

# Converting Colors

Android(4280947990)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4280947990) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4280947990)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A1516
RGB	42, 21, 22
RGB Percent	16%, 8%, 9%
CMY	0.8353, 0.9176, 0.9137
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.48, 0.84
HSL	357°, 33%, 12%
HSV	357°, 50%, 16%
XYZ	1.3678, 1.0865, 0.8967
YIQ	27.3930, 12.1950, 4.7630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

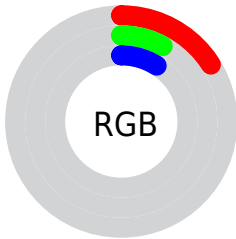
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	42, 21, 22
Decimal	2757910
CIELab	9.69, 10.88, 3.89
CIELCh	10, 11.550, 19.656
Yxy	1.0865, 0.4082, 0.3242
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280947990 (0xFF2A1516)
YUV	27.3930, -2.6587, 12.8103
Hunter-Lab	10.4235, 5.1825, 2.1961

# Details

The Android color **4280947990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **4279577129**, and the grayscale version is **4279966491**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4283973696**, and **4278190080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4280946962**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4280949018**.

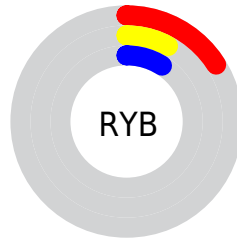
# Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (8%)

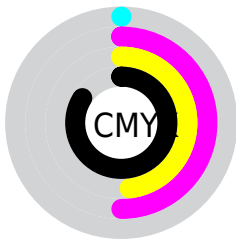
Blue (9%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (8%)

Blue (9%)

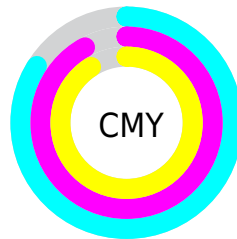


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (84%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (92%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4280947990 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 4280947990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4280947990



4280947990



4294965239



4279566336



4283973696



4278190080



4285618008



4287328368



4289104265



4290880420



4292722367



4294630106



4280947990



4280947990

■ 4280946962

■ 4280949018

■ 4280945934

■ 4280950046

■ 4280944650

■ 4280951330

■ 4280943622

■ 4280952358

■ 4280942594

■ 4280953386

■ 4280954414

■ 4280955442

■ 4280956726

■ 4280957754

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4280816926



4280947990



4280817422

# Triad

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



4280947990



4279377424



4278918186

# Complementary

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



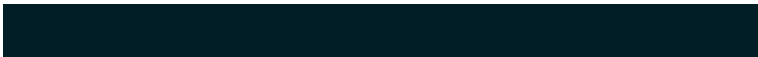
4280947990



4279577129

# 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.



4278263334



4280947990



4278656792

# Square

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



4280947990



4280032265



4278263584



4279769641

# Rectangle

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



4280947990



4280621065



4278263584



4278590761



# Sweetspot

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



4280947990



4281740846



4280882474



4280030999



4288453788



4280032284



# Same Dimension

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



4280947990



4281734423



4280950293



4279505426



4283695108



4292083722



# Inverse Universe

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



4280947990



4281734423



4279574826



4279505426



4283695108

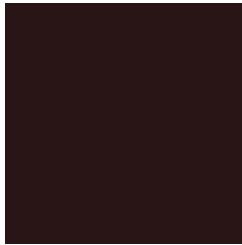


4292083722



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4280947990 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

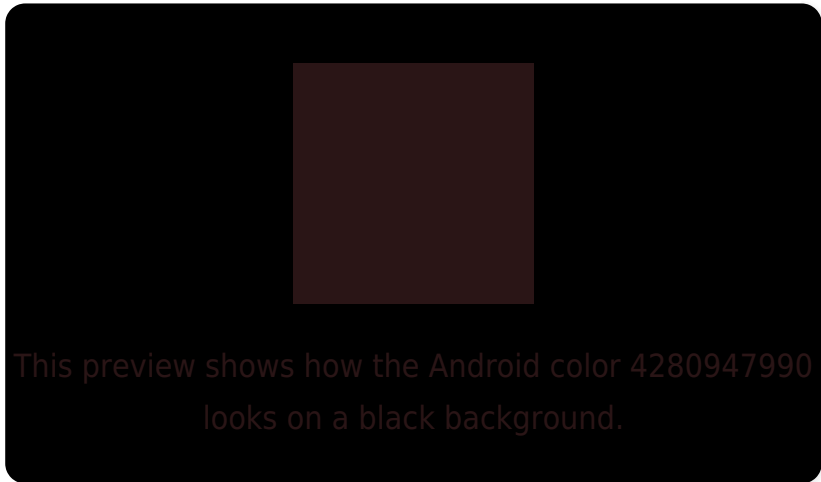
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

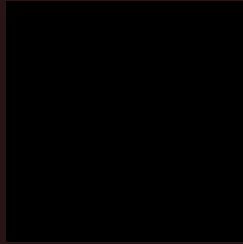
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4280947990 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4280947990.

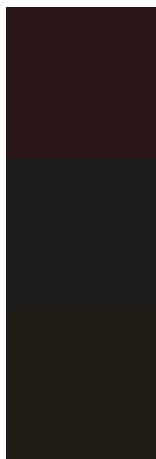


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4280947990.

# 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**

4280947990

**Protanopia**

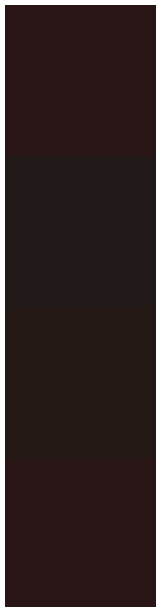
4280032025

**Deuteranopia**

4280293909



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4280947990

**Protanomaly**

4280359192

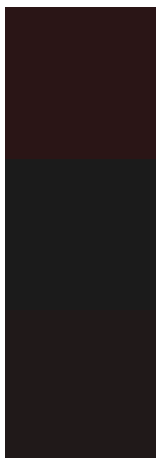
**Deuteranomaly**

4280555541

**Tritanomaly**

4280947990

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4280947990

**Achromatopsia**

4279966491

**Achromatomaly**

4280293657

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4280947990 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(42, 21, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 21, 22)  
}
```

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(42, 21, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 21, 22) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4280947990 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(42, 21, 22) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 21, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 21, 22)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 21, 22); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 21, 22);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 21, 22)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4280947990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 21, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 21,  
22) }
```

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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