

Converting Colors

RGB(50, 36, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(50, 36, 216) contains.

RGB(50, 36, 216)	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(50, 36, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3224D8
RGB	50, 36, 216
RGB Percent	20%, 14%, 85%
CMY	0.8039, 0.8588, 0.1529
CMYK	0.77, 0.83, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	245°, 71%, 49%
HSV	245°, 83%, 85%
XYZ	14.3409, 6.8977, 65.5413
YIQ	60.7060, -49.4360, 58.9480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

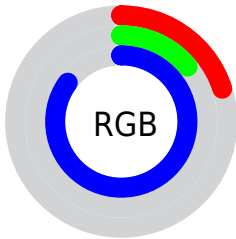
Format	Color
RYB	50, 36, 216
Decimal	3286232
CIELab	31.57, 61.13, -86.85
CIELCh	32, 106.203, 305.141
Yxy	6.8977, 0.1653, 0.0795
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281476312 (0xFF3224D8)
YUV	60.7060, 76.5599, -9.3892
Hunter-Lab	26.2635, 51.5070, -129.5752

Details


The RGB color **50, 36, 216** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **202, 216, 36**, and the grayscale version is **60, 60, 60**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125, 87, 255**, and **0, 0, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30, 14, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70, 58, 216**.

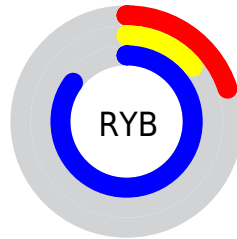
Distribution



 Red (20%)

 Green (14%)

 Blue (85%)





 Red (20%)

 Yellow (14%)

 Blue (85%)

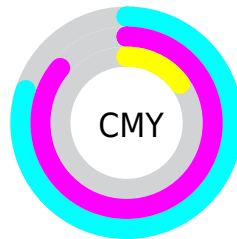


 Cyan (77%)

 Magenta (83%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (15%)



 Cyan (80%)




















 Magenta (86%)

 Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 50, 36, 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 50, 36, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 50, 36, 216	 50, 36, 216
 255, 255, 255	 0, 5, 187
 125, 87, 255	 0, 0, 159
 157, 113, 255	 0, 0, 132
 188, 140, 255	 0, 0, 106
 220, 167, 255	 0, 11, 81
 251, 195, 255	 0, 5, 57
 255, 223, 255	 0, 2, 34
 255, 252, 255	 0, 0, 8
	 0, 0, 0

■ 50, 36, 216

■ 50, 36, 216

■ 30, 14, 216

■ 70, 58, 216

■ 17, 0, 216

■ 90, 79, 216

■ 110, 101, 216

■ 130, 122, 216

■ 150, 144, 216

■ 170, 166, 216

■ 189, 187, 216

■ 209, 209, 216

■ 229, 230, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 86, 248



50, 36, 216



175, 0, 147

Triad

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



50, 36, 216



144, 32, 0



0, 100, 88

Complementary

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



50, 36, 216



202, 216, 36

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, 97, 0



50, 36, 216



79, 77, 0

Square

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



50, 36, 216



189, 0, 0



0, 92, 0



0, 102, 171

Rectangle

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



50, 36, 216



201, 0, 92



0, 92, 0



0, 99, 58

Sweetspot

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



50, 36, 216



196, 191, 255



36, 204, 216



92, 89, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



50, 36, 216



20, 0, 255



138, 36, 216



97, 96, 107



13, 0, 171



3, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 36, 202



255, 0, 235



114, 216, 36



107, 96, 106



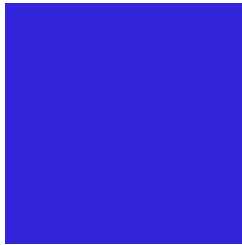
171, 0, 158



43, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 50, 36, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

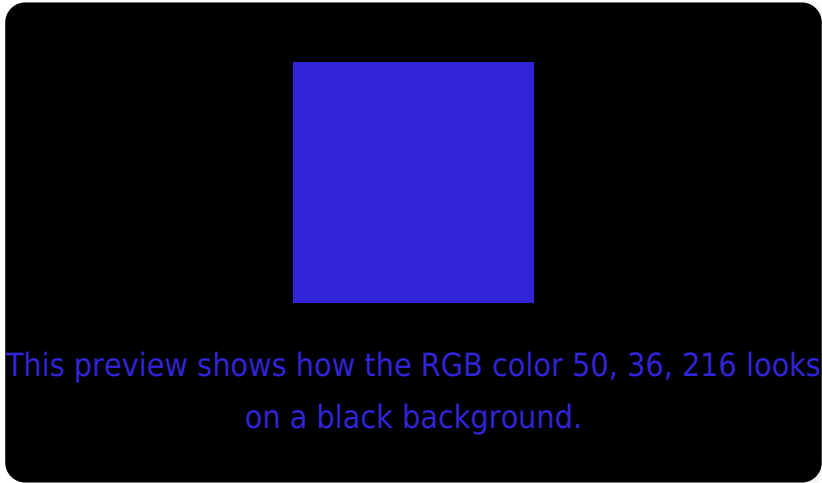
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

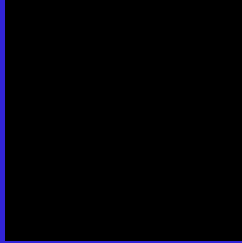
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 50, 36, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 50, 36, 216.

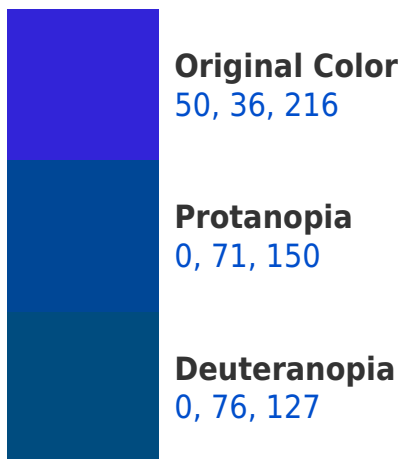



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 50, 36, 216.

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, 82, 87

Trichromacy



Original Color
50, 36, 216

Protanomaly
18, 58, 174

Deuteranomaly
18, 61, 159

Tritanomaly
18, 65, 134

Monochromacy



Original Color
50, 36, 216

Achromatopsia
61, 61, 61

Achromatomaly
57, 52, 117

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 50, 36, 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(50, 36, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 36, 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(50, 36, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 36, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 50, 36, 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(50, 36, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 36, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 36, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 36, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 36, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 36,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 50, 36, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 36, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 36,  
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](#).

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