

Converting Colors

RGB(48, 91, 115)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(48, 91, 115) contains.

RGB(48, 91, 115)	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(48, 91, 115)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	305B73
RGB	48, 91, 115
RGB Percent	19%, 36%, 45%
CMY	0.8118, 0.6431, 0.5490
CMYK	0.58, 0.21, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	201°, 41%, 32%
HSV	201°, 58%, 45%
XYZ	8.0545, 9.3484, 17.5995
YIQ	80.8790, -33.3320, -1.6520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

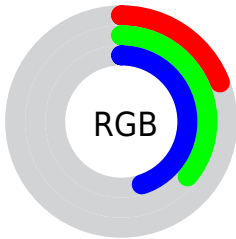
Format	Color
RYB	48, 74, 115
Decimal	3169139
CIELab	36.65, -7.31, -18.18
CIElCh	37, 19.589, 248.103
Yxy	9.3484, 0.2301, 0.2671
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281359219 (0xFF305B73)
YUV	80.8790, 16.8217, -28.8349
Hunter-Lab	30.5751, -6.4834, -12.7258




Details

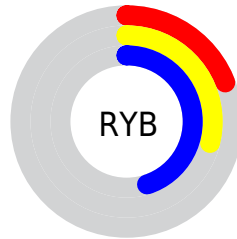
The RGB color **48, 91, 115** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **115, 72, 48**, and the grayscale version is **81, 81, 81**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 141, 167**, and **0, 45, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37, 87, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60, 95, 115**.

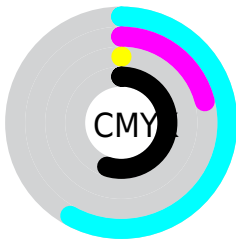
Distribution







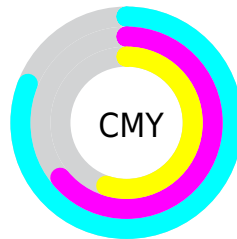
-  Red (19%)
-  Green (36%)
-  Blue (45%)






-  Red (19%)
-  Yellow (29%)
-  Blue (45%)



-  Cyan (58%)
-  Magenta (21%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (55%)



-  Cyan (81%)
-  Magenta (64%)
-  Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 48, 91, 115 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 48, 91, 115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



48, 91, 115



48, 91, 115

255, 255, 255



20, 68, 90



100, 141, 167



0, 45, 67



126, 167, 194



0, 25, 45



153, 195, 222



0, 1, 24



181, 223, 251



0, 0, 0



209, 251, 255



238, 255, 255



48, 91, 115



48, 91, 115



37, 87, 115



60, 95, 115

■ 25, 83, 115

■ 71, 99, 115

■ 13, 79, 115

■ 83, 103, 115

■ 2, 75, 115

■ 94, 107, 115

■ 0, 74, 115

■ 106, 112, 115

■ 117, 116, 115

■ 129, 120, 115

■ 140, 124, 115

■ 152, 128, 115

Harmonies

Analogous

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



34, 94, 105



48, 91, 115



72, 86, 117

Triad

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



48, 91, 115



117, 74, 82



76, 91, 61

Complementary

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



48, 91, 115



115, 72, 48

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.



93, 87, 55



48, 91, 115



116, 77, 68

Square

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



48, 91, 115



110, 76, 98



107, 81, 57



57, 94, 74

Rectangle

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



48, 91, 115



87, 83, 114



107, 81, 57



82, 90, 58

Sweetspot

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



48, 91, 115



125, 141, 150



48, 115, 71



61, 71, 77



204, 204, 204



77, 77, 77

Same Dimension

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



48, 91, 115



45, 113, 150



48, 58, 115



53, 57, 59



0, 79, 122



0, 160, 250

Inverse Universe

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



115, 48, 91



150, 45, 113



115, 105, 48



59, 53, 57



122, 0, 79



250, 0, 160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 48, 91, 115 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

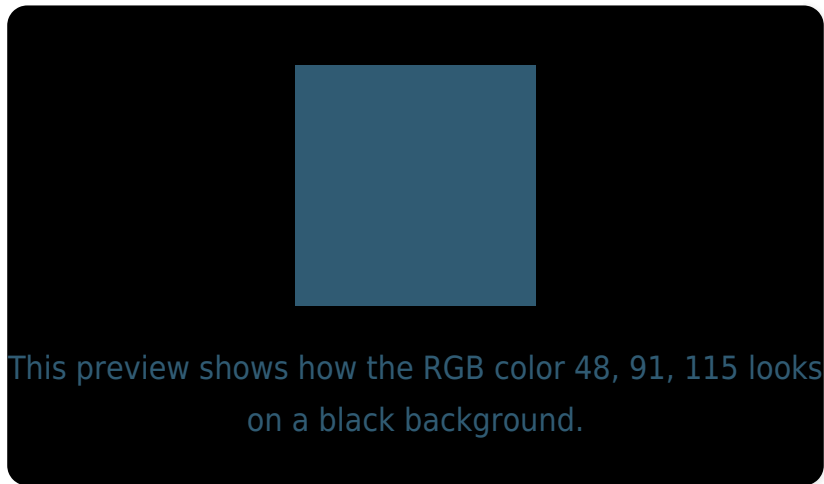
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

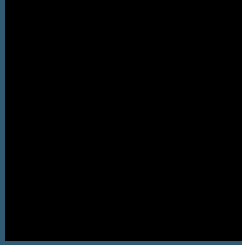
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 48, 91, 115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 48, 91, 115.

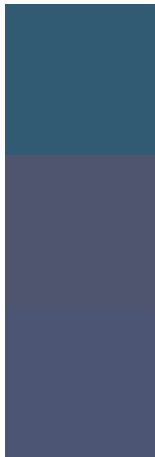


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 48, 91, 115.

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
48, 91, 115

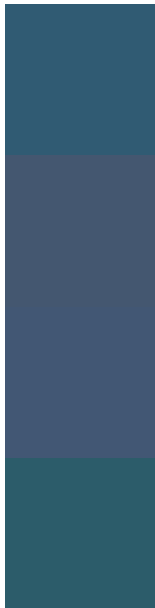
Protanopia
79, 85, 111

Deuteranopia
77, 85, 116



Tritanopia
42, 93, 101

Trichromacy



Original Color

48, 91, 115

Protanomaly

68, 87, 112

Deuteranomaly

66, 87, 116

Tritanomaly

44, 92, 106

Monochromacy



Original Color

48, 91, 115

Achromatopsia

81, 81, 81

Achromatomaly

69, 85, 93

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 48, 91, 115 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, 91, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 91, 115)  
}
```

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, 91, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 91, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 48, 91, 115 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, 91, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 91, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 91, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 91, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 91, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 91,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 48, 91, 115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 91, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 91,  
115) }
```

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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