

# Converting Colors

Android(4281382067)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281382067) contains.

<b>Android(4281382067)</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(4281382067)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	30B4B3
RGB	48, 180, 179
RGB Percent	19%, 71%, 70%
CMY	0.8118, 0.2941, 0.2980
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 0.01, 0.29
HSL	180°, 58%, 45%
HSV	180°, 73%, 71%
XYZ	25.6769, 36.5256, 48.3447
YIQ	140.4180, -78.3510, -28.2950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

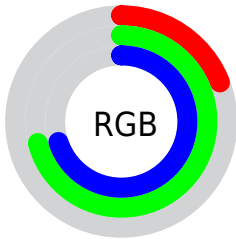
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	48, 114, 180
Decimal	3191987
CIELab	66.92, -34.19, -9.61
CIELCh	67, 35.513, 195.706
Yxy	36.5256, 0.2323, 0.3304
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281382067 (0xFF30B4B3)
YUV	140.4180, 19.0209, -81.0506
Hunter-Lab	60.4364, -29.9266, -5.1222

# Details

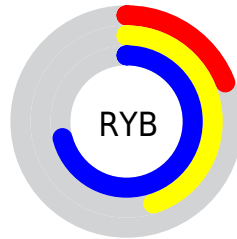
The Android color `4281382067` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `33CCCC`. A complement of this color would be `4289998897`, and the grayscale version is `4287401100`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4285852907`, and `4278222718` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4280202419`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4282561715`.

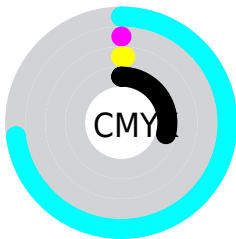
# Distribution



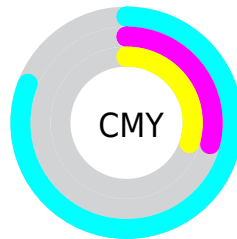
- Red (19%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281382067 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 4281382067 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4281382067



4281382067

4294967295



4278229400



4285852907



4278222718



4287823871



4278216037



4289789951



4278209614



4291756031



4278203703



4293722111



4278198561



4278190090



4278190080



4281382067



4281382067

■ 4280202419

■ 4282561715

■ 4279022771

■ 4283741363

■ 4278236339

■ 4284921011

■ 4286100660

■ 4287280308

■ 4288459956

■ 4289639604

■ 4290819252

■ 4291998900

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4284199826



4281382067



4280857040

# Triad

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



4281382067



4290549200



4291206245

# Complementary

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



4281382067



4289998897

# 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.



4292514166



4281382067



4292381875

# Square

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



4281382067



4287668448



4293036691



4289177188

# Rectangle

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



4281382067



4282953180



4293036691



4291729513



# Sweetspot

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



4281382067



4290243562



4281513008



4283921781



4294309365



4285887861



# Same Dimension

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



4281382067



4280085481



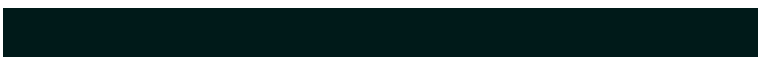
4281365684



4283455833



4278229400



4278196761



# Inverse Universe

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



4289998897



4293598238



4290015280



4284043344



4288217089

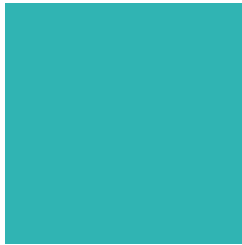


4279894016



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281382067 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

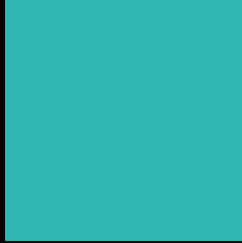
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281382067 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

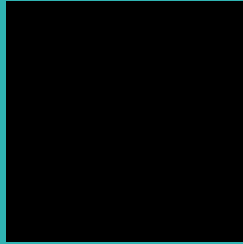
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4281382067 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281382067.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281382067.

# 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





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4281382067



**Protanomaly**

4286163115



**Deuteranomaly**

4286358966



**Tritanomaly**

4281775035

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4281382067



**Achromatopsia**

4287401100



**Achromatomaly**

4285242266

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281382067 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(48, 180, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 180, 179)  
}
```

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(48, 180, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 180, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281382067 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(48, 180, 179) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 180, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 180, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 180, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 180, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 180,  
179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281382067 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 180, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 180,  
179) }
```

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