

Converting Colors

RGB(64, 0, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(64, 0, 213) contains.

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Color

RGB(64, 0, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4000D5
RGB	64, 0, 213
RGB Percent	25%, 0%, 84%
CMY	0.7490, 1.0000, 0.1647
CMYK	0.70, 1.00, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	258°, 100%, 42%
HSV	258°, 100%, 84%
XYZ	14.1246, 5.8941, 63.3440
YIQ	43.4180, -30.2290, 79.8110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

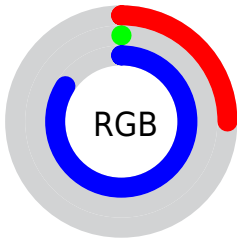
Format	Color
R _Y B	64, 0, 213
Decimal	4194517
CIE Lab	29.14, 70.25, -89.13
CIE LCh	29, 113.486, 308.247
Yxy	5.8941, 0.1694, 0.0707
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282384597 (0xFF4000D5)
YUV	43.4180, 83.6039, 18.0504
Hunter-Lab	24.2777, 61.3638, -137.7015

Details

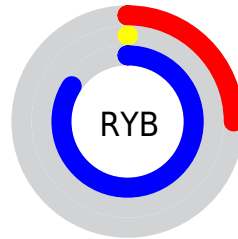
The RGB color **64, 0, 213** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **149, 213, 0**, and the grayscale version is **43, 43, 43**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134, 69, 255**, and **0, 0, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64, 0, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79, 21, 213**.

Distribution



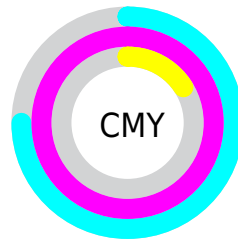
- Red (25%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)






















- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 64, 0, 213 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 64, 0, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 64, 0, 213	 64, 0, 213
 255, 255, 255	 0, 0, 184
 134, 69, 255	 0, 0, 157
 166, 96, 255	 0, 0, 129
 197, 124, 255	 0, 0, 103
 229, 151, 255	 0, 10, 78
 255, 179, 255	 0, 5, 54
 255, 208, 255	 0, 2, 32
 255, 237, 255	 0, 0, 4
	 0, 0, 0

■ 64, 0, 213

■ 79, 21, 213

■ 94, 43, 213

■ 109, 64, 213

■ 124, 85, 213

■ 138, 107, 213

■ 153, 128, 213

■ 168, 149, 213

■ 183, 170, 213

■ 198, 192, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 80, 253



64, 0, 213



180, 0, 136

Triad

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



64, 0, 213



133, 30, 0



0, 94, 92

Complementary

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



64, 0, 213



149, 213, 0

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, 92, 0



64, 0, 213



63, 74, 0

Square

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



64, 0, 213



183, 0, 0



0, 87, 0



0, 97, 180

Rectangle

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



64, 0, 213



202, 0, 79



0, 87, 0



0, 93, 61

Sweetspot

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



64, 0, 213



201, 179, 255



0, 149, 213



95, 82, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



64, 0, 213



77, 0, 255



170, 0, 213



100, 96, 107



51, 0, 171



13, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



213, 0, 149



255, 0, 178



43, 213, 0



107, 96, 104



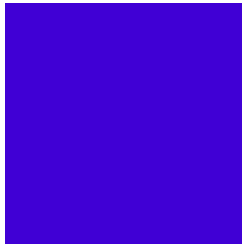
171, 0, 120



43, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 64, 0, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

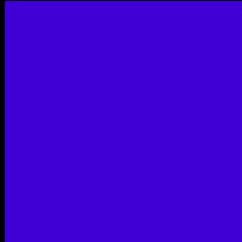
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 64, 0, 213 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

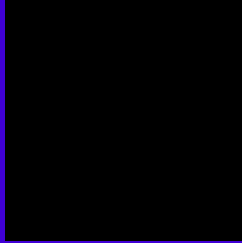
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 64, 0, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 64, 0, 213.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 64, 0, 213.

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


64, 0, 213

Protanopia

0, 68, 143

Deuteranopia

0, 73, 121



Tritanopia
0, 78, 83

Trichromacy



Original Color

64, 0, 213

Protanomaly

23, 43, 168

Deuteranomaly

23, 46, 154

Tritanomaly

23, 50, 130

Monochromacy



Original Color

64, 0, 213

Achromatopsia

43, 43, 43

Achromatomaly

51, 27, 105

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 64, 0, 213 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(64, 0, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 0, 213)  
}
```

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(64, 0, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 0, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 64, 0, 213 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(64, 0, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 0, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 0, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 0, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 0, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 0, 213)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 64, 0, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 0, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 0,  
213) }
```

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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