

Converting Colors

RGB(56, 86, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(56, 86, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(56, 86, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	385696
RGB	56, 86, 150
RGB Percent	22%, 34%, 59%
CMY	0.7804, 0.6627, 0.4118
CMYK	0.63, 0.43, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	221°, 46%, 40%
HSV	221°, 63%, 59%
XYZ	10.4637, 9.6983, 30.1746
YIQ	84.3260, -38.4240, 13.5440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

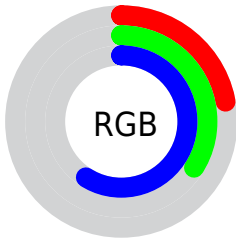
Format	Color
RYB	56, 79, 150
Decimal	3692182
CIELab	37.30, 9.91, -38.51
CIELCh	37, 39.761, 284.439
Yxy	9.6983, 0.2079, 0.1927
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281882262 (0xFF385696)
YUV	84.3260, 32.3773, -24.8419
Hunter-Lab	31.1422, 5.4768, -35.6485

Details

The RGB color **56, 86, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **150, 120, 56**, and the grayscale version is **84, 84, 84**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112, 135, 205**, and **0, 42, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41, 76, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71, 96, 150**.

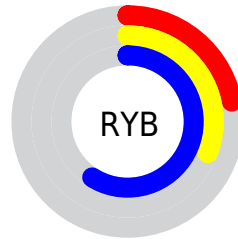
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (34%)

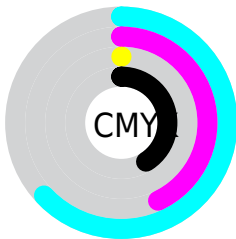
Blue (59%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (59%)

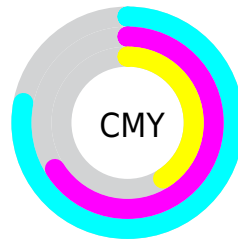


Cyan (63%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 56, 86, 150 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, 86, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56, 86, 150

■ 56, 86, 150

255, 255, 255

■ 23, 63, 124

■ 112, 135, 205

■ 0, 42, 99

■ 139, 161, 233

■ 0, 22, 74

■ 167, 188, 255

■ 0, 4, 51

■ 195, 216, 255

■ 0, 2, 29

■ 224, 244, 255

■ 0, 0, 0

254, 255, 255

■ 56, 86, 150

■ 56, 86, 150

■ 41, 76, 150

■ 71, 96, 150

■ 26, 66, 150

■ 86, 106, 150

■ 11, 55, 150

■ 101, 117, 150

■ 0, 48, 150

■ 116, 127, 150

■ 131, 137, 150

■ 146, 147, 150

■ 161, 157, 150

■ 176, 168, 150

■ 191, 178, 150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 96, 149



56, 86, 150



109, 73, 134

Triad

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



56, 86, 150



139, 67, 44



0, 102, 69

Complementary

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



56, 86, 150



150, 120, 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, 98, 39



56, 86, 150



118, 80, 22

Square

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



56, 86, 150



146, 58, 74



90, 91, 19



0, 103, 103

Rectangle

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



56, 86, 150



130, 64, 116



90, 91, 19



7, 101, 59

Sweetspot

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



56, 86, 150



157, 169, 194



56, 150, 119



75, 82, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



56, 86, 150



48, 95, 194



72, 56, 150



67, 69, 74



0, 44, 138



0, 3, 10

Inverse Universe

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



150, 56, 86



194, 48, 95



134, 150, 56



74, 67, 69



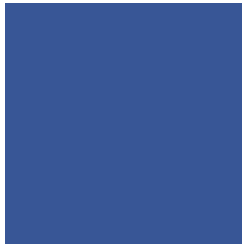
138, 0, 44



10, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 56, 86, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

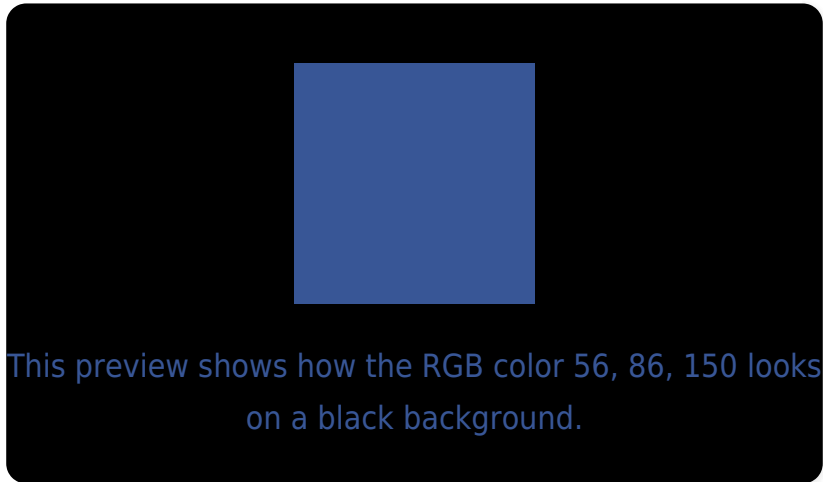
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

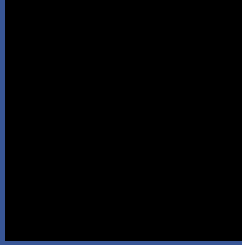
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 56, 86, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 56, 86, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 56, 86, 150.

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

56, 86, 150

Protanopia

60, 85, 149

Deuteranopia

42, 88, 149



Tritanopia
32, 96, 104

Trichromacy



Original Color

56, 86, 150

Protanomaly

59, 85, 149

Deuteranomaly

47, 87, 149

Tritanomaly

41, 92, 121

Monochromacy



Original Color

56, 86, 150

Achromatopsia

84, 84, 84

Achromatomaly

74, 85, 108

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 56, 86, 150 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, 86, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 86, 150)  
}
```

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, 86, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 86, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 56, 86, 150 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, 86, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 86, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 86, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 86, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 86, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 86,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 56, 86, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 86, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 86,  
150) }
```

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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