

# Converting Colors

Hex(156FC1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(156FC1) contains.

<b>Hex(156FC1)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**Hex(156FC1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	156FC1
RGB	21, 111, 193
RGB Percent	8%, 44%, 76%
CMY	0.9176, 0.5647, 0.2431
CMYK	0.89, 0.42, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	209°, 80%, 42%
HSV	209°, 89%, 76%
XYZ	15.6193, 15.3786, 52.5972
YIQ	93.4380, -79.9620, 6.4220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

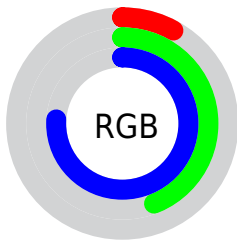
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	21, 80, 193
Decimal	1404865
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.15, 5.99, -49.77
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 50.134, 276.861
Yxy	15.3786, 0.1868, 0.1840
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279594945 (0xFF156FC1)
YUV	93.4380, 49.0841, -63.5281
Hunter-Lab	39.2155, 2.4685, -52.0710

# Details

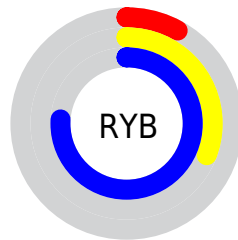
The Hex color **156FC1** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. The color can be described as dark washed azure. A complement of this color would be **C16715**, and the grayscale version is **5D5D5D**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **64A2FA**, and **00408B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0266C1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **2878C1**.

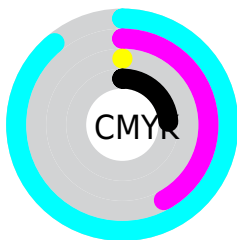
# Distribution



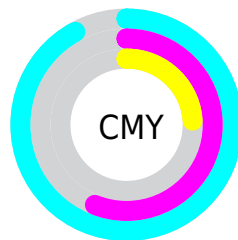
- Red (8%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 156FC1 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 Hex color 156FC1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 156FC1

■ 156FC1

FFFFFF

■ 0057A5

■ 64A2FA

■ 00408B

■ 83BDFF

■ 002B71

■ A1D9FF

■ 001858

■ BFF5FF

■ 000740

■ DEFFF

■ 000329

■ FCFFF

■ 000113

■ 000000

■ 156FC1

■ 156FC1

■ 0266C1

■ 2878C1

■ 0065C1

■ 3C81C1

■ 4F8BC1

■ 6294C1

■ 769DC1

■ 89A6C1

■ 9CAFC1

■ AFB9C1

■ C3C2C1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



007ABA



156FC1



7B5EB1

# Triad

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



156FC1



B34E3D



007F4B

# Complementary

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



156FC1



C16715

# 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.



4D7924



156FC1



9C5F1C

# Square

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



156FC1



B94465



7A6E0B



008176

# Rectangle

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



156FC1



9C519C



7A6E0B



1E7D3D

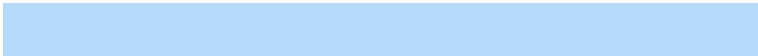


# Sweetspot

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



156FC1



B6DAFA



15C165



556A7D



FCFCFC



7D7D7D



# Same Dimension

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



156FC1



0083FA



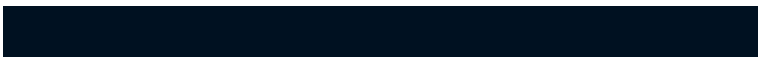
151BC1



575C61



0054A1



001121



# Inverse Universe

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



C1156F



FA0083



C1BB15



61575C



A10054



210011



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 156FC1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

