

# Converting Colors

Android(4294601642)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4294601642) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4294601642)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FA6BAA
RGB	250, 107, 170
RGB Percent	98%, 42%, 67%
CMY	0.0196, 0.5804, 0.3333
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 0.32, 0.02
HSL	334°, 93%, 70%
HSV	334°, 57%, 98%
XYZ	51.9377, 33.7417, 41.8056
YIQ	156.9390, 65.0050, 49.9090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

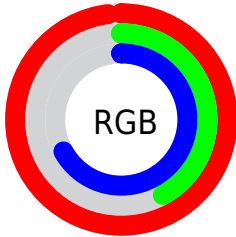
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	250, 107, 170
Decimal	16411562
CIE Lab	64.76, 60.69, -6.13
CIE LCh	65, 60.994, 354.235
Yxy	33.7417, 0.4074, 0.2647
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294601642 (0xFFFA6BAA)
YUV	156.9390, 6.4391, 81.6145
Hunter-Lab	58.0876, 57.9486, -2.0097

# Details

The Android color `4294601642` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FF6699`. A complement of this color would be `4285266619`, and the grayscale version is `4288519581`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4294943713`, and `4290654326` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4294595228`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4294608056`.

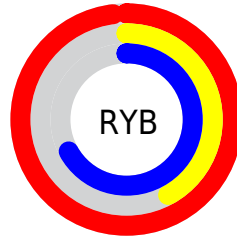
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (42%)

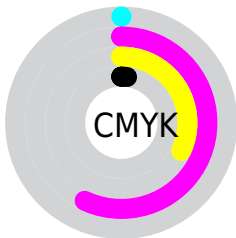
Blue (67%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (67%)

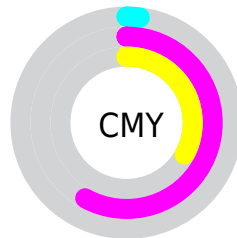


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4294601642 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 4294601642 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4294601642

 4294601642

4294967295

 4292628368

 4294943713

 4290654326

 4294951166

 4288676701

 4294958591

 4286775366

 4294966271

 4284940336

 4283105307

 4281401346

 4278190080

 4294601642

 4294601642

■ 4294595228

■ 4294608056

■ 4294588814

■ 4294614470

■ 4294582400

■ 4294620884

■ 4294575986

■ 4294627298

■ 4294574190

■ 4294633712

■ 4294639614

■ 4294639615

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4292181214



4294601642



4294930036

# Triad

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



4294601642



4287538992



4278235893

# Complementary

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



4294601642



4285266619

# 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.



4278237128



4294601642



4282823258

# Square

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



4294601642



4291008294



4278237072



4278232831

# Rectangle

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



4294601642



4294212179



4278237072



4278236392



# Sweetspot

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



4294601642



4294956263



4290407418



4286604913



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4294601642



4294922141



4294603371



4286410870



4290576467



4282187803



# Inverse Universe

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



4294601642



4294922141



4285264890



4286410870



4290576467



4282187803



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4294601642 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

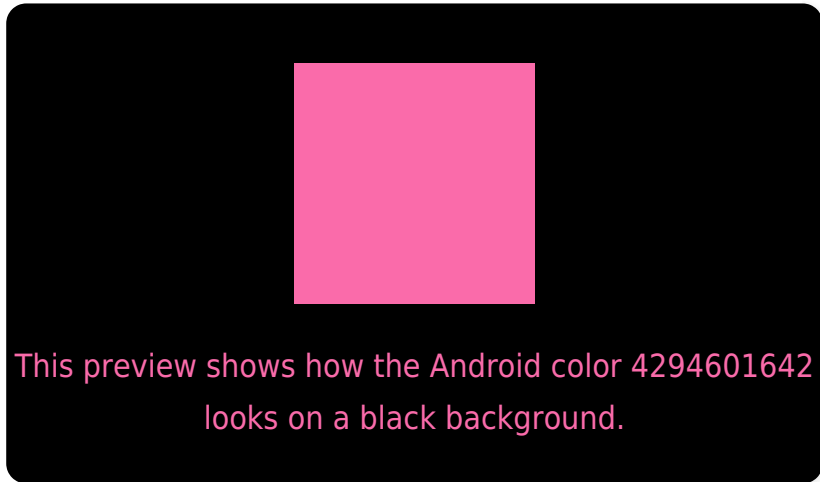
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4294601642 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4294601642.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4294601642.

# 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



**Original Color**  
4294601642

**Protanopia**  
4287798474

**Deuteranopia**  
4289370531



**Tritanopia**  
4294341757

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4294601642



**Protanomaly**

4290284222



**Deuteranomaly**

4291266726



**Tritanomaly**

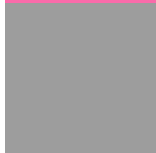
4294406541

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4294601642



**Achromatopsia**

4288519581



**Achromatomaly**

4290743202

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4294601642 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(250, 107, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 107, 170)  
}
```

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(250, 107, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 107, 170) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4294601642 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(250, 107, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 107, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 107, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 107, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 107, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 107,  
170) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4294601642 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 107, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
107, 170) }
```

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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