

# Converting Colors

Android(4294939334)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4294939334) contains.

<b>Android(4294939334)</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(4294939334)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF92C6
RGB	255, 146, 198
RGB Percent	100%, 57%, 78%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4275, 0.2235
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.22, 0.00
HSL	331°, 100%, 79%
HSV	331°, 43%, 100%
XYZ	61.7119, 45.8950, 59.0321
YIQ	184.5190, 48.2720, 39.2800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

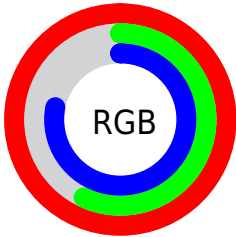
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 146, 198
Decimal	16749254
CIE Lab	73.48, 47.28, -8.81
CIE LCh	73, 48.095, 349.444
Yxy	45.8950, 0.3703, 0.2754
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294939334 (0xFFFF92C6)
YUV	184.5190, 6.6461, 61.8118
Hunter-Lab	67.7458, 44.0463, -4.2418

# Details

The Android color `4294939334` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FF99CC`. A complement of this color would be `4287823819`, and the grayscale version is `4290295992`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4294953727`, and `4291058832` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4294932921`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4294945747`.

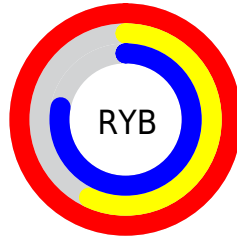
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (57%)

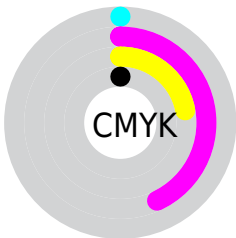
Blue (78%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (78%)

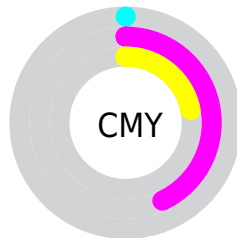


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4294939334 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 4294939334 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4294939334



4294939334

4294967295



4292966315



4294953727



4291058832



4294961151



4289151607



4287309662



4285530950



4283760688



4282122267



4280352769



4278190080

 4294939334

 4294939334

 4294932921

 4294945747

 4294926251

 4294952417

 4294919582

 4294959086

 4294913169

 4294965499

 4294906499

4294967295

 4294901882

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4292648686



4294939334



4294939289

# Triad

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



4294939334



4289968991



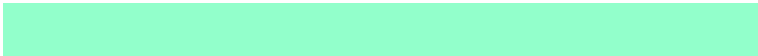
4278241270

# Complementary

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



4294939334



4287823819

# 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.



4278242256



4294939334



4286629241

# Square

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



4294939334



4292717917



4281977507



4282695423

# Rectangle

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



4294939334



4294940799



4281977507



4278241771



# Sweetspot

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



4294939334



4294958830



4291465983



4286606197



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4294939334



4294933947



4294939794



4286608249



4290707547



4282384414



# Inverse Universe

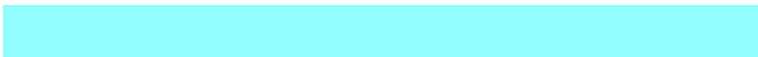
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



4294939334



4294933947



4287823359



4286608249



4290707547



4282384414



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4294939334 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

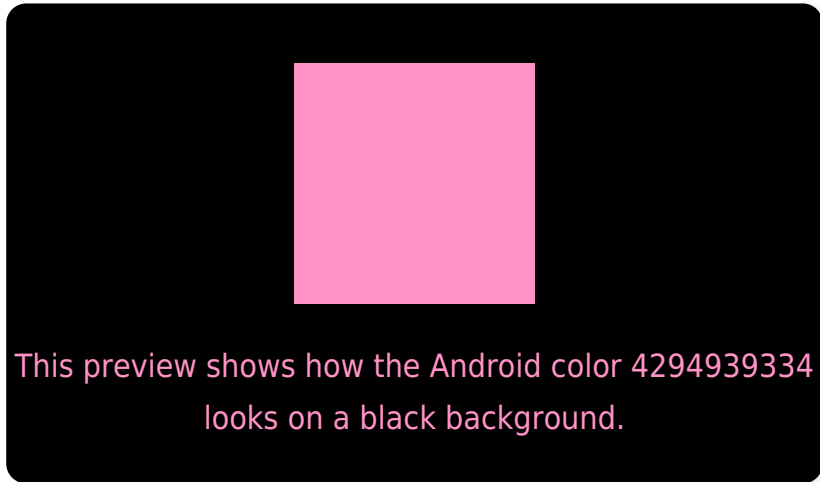
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4294939334 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4294939334.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4294939334.

# 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**  
4294744228

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4294939334



**Protanomaly**

4291471316



**Deuteranomaly**

4292388291



**Tritanomaly**

4294809264

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4294939334



**Achromatopsia**

4290361785



**Achromatomaly**

4291996606

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4294939334 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(255, 146, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 146, 198)  
}
```

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(255, 146, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 146, 198) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4294939334 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(255, 146, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 146, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 146, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 146, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 146, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 146,  
198) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4294939334 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 146, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
146, 198) }
```

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