

# Converting Colors

Android(4280167781)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4280167781) contains.

<b>Android(4280167781)</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(4280167781)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E2D65
RGB	30, 45, 101
RGB Percent	12%, 18%, 40%
CMY	0.8824, 0.8235, 0.6039
CMYK	0.70, 0.55, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	227°, 54%, 26%
HSV	227°, 70%, 40%
XYZ	3.8228, 3.0924, 12.7073
YIQ	46.8990, -26.9160, 14.2360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

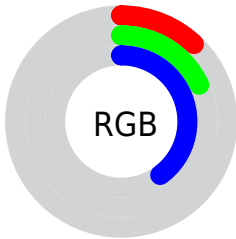
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	30, 42, 101
Decimal	1977701
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	20.41, 14.37, -34.96
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	20, 37.799, 292.344
Yxy	3.0924, 0.1948, 0.1576
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280167781 (0xFF1E2D65)
YUV	46.8990, 26.6718, -14.8204
Hunter-Lab	17.5852, 8.0294, -30.5343

# Details

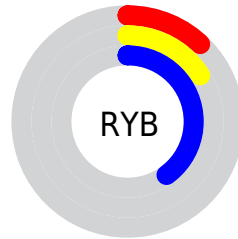
The Android color **4280167781** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **4284831262**, and the grayscale version is **4281282351**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4283652761**, and **4278190134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4279510373**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4280825189**.

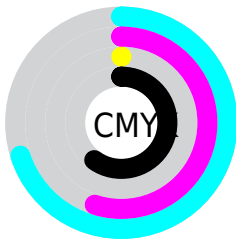
# Distribution



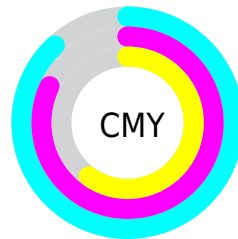
- Red (12%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4280167781 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 4280167781 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



4280167781

4280167781

4294967295

4278196557

4283652761

4278190134

4285363123

4278190623

4287139023

4278190083

4288915436

4278190080

4290757375

4292665087

4294572799

4280167781

4280167781

■ 4279510373

■ 4280825189

■ 4278852965

■ 4281482597

■ 4278195557

■ 4282140005

■ 4282797413

■ 4283520357

■ 4284177765

■ 4284835173

■ 4285492581

■ 4286149989

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4278204265



4280167781



4283113299

# Triad

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



4280167781



4283900160



4278205737

# Complementary

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



4280167781



4284831262

# 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.



4278205195



4280167781



4282658048

# Square

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



4280167781



4284551966



4281021952



4278205766

# Rectangle

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



4280167781



4284093763



4281021952



4278205471



# Sweetspot

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



4280167781



4284968322



4280182102



4281480514



4290953922



4282532418



# Same Dimension

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



4280167781



4279577730



4281474661



4281216819



4278196339



4278203378



# Inverse Universe

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



4284816941



4286715180



4283524382



4281544239



4285726744



4294049843



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4280167781 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

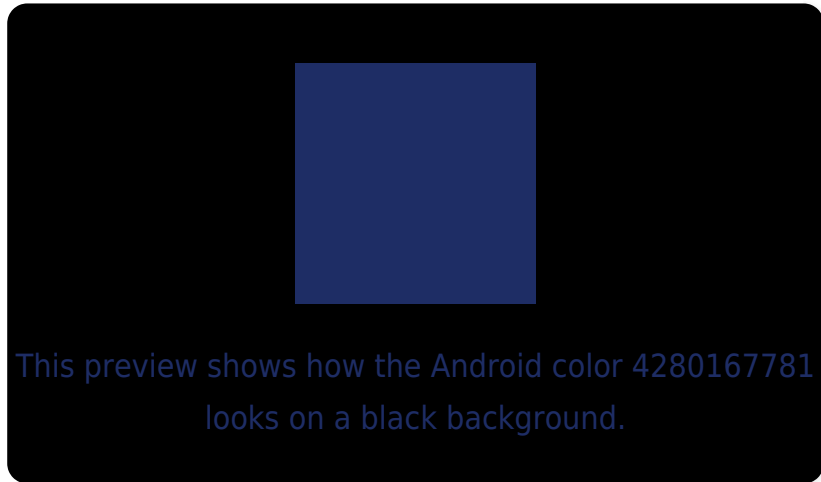
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4280167781 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4280167781.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4280167781.

# 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**

4280167781

**Protanopia**

4278202469

**Deuteranopia**

4278203223



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4280167781

**Protanomaly**  
4278923109

**Deuteranomaly**  
4278923612

**Tritanomaly**  
4278924106

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4280167781

**Achromatopsia**  
4281282351

**Achromatomaly**  
4280888899

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4280167781 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, 45, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 45, 101)  
}
```

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, 45, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 45, 101) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4280167781 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, 45, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 45, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 45, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 45, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 45, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 45,  
101) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4280167781 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 45, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 45,  
101) }
```

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