

# Converting Colors

Android(4285730144)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285730144) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4285730144)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	730D60
RGB	115, 13, 96
RGB Percent	45%, 5%, 38%
CMY	0.5490, 0.9490, 0.6235
CMYK	0.00, 0.89, 0.17, 0.55
HSL	311°, 80%, 25%
HSV	311°, 89%, 45%
XYZ	9.3255, 4.7772, 11.4969
YIQ	52.9600, 34.1490, 47.4370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

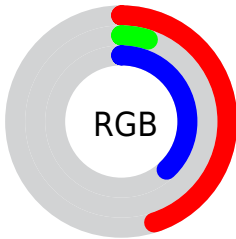
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	115, 13, 96
Decimal	7540064
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	26.09, 49.19, -21.96
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	26, 53.867, 335.941
Yxy	4.7772, 0.3643, 0.1866
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285730144 (0xFF730D60)
YUV	52.9600, 21.2187, 54.4091
Hunter-Lab	21.8568, 37.9096, -15.8874

# Details

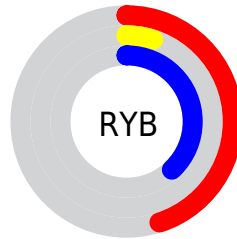
The Android color **4285730144** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **4279071520**, and the grayscale version is **4281677109**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4289349779**, and **4282318897** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4285727070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4285732962**.

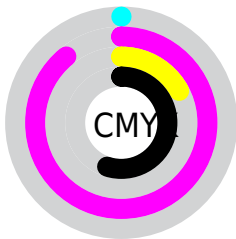
# Distribution



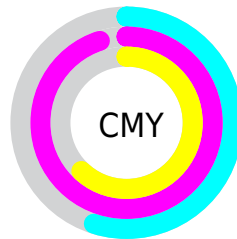
- Red (45%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285730144 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 4285730144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



4285730144

4285730144

4294967295

4283957320

4289349779

4282318897

4291191726

4280746012

4293099209

4278190080

4294941157

4294948351

4294955519

4294962943

4285730144

4285730144

■ 4285727070

■ 4285732962

■ 4285726814

■ 4285736036

■ 4285738854

■ 4285741929

■ 4285745003

■ 4285747821

■ 4285750895

■ 4285753713

■ 4285756787

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4282658433



4285730144



4286775352

# Triad

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



4285730144



4282793728



4278210157

# Complementary

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



4285730144



4279071520

# 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.



4278210117



4285730144



4279781376

# Square

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



4285730144



4284886528



4278209817



4278209417

# Rectangle

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



4285730144



4286645021



4278209817



4278210401



# Sweetspot

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



4285730144



4288048783



4280290675



4283249736



4291611852



4283256141



# Same Dimension

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



4285730144



4288020602



4285730093



4282070330



4286185572



4294574283



# Inverse Universe

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



4285730144



4288020602



4279071571



4282070330



4286185572

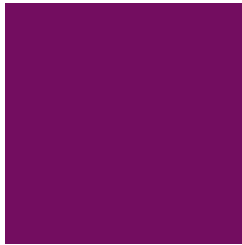


4294574283



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285730144 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

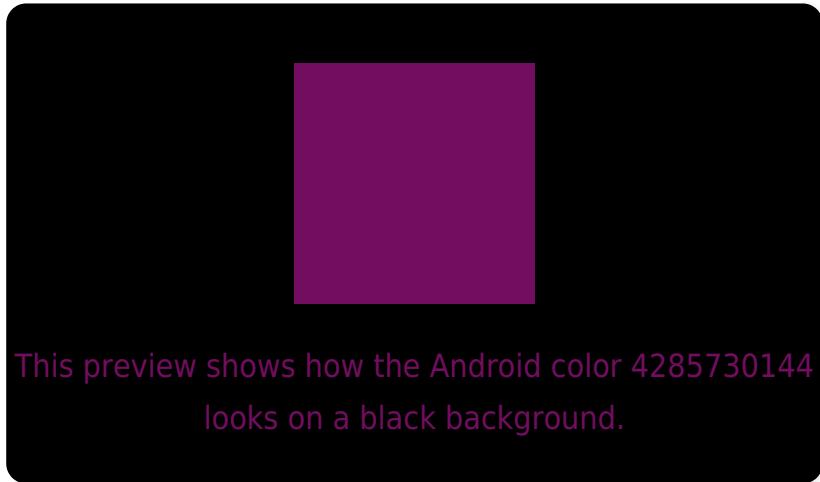
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

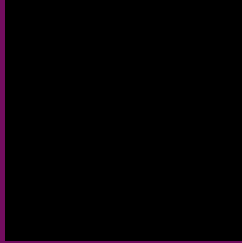
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4285730144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285730144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285730144.

# 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**  
4285730144

**Protanopia**  
4278206083

**Deuteranopia**  
4281810778



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4285730144

**Protanomaly**  
4280953974

**Deuteranomaly**  
4283247964

**Tritanomaly**  
4285537853

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285730144

**Achromatopsia**  
4281677109

**Achromatomaly**  
4283180613

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285730144 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(115, 13, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 13, 96)  
}
```

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(115, 13, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 13, 96) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285730144 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(115, 13, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 13, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 13, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 13, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 13, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 13,  
96) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285730144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 13, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115, 13,  
96) }
```

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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