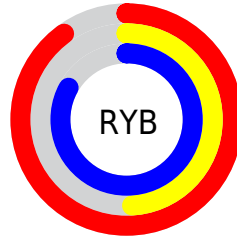
The Android color `4293295315` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC66CC`. A complement of this color would be `4286375567`, and the grayscale version is `4289045925`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4294947839`, and `4289480348` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4293289423`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4293301207`.

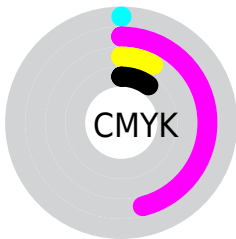
# Distribution



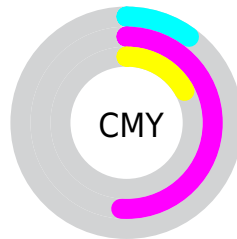
- Red (90%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4293295315 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 4293295315 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4293295315

 4293295315

4294967295

 4291387831

 4294947839

 4289480348

 4294955263

 4287638146

 4294962687

 4285859177

 4284088400

 4282384441

 4280877091

 4278190089

 4278190080

 4293295315

 4293295315

 4293289423

 4293301207

 4293283531

 4293307099

 4293277639

 4293312991

 4293271747

 4293318883

 4293265854

 4293324776

 4293263549

 4293328876

 4293328880

 4293328884

 4293328888

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289368827



4293295315



4294930847

# Triad

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



4293295315



4290421039



4278237914

# Complementary

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



4293295315



4286375567

# 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.



4278238117



4293295315



4286820163

# Square

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



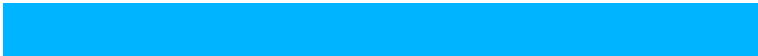
4293295315



4293168450



4281383023



4278236415

# Rectangle

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



4293295315



4294931836



4281383023



4278238153



# Sweetspot

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



4293295315



4294958073



4287528166



4286605948



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4293295315



4294931430



4293295263



4285753201



4289921171



4281532458



# Inverse Universe

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



4293295315



4294931430



4286375619



4285753201



4289921171

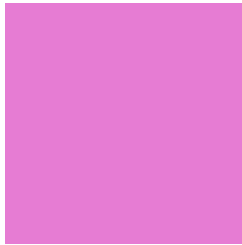


4281532458



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4293295315 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

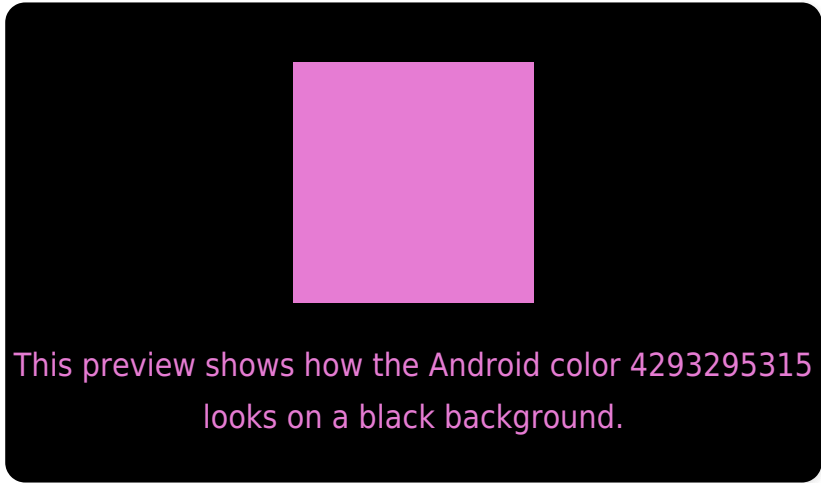
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4293295315 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4293295315.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4293295315.

# 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**  
4293295315



**Protanomaly**  
4289368804



**Deuteranomaly**  
4290155215

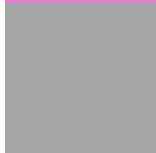


**Tritanomaly**  
4293035435

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4293295315



**Achromatopsia**  
4289111718



**Achromatomaly**  
4290615222

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4293295315 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(230, 124, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 124, 211)  
}
```

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(230, 124, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 124, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4293295315 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(230, 124, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 124, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 124, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 124, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 124, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 124,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4293295315 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 124, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
124, 211) }
```

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