

Converting Colors

RGB(50, 100, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(50, 100, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(50, 100, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3264A8
RGB	50, 100, 168
RGB Percent	20%, 39%, 66%
CMY	0.8039, 0.6078, 0.3412
CMYK	0.70, 0.40, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	215°, 54%, 43%
HSV	215°, 70%, 66%
XYZ	12.9404, 12.6196, 38.7996
YIQ	92.8020, -51.6280, 10.5480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

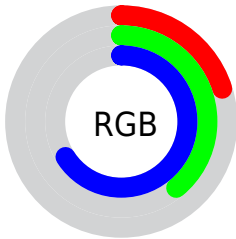
Format	Color
RYB	50, 85, 168
Decimal	3302568
CIELab	42.18, 6.43, -41.47
CIELCh	42, 41.969, 278.808
Yxy	12.6196, 0.2011, 0.1961
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281492648 (0xFF3264A8)
YUV	92.8020, 37.0726, -37.5374
Hunter-Lab	35.5241, 2.8555, -39.8900

Details

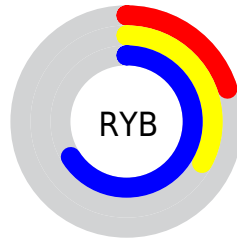
The RGB color **50, 100, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **168, 118, 50**, and the grayscale version is **92, 92, 92**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110, 150, 224**, and **0, 54, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33, 90, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67, 110, 168**.

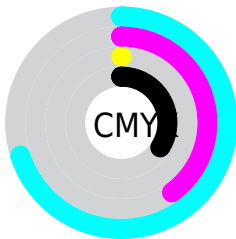
Distribution



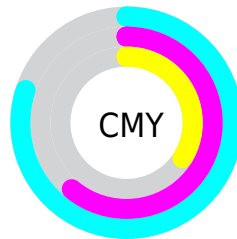
- Red (20%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 50, 100, 168 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 50, 100, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50, 100, 168

255, 255, 255

■ 110, 150, 224

■ 138, 177, 252

■ 167, 204, 255

■ 196, 232, 255

■ 225, 255, 255

■ 50, 100, 168

■ 2, 76, 141

■ 0, 54, 115

■ 0, 34, 90

■ 0, 10, 66

■ 0, 3, 44

■ 0, 1, 22

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 50, 100, 168

■ 33, 90, 168

■ 50, 100, 168

■ 67, 110, 168

■ 16, 81, 168

■ 84, 119, 168

■ 0, 71, 168

■ 100, 129, 168

■ 117, 139, 168

■ 134, 148, 168

■ 151, 158, 168

■ 168, 168, 168

■ 184, 177, 168

■ 201, 187, 168

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 110, 164



50, 100, 168



115, 86, 154

Triad

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



50, 100, 168



158, 75, 58



0, 115, 73

Complementary

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



50, 100, 168



168, 118, 50

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.



71, 110, 42



50, 100, 168



138, 89, 33

Square

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



50, 100, 168



163, 68, 91



109, 101, 25



0, 116, 109

Rectangle

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



50, 100, 168



140, 77, 136



109, 101, 25



36, 113, 62

Sweetspot

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



50, 100, 168



173, 193, 219



50, 168, 117



82, 94, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



50, 100, 168



35, 113, 219



58, 50, 168



76, 79, 84



0, 63, 148



0, 9, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 50, 100



219, 35, 113



160, 168, 50



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 63



20, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 50, 100, 168 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 50, 100, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50, 100, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 50, 100, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 50, 100, 168.

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
50, 100, 168

Protanopia
71, 97, 165

Deuteranopia
50, 100, 168



Tritanopia
0, 110, 119

Trichromacy



Original Color

50, 100, 168

Protanomaly

63, 98, 166

Deuteranomaly

50, 100, 168

Tritanomaly

18, 106, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color

50, 100, 168

Achromatopsia

93, 93, 93

Achromatomaly

77, 96, 120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 50, 100, 168 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(50, 100, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 100, 168)  
}
```

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(50, 100, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 100, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 50, 100, 168 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(50, 100, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 100, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 100, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 100, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 100, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 100,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 50, 100, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 100, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 100,  
168) }
```

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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