

Converting Colors

RGB(71, 101, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(71, 101, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(71, 101, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	47659F
RGB	71, 101, 159
RGB Percent	28%, 40%, 62%
CMY	0.7216, 0.6039, 0.3765
CMYK	0.55, 0.36, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	220°, 38%, 45%
HSV	220°, 55%, 62%
XYZ	13.5102, 13.1502, 34.6271
YIQ	98.6420, -36.4980, 11.6780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

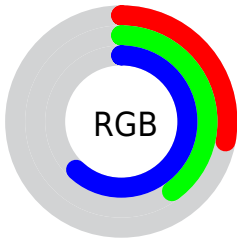
Format	Color
R_{YB}	71, 93, 159
Decimal	4679071
CIE _{Lab}	42.99, 6.68, -34.81
CIE _{LCh}	43, 35.446, 280.864
Yxy	13.1502, 0.2204, 0.2146
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282869151 (0xFF47659F)
YUV	98.6420, 29.7565, -24.2420
Hunter-Lab	36.2631, 3.0416, -31.2308

Details

The RGB color **71, 101, 159** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **159, 129, 71**, and the grayscale version is **98, 98, 98**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125, 152, 214**, and **3, 55, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55, 91, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87, 111, 159**.

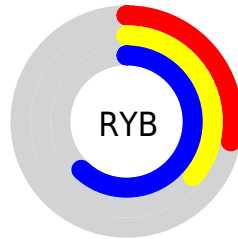
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (40%)

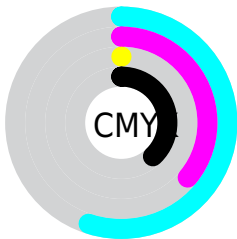
Blue (62%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (62%)

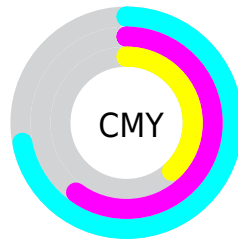


Cyan (55%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 71, 101, 159 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 71, 101, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 71, 101, 159

255, 255, 255

■ 125, 152, 214

■ 153, 178, 243

■ 181, 206, 255

■ 209, 234, 255

■ 239, 255, 255

■ 71, 101, 159

■ 43, 77, 133

■ 3, 55, 107

■ 0, 34, 83

■ 0, 11, 59

■ 0, 2, 37

■ 0, 1, 13

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 71, 101, 159

■ 55, 91, 159

■ 71, 101, 159

■ 87, 111, 159

■ 39, 80, 159

■ 103, 122, 159

■ 23, 70, 159

■ 119, 132, 159

■ 7, 59, 159

■ 135, 143, 159

■ 0, 54, 159

■ 151, 153, 159

■ 166, 164, 159

■ 182, 174, 159

■ 198, 185, 159

■ 214, 195, 159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 110, 156



71, 101, 159



118, 90, 146

Triad

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



71, 101, 159



152, 83, 65



31, 115, 81

Complementary

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



71, 101, 159



159, 129, 71

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.



77, 111, 55



71, 101, 159



134, 93, 46

Square

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



71, 101, 159



157, 77, 92



109, 103, 42



0, 116, 112

Rectangle

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



71, 101, 159



138, 82, 131



109, 103, 42



50, 114, 72

Sweetspot

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



71, 101, 159



171, 183, 207



71, 159, 128



84, 91, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



71, 101, 159



70, 117, 207



84, 71, 159



71, 74, 79



0, 49, 143



0, 5, 15

Inverse Universe

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



159, 71, 101



207, 70, 117



146, 159, 71



79, 71, 74



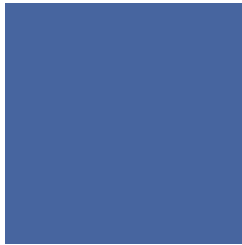
143, 0, 49



15, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 71, 101, 159 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 71, 101, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

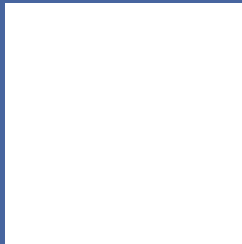
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 71, 101, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 71, 101, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 71, 101, 159.

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

71, 101, 159

Protanopia

80, 99, 157

Deuteranopia

70, 101, 159



Tritanopia
56, 109, 118

Trichromacy



Original Color

71, 101, 159

Protanomaly

77, 100, 158

Deuteranomaly

70, 101, 159

Tritanomaly

61, 106, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color

71, 101, 159

Achromatopsia

99, 99, 99

Achromatomaly

89, 100, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 71, 101, 159 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(71, 101, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 101, 159)  
}
```

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(71, 101, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 101, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 71, 101, 159 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

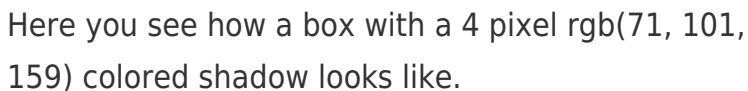
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(71, 101, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 101, 159) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 101, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 101, 159); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 101, 159); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 101, 159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 71, 101, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 101, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 101,  
159) }
```

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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