

Converting Colors

RGB(39, 59, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(39, 59, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(39, 59, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	273BD8
RGB	39, 59, 216
RGB Percent	15%, 23%, 85%
CMY	0.8471, 0.7686, 0.1529
CMYK	0.82, 0.73, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	233°, 69%, 50%
HSV	233°, 82%, 85%
XYZ	14.7953, 8.5171, 65.8299
YIQ	70.9180, -62.3170, 44.5870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

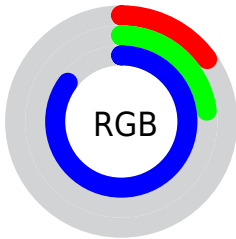
Format	Color
R _Y B	39, 57, 216
Decimal	2571224
CIE Lab	35.04, 48.98, -81.12
CIE LCh	35, 94.759, 301.122
Yxy	8.5171, 0.1660, 0.0955
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280761304 (0xFF273BD8)
YUV	70.9180, 71.5254, -27.9921
Hunter-Lab	29.1841, 39.4211, -113.3101




Details

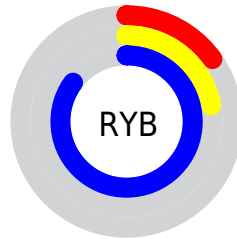
The RGB color **39, 59, 216** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0033CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **216, 196, 39**, and the grayscale version is **70, 70, 70**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117, 107, 255**, and **0, 15, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17, 40, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61, 78, 216**.

Distribution







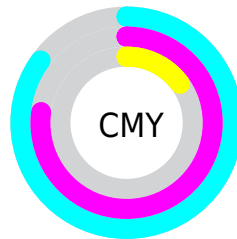
-  Red (15%)
-  Green (23%)
-  Blue (85%)






-  Red (15%)
-  Yellow (22%)
-  Blue (85%)



-  Cyan (82%)
-  Magenta (73%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (15%)



-  Cyan (85%)
-  Magenta (77%)
-  Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 39, 59, 216 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 39, 59, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



39, 59, 216



39, 59, 216

255, 255, 255



0, 36, 187



117, 107, 255



0, 15, 160



149, 133, 255



0, 0, 133



181, 160, 255



0, 0, 106



212, 187, 255



0, 11, 81



243, 215, 255



0, 5, 57



255, 243, 255



0, 2, 34



0, 0, 9



0, 0, 0

■ 39, 59, 216

■ 39, 59, 216

■ 17, 40, 216

■ 61, 78, 216

■ 0, 24, 216

■ 82, 97, 216

■ 104, 116, 216

■ 125, 136, 216

■ 147, 155, 216

■ 169, 174, 216

■ 190, 193, 216

■ 212, 212, 216

■ 233, 231, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 95, 239



39, 59, 216



168, 0, 157

Triad

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



39, 59, 216



156, 40, 0



0, 108, 84

Complementary

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



39, 59, 216



216, 196, 39

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, 105, 0



39, 59, 216



99, 81, 0

Square

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



39, 59, 216



194, 0, 9



0, 98, 0



0, 110, 160

Rectangle

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



39, 59, 216



197, 0, 108



0, 98, 0



0, 107, 57

Sweetspot

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



39, 59, 216



191, 198, 255



39, 216, 195



89, 94, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



39, 59, 216



5, 33, 255



107, 39, 216



96, 98, 107



0, 19, 171



0, 5, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 39, 59



255, 5, 33



148, 216, 39



107, 96, 98



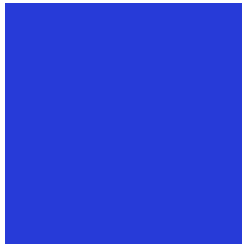
171, 0, 19



43, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 39, 59, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

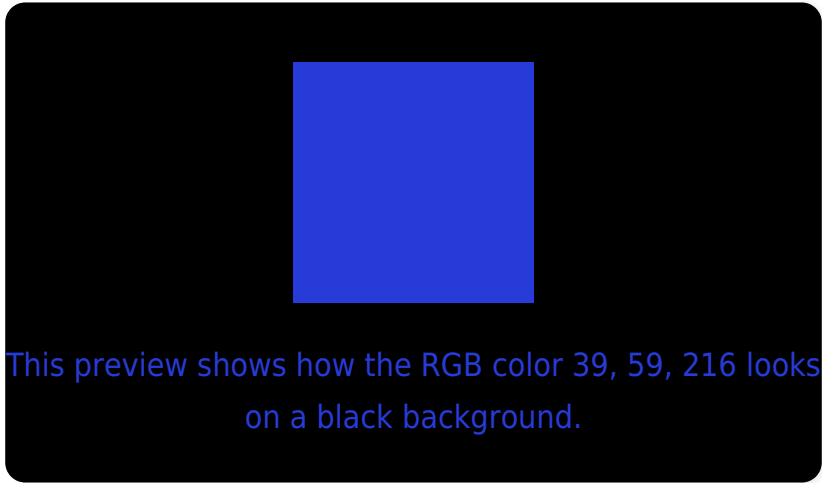
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

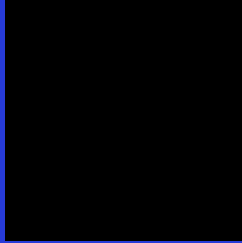
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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](#).

RGB 39, 59, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 39, 59, 216.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 39, 59, 216.

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, 91, 96

Trichromacy



Original Color

39, 59, 216

Protanomaly

14, 72, 184

Deuteranomaly

14, 75, 169

Tritanomaly

14, 79, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color

39, 59, 216

Achromatopsia

71, 71, 71

Achromatomaly

59, 67, 124

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 39, 59, 216 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(39, 59, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 59, 216)  
}
```

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(39, 59, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 59, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 39, 59, 216 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(39, 59, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 59, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 59, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 59, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 59, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 59,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 39, 59, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 59, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 59,  
216) }
```

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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