

Converting Colors

RGB(33, 61, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(33, 61, 223) contains.

RGB(33, 61, 223)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(33, 61, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	213DDF
RGB	33, 61, 223
RGB Percent	13%, 24%, 87%
CMY	0.8706, 0.7608, 0.1255
CMYK	0.85, 0.73, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	231°, 75%, 50%
HSV	231°, 85%, 87%
XYZ	15.6152, 8.9885, 70.7240
YIQ	71.0960, -68.6900, 44.4460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

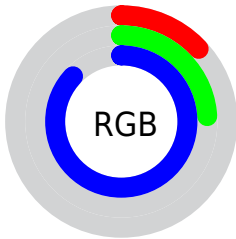
Format	Color
RYB	33, 57, 223
Decimal	2178527
CIELab	35.96, 49.87, -83.62
CIELCh	36, 97.360, 300.813
Yxy	8.9885, 0.1638, 0.0943
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280368607 (0xFF213DDF)
YUV	71.0960, 74.8887, -33.4102
Hunter-Lab	29.9809, 40.5033, -118.8767

Details

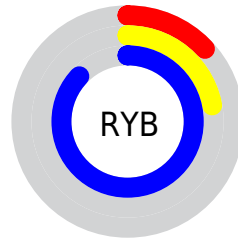
The RGB color **33, 61, 223** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0033CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **223, 195, 33**, and the grayscale version is **70, 70, 70**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116, 110, 255**, and **0, 17, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11, 42, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55, 80, 223**.

Distribution



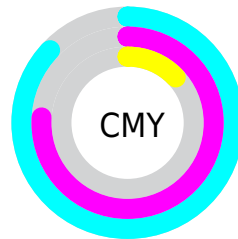
- Red (13%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)





















- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 33, 61, 223 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 RGB color 33, 61, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 33, 61, 223	 33, 61, 223
 255, 255, 255	 0, 38, 194
 116, 110, 255	 0, 17, 166
 149, 135, 255	 0, 1, 139
 181, 162, 255	 0, 0, 112
 212, 189, 255	 0, 12, 87
 244, 217, 255	 0, 6, 62
 255, 246, 255	 0, 3, 40
	 0, 1, 17
	 0, 0, 0

■ 33, 61, 223

■ 33, 61, 223

■ 11, 42, 223

■ 55, 80, 223

■ 0, 33, 223

■ 78, 99, 223

■ 100, 118, 223

■ 122, 137, 223

■ 145, 156, 223

■ 167, 175, 223

■ 189, 194, 223

■ 211, 213, 223

■ 234, 232, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 98, 247



33, 61, 223



172, 0, 163

Triad

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



33, 61, 223



161, 40, 0



0, 111, 85

Complementary

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



33, 61, 223



223, 195, 33

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.



0, 108, 0



33, 61, 223



102, 83, 0

Square

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



33, 61, 223



200, 0, 10



0, 101, 0



0, 112, 164

Rectangle

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



33, 61, 223



202, 0, 112



0, 101, 0



0, 110, 57

Sweetspot

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



33, 61, 223



189, 198, 255



33, 223, 194



88, 94, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



33, 61, 223



0, 38, 255



99, 33, 223



101, 103, 112



0, 26, 176



0, 7, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 33, 61



255, 0, 38



156, 223, 33



112, 101, 103



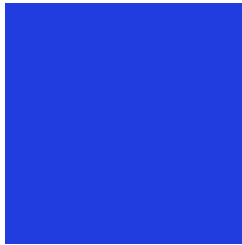
176, 0, 26



48, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 33, 61, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

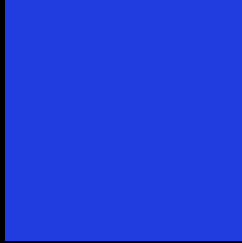
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 33, 61, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

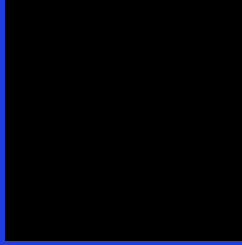
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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](#).

RGB 33, 61, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 33, 61, 223.

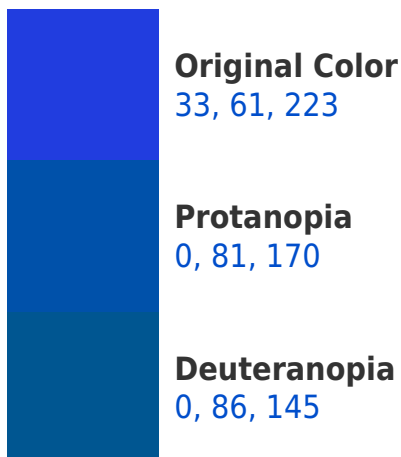



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 33, 61, 223.

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





Tritanopia
0, 93, 98

Trichromacy



Original Color

33, 61, 223

Protanomaly

12, 74, 189

Deuteranomaly

12, 77, 173

Tritanomaly

12, 81, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

33, 61, 223

Achromatopsia

71, 71, 71

Achromatomaly

57, 67, 126

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 33, 61, 223 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(33, 61, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 61, 223)  
}
```

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(33, 61, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 61, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 33, 61, 223 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(33, 61, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 61, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 61, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 61, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 61, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 61,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 33, 61, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 61, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 61,  
223) }
```

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