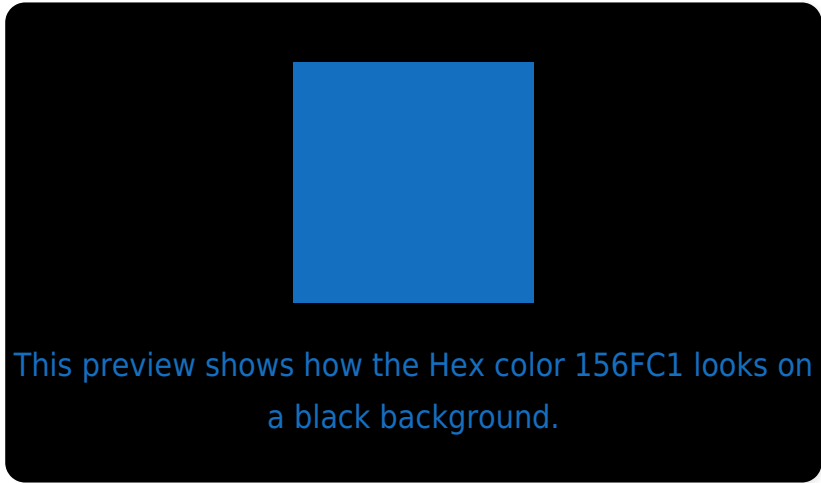
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

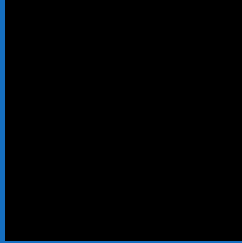
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## Hex 156FC1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 156FC1.

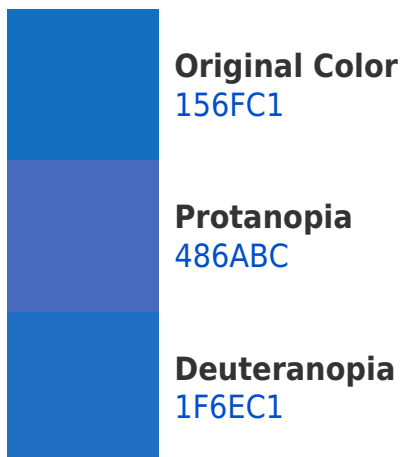


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 156FC1.

# 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](#).

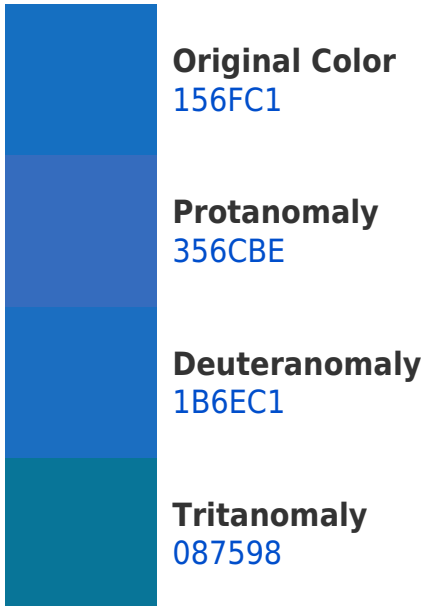
## Dichromacy



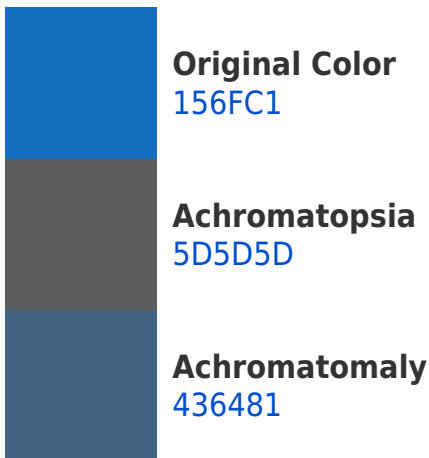


**Tritanopia**  
007981

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 156FC1 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 #156FC1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#156FC1  
}
```

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 #156FC1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #156FC1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 156FC1 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
#156FC1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#156FC1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #156FC1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #156FC1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #156FC1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #156FC1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 156FC1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#156FC1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#156FC1 }
```

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](#).



# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor