

Converting Colors

RGB(63, 62, 115)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(63, 62, 115) contains.

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Color

RGB(63, 62, 115)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F3E73
RGB	63, 62, 115
RGB Percent	25%, 24%, 45%
CMY	0.7529, 0.7569, 0.5490
CMYK	0.45, 0.46, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	241°, 30%, 35%
HSV	241°, 46%, 45%
XYZ	6.8670, 5.7398, 16.9656
YIQ	68.3410, -16.4170, 16.6950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

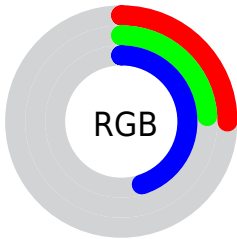
Format	Color
RYB	63, 62, 115
Decimal	4144755
CIELab	28.75, 15.38, -30.47
CIELCh	29, 34.132, 296.774
Yxy	5.7398, 0.2322, 0.1941
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282334835 (0xFF3F3E73)
YUV	68.3410, 23.0029, -4.6841
Hunter-Lab	23.9579, 9.2370, -25.2152

Details

The RGB color **63, 62, 115** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **114, 115, 62**, and the grayscale version is **68, 68, 68**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114, 109, 167**, and **11, 20, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52, 51, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74, 74, 115**.

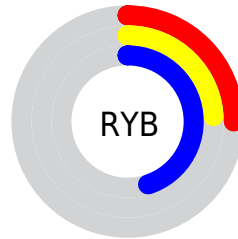
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (24%)

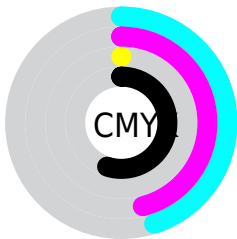
Blue (45%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (45%)

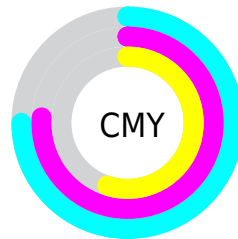


Cyan (45%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 63, 62, 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 63, 62, 115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63, 62, 115



63, 62, 115

255, 255, 255



38, 40, 90



114, 109, 167



11, 20, 66



140, 135, 195



0, 0, 44



167, 161, 223



0, 1, 22



195, 188, 251



0, 0, 0



223, 216, 255



252, 244, 255



63, 62, 115



63, 62, 115



52, 51, 115



74, 74, 115

■ 40, 39, 115

■ 86, 85, 115

■ 29, 28, 115

■ 97, 97, 115

■ 18, 16, 115

■ 108, 108, 115

■ 7, 5, 115

■ 119, 120, 115

■ 2, 0, 115

■ 131, 131, 115

■ 142, 143, 115

■ 153, 154, 115

■ 165, 165, 115

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 72, 120



63, 62, 115



97, 51, 97

Triad

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



63, 62, 115



104, 55, 23



0, 80, 64

Complementary

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



63, 62, 115



114, 115, 62

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.



21, 78, 37



63, 62, 115



84, 65, 10

Square

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



63, 62, 115



115, 46, 46



58, 73, 16



0, 80, 91

Rectangle

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



63, 62, 115



110, 45, 81



58, 73, 16



0, 80, 55

Sweetspot

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



63, 62, 115



130, 129, 150



62, 114, 115



64, 63, 77



204, 204, 204



77, 77, 77

Same Dimension

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



63, 62, 115



69, 68, 150



89, 62, 115



53, 53, 59



2, 0, 122



5, 0, 250

Inverse Universe

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



115, 62, 114



150, 68, 149



88, 115, 62



59, 53, 59



122, 0, 120



250, 0, 245

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 63, 62, 115 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

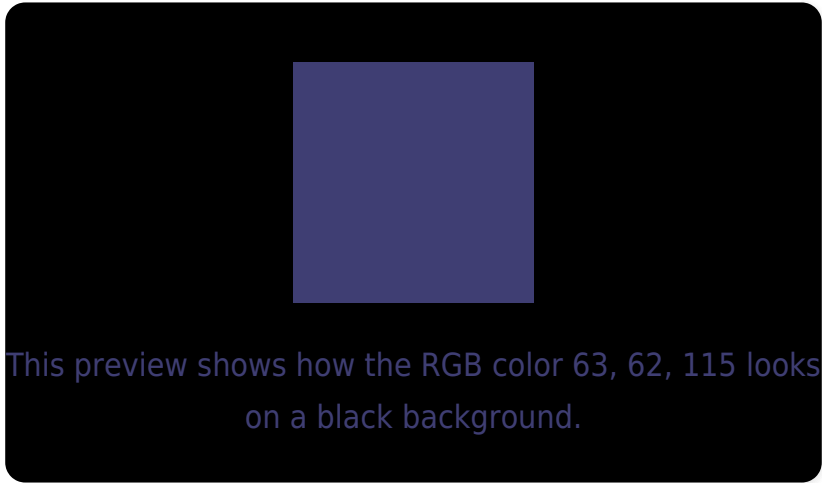
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

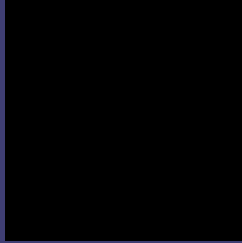
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 63, 62, 115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 63, 62, 115.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 63, 62, 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

63, 62, 115

Protanopia

44, 66, 119

Deuteranopia

37, 68, 114



Tritanopia
53, 71, 76

Trichromacy



Original Color

63, 62, 115

Protanomaly

51, 65, 118

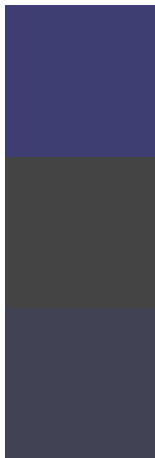
Deuteranomaly

46, 66, 114

Tritanomaly

57, 68, 90

Monochromacy



Original Color

63, 62, 115

Achromatopsia

68, 68, 68

Achromatomaly

66, 66, 85

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 63, 62, 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(63, 62, 115) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 62, 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(63, 62, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 62, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 63, 62, 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(63, 62, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 62, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 62, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 62, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 62, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 62,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 63, 62, 115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 62, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 62,  
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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