

Converting Colors

RGB(72, 166, 224)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(72, 166, 224) contains.

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Color

RGB(72, 166, 224)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	48A6E0
RGB	72, 166, 224
RGB Percent	28%, 65%, 88%
CMY	0.7176, 0.3490, 0.1216
CMYK	0.68, 0.26, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	203°, 71%, 58%
HSV	203°, 68%, 88%
XYZ	29.7633, 34.0320, 75.5211
YIQ	144.5060, -74.6420, -1.8900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

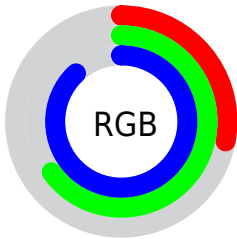
Format	Color
RYB	72, 130, 224
Decimal	4761312
CIELab	64.99, -9.55, -37.40
CIELCh	65, 38.604, 255.675
Yxy	34.0320, 0.2136, 0.2443
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282951392 (0xFF48A6E0)
YUV	144.5060, 39.1905, -63.5878
Hunter-Lab	58.3369, -11.0197, -35.9191

Details

The RGB color **72, 166, 224** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **224, 130, 72**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136, 221, 255**, and **0, 114, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50, 157, 224**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94, 175, 224**.

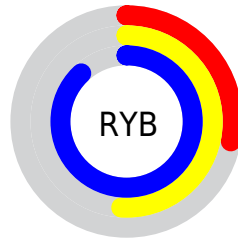
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (65%)

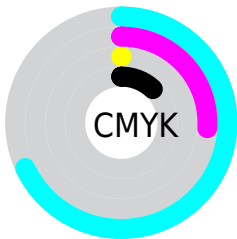
Blue (88%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (88%)

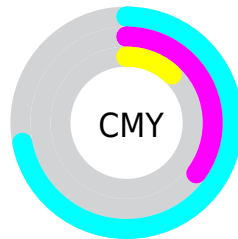


Cyan (68%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (72%)

















Magenta (35%)

Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 72, 166, 224 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, 166, 224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 72, 166, 224	 72, 166, 224
 255, 255, 255	 30, 140, 196
 136, 221, 255	 0, 114, 168
 166, 249, 255	 0, 90, 142
 196, 255, 255	 0, 67, 116
 226, 255, 255	 0, 45, 91
	 0, 25, 67
	 0, 3, 45
	 0, 1, 23
	 0, 0, 0

■ 72, 166, 224

■ 72, 166, 224

■ 50, 157, 224

■ 94, 175, 224

■ 27, 149, 224

■ 117, 183, 224

■ 5, 140, 224

■ 139, 192, 224

■ 0, 139, 224

■ 162, 200, 224

■ 184, 209, 224

■ 206, 217, 224

■ 229, 226, 224

■ 251, 234, 224

■ 255, 243, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 173, 206



72, 166, 224



136, 155, 224

Triad

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



72, 166, 224



225, 131, 141



123, 170, 108

Complementary

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



72, 166, 224



224, 130, 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.



162, 161, 90



72, 166, 224



217, 138, 110

Square

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



72, 166, 224



214, 132, 176



194, 150, 91



77, 175, 139

Rectangle

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



72, 166, 224



170, 146, 214



194, 150, 91



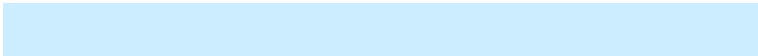
137, 167, 100

Sweetspot

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



72, 166, 224



204, 236, 255



72, 224, 128



97, 116, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



72, 166, 224



48, 176, 255



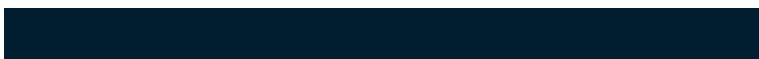
72, 92, 224



101, 108, 112



0, 109, 176



0, 30, 48

Inverse Universe

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



224, 72, 166



255, 48, 176



224, 204, 72



112, 101, 108



176, 0, 109



48, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 72, 166, 224 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

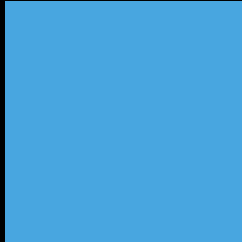
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 72, 166, 224 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

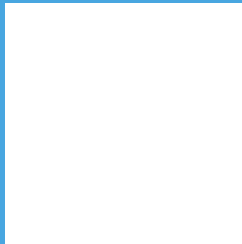
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 72, 166, 224 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 72, 166, 224.

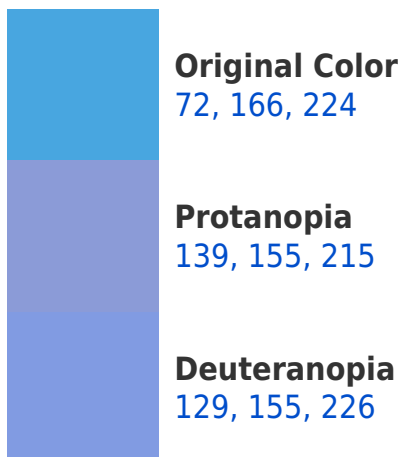



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 72, 166, 224.

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](#).

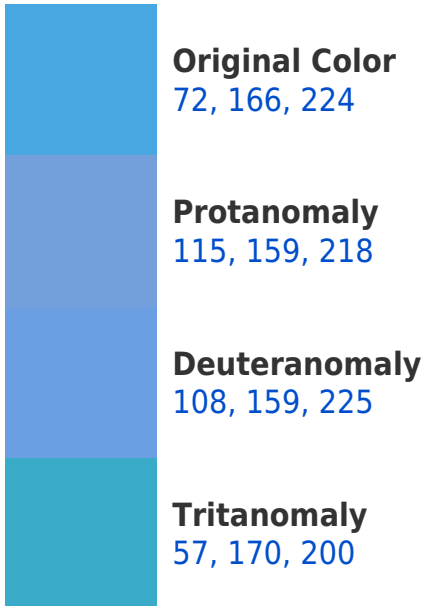
Dichromacy



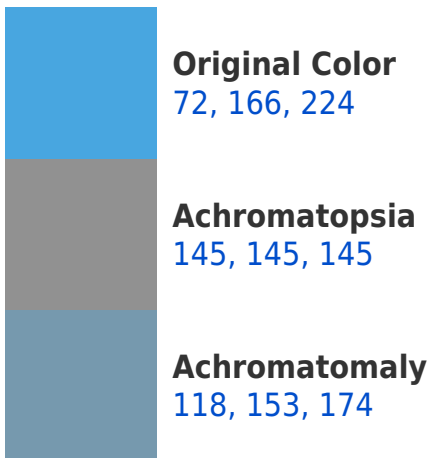


Tritanopia
48, 173, 187

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 72, 166, 224 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, 166, 224) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 166, 224)  
}
```

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, 166, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 166, 224) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 72, 166, 224 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, 166, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 166, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 166, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 166, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 166, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 166,  
224) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 72, 166, 224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 166, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 166,  
224) }
```

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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