

Converting Colors

RGB(72, 120, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(72, 120, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(72, 120, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4878A4
RGB	72, 120, 164
RGB Percent	28%, 47%, 64%
CMY	0.7176, 0.5294, 0.3569
CMYK	0.56, 0.27, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	209°, 39%, 46%
HSV	209°, 56%, 64%
XYZ	16.0898, 17.4910, 37.6500
YIQ	110.6640, -42.7320, 3.5080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

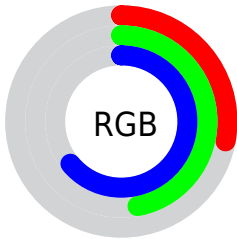
Format	Color
R _Y B	72, 104, 164
Decimal	4749476
CIE Lab	48.87, -3.03, -28.53
CIE LCh	49, 28.689, 263.934
Yxy	17.4910, 0.2259, 0.2456
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282939556 (0xFF4878A4)
YUV	110.6640, 26.2946, -33.9083
Hunter-Lab	41.8222, -4.5166, -24.0996

Details

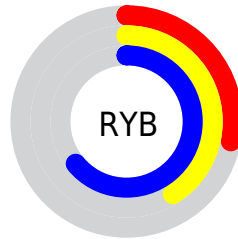
The RGB color **72, 120, 164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **164, 116, 72**, and the grayscale version is **110, 110, 110**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127, 172, 219**, and **2, 72, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56, 112, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88, 128, 164**.

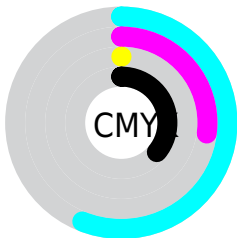
Distribution



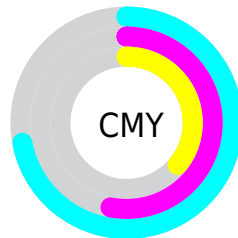
- Red (28%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 72, 120, 164 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 72, 120, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 72, 120, 164 ■ 72, 120, 164

255, 255, 255 ■ 43, 95, 138

■ 127, 172, 219 ■ 2, 72, 112

■ 155, 199, 248 ■ 0, 50, 87

■ 183, 227, 255 ■ 0, 29, 64

■ 211, 255, 255 ■ 0, 3, 42

■ 241, 255, 255 ■ 0, 1, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 72, 120, 164 ■ 72, 120, 164

■ 56, 112, 164 ■ 88, 128, 164

■ 39, 104, 164

■ 105, 136, 164

■ 23, 96, 164

■ 121, 144, 164

■ 6, 89, 164

■ 138, 151, 164

■ 0, 86, 164

■ 154, 159, 164

■ 170, 167, 164

■ 187, 175, 164

■ 203, 183, 164

■ 220, 191, 164

Harmonies

Analogous

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



27, 126, 155



72, 120, 164



112, 112, 160

Triad

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



72, 120, 164



163, 98, 98



84, 126, 87

Complementary

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



72, 120, 164



164, 116, 72

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.



112, 121, 71



72, 120, 164



155, 105, 78

Square

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



72, 120, 164



160, 98, 122



137, 113, 68



52, 129, 110

Rectangle

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



72, 120, 164



133, 106, 151



137, 113, 68



94, 124, 80

Sweetspot

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



72, 120, 164



178, 197, 214



72, 164, 115



86, 97, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



72, 120, 164



71, 146, 214



72, 75, 164



73, 78, 82



0, 76, 145



0, 9, 18

Inverse Universe

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



164, 72, 120



214, 71, 146



164, 161, 72



82, 73, 78



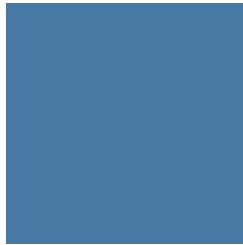
145, 0, 76



18, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 72, 120, 164 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 72, 120, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

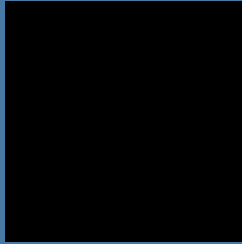
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 72, 120, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 72, 120, 164.

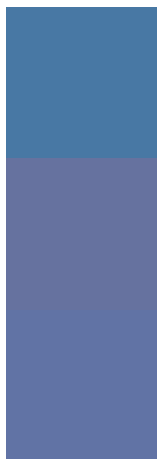


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 72, 120, 164.

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

72, 120, 164

Protanopia

102, 114, 159

Deuteranopia

97, 115, 165



Tritanopia
61, 125, 135

Trichromacy



Original Color

72, 120, 164

Protanomaly

91, 116, 161

Deuteranomaly

88, 117, 165

Tritanomaly

65, 123, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color

72, 120, 164

Achromatopsia

111, 111, 111

Achromatomaly

97, 114, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 72, 120, 164 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(72, 120, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 120, 164)  
}
```

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(72, 120, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 120, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 72, 120, 164 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(72, 120, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 120, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 120, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 120, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 120, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 120,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 72, 120, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 120, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 120,  
164) }
```

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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