

# Converting Colors

Android(4280160615)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4280160615) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4280160615)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E1167
RGB	30, 17, 103
RGB Percent	12%, 7%, 40%
CMY	0.8824, 0.9333, 0.5961
CMYK	0.71, 0.83, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	249°, 72%, 24%
HSV	249°, 83%, 40%
XYZ	3.1841, 1.6562, 12.9838
YIQ	30.6910, -19.8580, 29.5020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

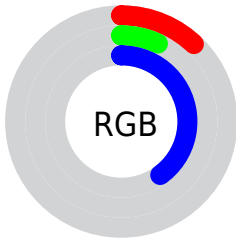
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	30, 17, 103
Decimal	1970535
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	13.57, 33.73, -47.46
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	14, 58.227, 305.403
Yxy	1.6562, 0.1786, 0.0929
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280160615 (0xFF1E1167)
YUV	30.6910, 35.6483, -0.6060
Hunter-Lab	12.8693, 21.6422, -50.8091

# Details

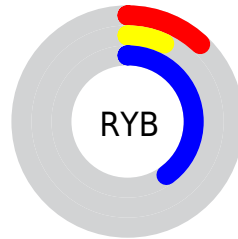
The Android color **4280160615** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **4284114705**, and the grayscale version is **4280163870**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4283842203**, and **4278190135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4279568231**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4280752999**.

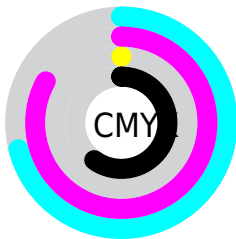
# Distribution



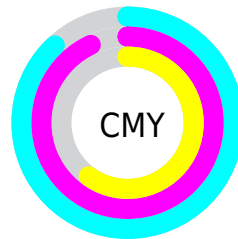
- Red (12%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4280160615 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 4280160615 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



4280160615

4280160615

4294965247

4278190158

4283842203

4278190135

4285617846

4278190624

4287459282

4278190085

4289235183

4278190080

4291142655

4293050111

4294957823

4280160615

4280160615

■ 4279568231

■ 4280752999

■ 4279238759

■ 4281280103

■ 4281872487

■ 4282464871

■ 4283057511

■ 4283584359

■ 4284176743

■ 4284769127

■ 4285361767

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278200439



4280160615



4283760709

# Triad

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



4280160615



4282781696



4278202921

# Complementary

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



4280160615



4284114705

# 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.



4278202368



4280160615



4280689664

# Square

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



4280160615



4284219392



4278201344



4278202962

# Rectangle

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



4280160615



4284547115



4278201344



4278202907



# Sweetspot

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



4280160615



4285162887



4279327335



4281544773



4291085508



4282729797



# Same Dimension

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



4280160615



4279500935



4282978663



4281282099



4279304307



4280615154



# Inverse Universe

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



4284944730



4287037555



4281296657



4281544242



4285726817

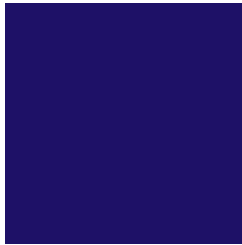


4294049998



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4280160615 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

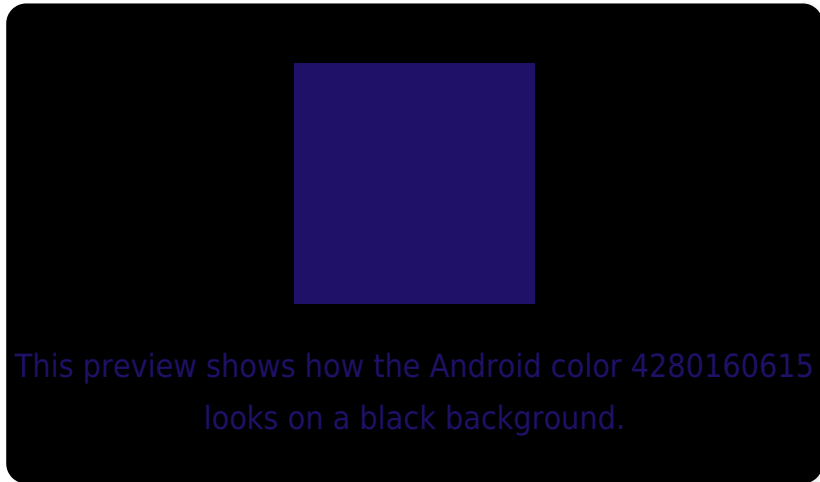
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

# Black 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

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



# Android 4280160615 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4280160615.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4280160615.

# 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**  
4280160615

**Protanopia**  
4278199113

**Deuteranopia**  
4278199614



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4280160615

**Protanomaly**  
4278918228

**Deuteranomaly**  
4278918733

**Tritanomaly**  
4278919233

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4280160615

**Achromatopsia**  
4280229663

**Achromatomaly**  
4280228409

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4280160615 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(30, 17, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 17, 103)  
}
```

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(30, 17, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 17, 103) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4280160615 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(30, 17, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 17, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 17, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 17, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 17, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 17,  
103) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4280160615 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 17, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 17,  
103) }
```

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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