

Converting Colors

RGB(56, 118, 225)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(56, 118, 225) contains.

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Color

RGB(56, 118, 225)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3876E1
RGB	56, 118, 225
RGB Percent	22%, 46%, 88%
CMY	0.7804, 0.5373, 0.1176
CMYK	0.75, 0.48, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	218°, 74%, 55%
HSV	218°, 75%, 88%
XYZ	21.6999, 19.2339, 73.8030
YIQ	111.6600, -71.2990, 20.1330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

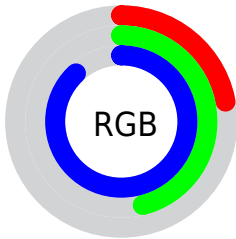
Format	Color
R _Y B	56, 101, 225
Decimal	3700449
CIE Lab	50.96, 16.97, -60.24
CIE LCh	51, 62.583, 285.737
Yxy	19.2339, 0.1891, 0.1676
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281890529 (0xFF3876E1)
YUV	111.6600, 55.8766, -48.8138
Hunter-Lab	43.8564, 11.5721, -69.0756

Details

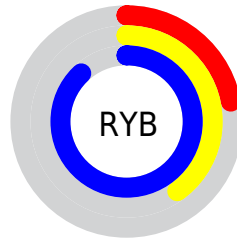
The RGB color **56, 118, 225** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. The color can be described as middle washed azure. A complement of this color would be **225, 163, 56**, and the grayscale version is **111, 111, 111**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125, 170, 255**, and **0, 71, 169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34, 104, 225**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79, 132, 225**.

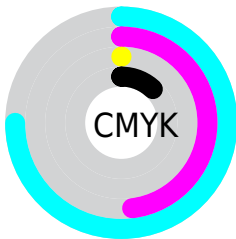
Distribution



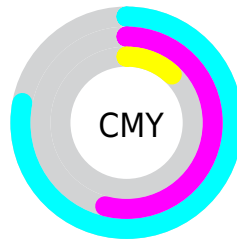
- Red (22%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)




















- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 56, 118, 225 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 56, 118, 225 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 56, 118, 225	 56, 118, 225
 255, 255, 255	 0, 94, 197
 125, 170, 255	 0, 71, 169
 156, 197, 255	 0, 49, 142
 186, 224, 255	 0, 30, 116
 217, 253, 255	 0, 3, 90
 248, 255, 255	 0, 7, 66
	 0, 3, 43
	 0, 1, 21
	 0, 0, 0

■ 56, 118, 225

■ 56, 118, 225

■ 34, 104, 225

■ 79, 132, 225

■ 11, 90, 225

■ 101, 146, 225

■ 0, 83, 225

■ 124, 161, 225

■ 146, 175, 225

■ 169, 189, 225

■ 191, 203, 225

■ 214, 218, 225

■ 236, 232, 225

■ 255, 246, 225

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 135, 225



56, 118, 225



159, 93, 197

Triad

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



56, 118, 225



201, 86, 46



0, 144, 93

Complementary

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



56, 118, 225



225, 163, 56

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.



54, 138, 39



56, 118, 225



167, 110, 0

Square

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



56, 118, 225



216, 65, 96



120, 128, 0



0, 146, 149

Rectangle

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



56, 118, 225



193, 76, 166



120, 128, 0



0, 143, 75

Sweetspot

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



56, 118, 225



196, 218, 255



56, 225, 160



92, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



56, 118, 225



25, 110, 255



76, 56, 225



101, 105, 112



0, 65, 176



0, 18, 48

Inverse Universe

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



225, 56, 118



255, 25, 110



205, 225, 56



112, 101, 105



176, 0, 65



48, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 56, 118, 225 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 56, 118, 225 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

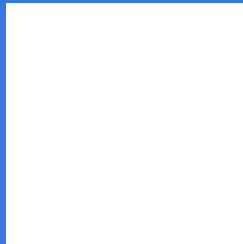
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 56, 118, 225 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 56, 118, 225.

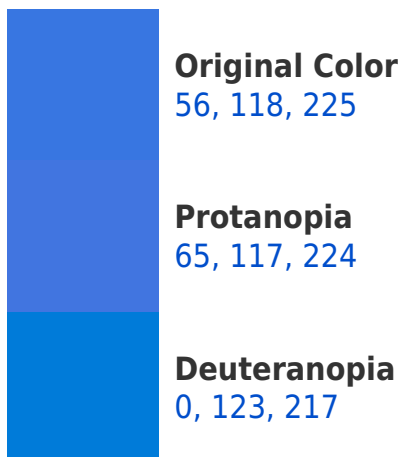



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 56, 118, 225.

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, 134, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color

56, 118, 225

Protanomaly

62, 117, 224

Deuteranomaly

20, 121, 220

Tritanomaly

20, 128, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

56, 118, 225

Achromatopsia

112, 112, 112

Achromatomaly

92, 114, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 56, 118, 225 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(56, 118, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 118, 225)  
}
```

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(56, 118, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 118, 225) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 56, 118, 225 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(56, 118, 225) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 118, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 118, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 118, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 118, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 118,  
225) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 56, 118, 225 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 118, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 118,  
225) }
```

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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