

Converting Colors

RGB(47, 50, 224)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(47, 50, 224) contains.

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Color

RGB(47, 50, 224)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	2F32E0
RGB	47, 50, 224
RGB Percent	18%, 20%, 88%
CMY	0.8157, 0.8039, 0.1216
CMYK	0.79, 0.78, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	239°, 74%, 53%
HSV	239°, 79%, 88%
XYZ	15.7674, 8.2674, 71.2857
YIQ	68.9390, -57.6420, 53.4780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

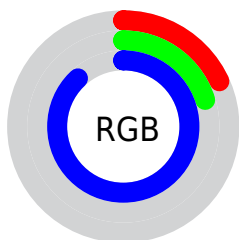
Format	Color
RYB	47, 50, 224
Decimal	3093216
CIELab	34.53, 56.92, -86.54
CIELCh	35, 103.577, 303.333
Yxy	8.2674, 0.1654, 0.0867
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281283296 (0xFF2F32E0)
YUV	68.9390, 76.4451, -19.2405
Hunter-Lab	28.7530, 47.5672, -126.8672

Details

The RGB color `47, 50, 224` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `3333CC`. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be `224, 221, 47`, and the grayscale version is `68, 68, 68`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `124, 100, 255`, and `0, 0, 167` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `25, 28, 224`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `69, 72, 224`.

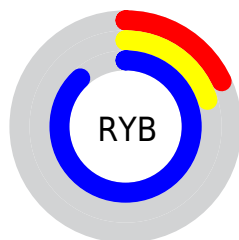
Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (20%)

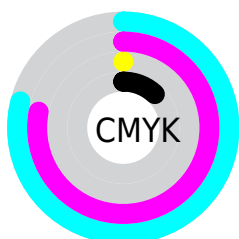
Blue (88%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (88%)

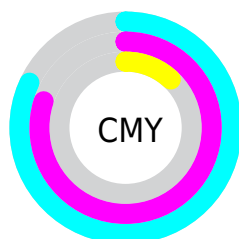


Cyan (79%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (82%)



















Magenta (80%)

Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 47, 50, 224 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 47, 50, 224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 47, 50, 224	 47, 50, 224
 255, 255, 255	 0, 26, 195
 124, 100, 255	 0, 0, 167
 156, 125, 255	 0, 0, 140
 188, 152, 255	 0, 0, 113
 219, 179, 255	 0, 12, 87
 251, 207, 255	 0, 6, 63
 255, 236, 255	 0, 3, 40
	 0, 1, 18
	 0, 0, 0

 47, 50, 224

 47, 50, 224


 25, 28, 224

 69, 72, 224

 2, 6, 224


 92, 94, 224

 0, 4, 224

 114, 116, 224

 137, 138, 224

 159, 160, 224

 181, 182, 224

 204, 204, 224

 226, 226, 224

 249, 248, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 94, 253



47, 50, 224



178, 0, 157

Triad

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



47, 50, 224



155, 38, 0



0, 108, 89

Complementary

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



47, 50, 224



224, 221, 47

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



47, 50, 224



92, 82, 0

Square

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



47, 50, 224



198, 0, 0



0, 99, 0



0, 110, 172

Rectangle

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



47, 50, 224



206, 0, 104



0, 99, 0



0, 107, 60

Sweetspot

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



47, 50, 224



194, 195, 255



47, 224, 218



91, 91, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



47, 50, 224



13, 17, 255



130, 47, 224



101, 101, 112



0, 3, 176



0, 1, 48

Inverse Universe

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



224, 47, 50



255, 13, 17



141, 224, 47



112, 101, 101



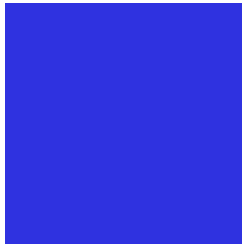
176, 0, 3



48, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 47, 50, 224 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

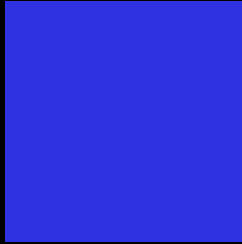
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 47, 50, 224 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

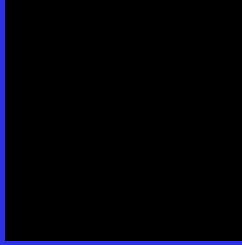
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 47, 50, 224 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 47, 50, 224.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 47, 50, 224.

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

47, 50, 224

Protanopia

0, 78, 163

Deuteranopia

0, 83, 139



Tritanopia

0, 90, 94

Trichromacy



Original Color

47, 50, 224

Protanomaly

17, 68, 185

Deuteranomaly

17, 71, 170

Tritanomaly

17, 75, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

47, 50, 224

Achromatopsia

69, 69, 69

Achromatomaly

61, 62, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 47, 50, 224 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(47, 50, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 50, 224)  
}
```

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(47, 50, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 50, 224) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 47, 50, 224 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(47, 50, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 50, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 50, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 50, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 50, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 50,  
224) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 47, 50, 224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 50, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 50,  
224) }
```

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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