

Converting Colors

RGB(0, 147, 221)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(0, 147, 221) contains.

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Color

RGB(0, 147, 221)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0093DD
RGB	0, 147, 221
RGB Percent	0%, 58%, 87%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4235, 0.1333
CMYK	1.00, 0.33, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	200°, 100%, 43%
HSV	200°, 100%, 87%
XYZ	23.4849, 26.0879, 72.2043
YIQ	111.4830, -111.3660, -8.1500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

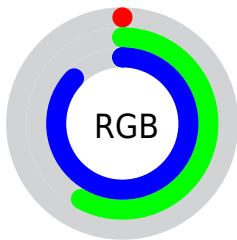
Format	Color
R _Y B	0, 88, 221
Decimal	37853
CIE Lab	58.12, -5.73, -46.61
CIE LCh	58, 46.965, 262.989
Yxy	26.0879, 0.1929, 0.2142
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278227933 (0xFF0093DD)
YUV	111.4830, 53.9919, -97.7706
Hunter-Lab	51.0763, -7.3093, -48.0622

Details

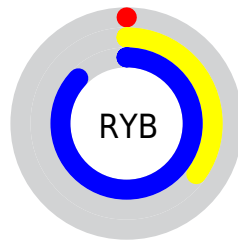
The RGB color **0, 147, 221** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. The color can be described as dark washed azure. A complement of this color would be **221, 74, 0**, and the grayscale version is **111, 111, 111**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103, 201, 255**, and **0, 97, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 147, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **22, 154, 221**.

Distribution



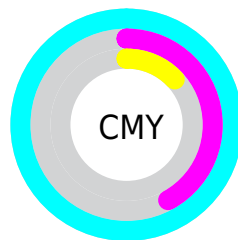
- Red (0%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)




















- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 147, 221 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 0, 147, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 0, 147, 221	 0, 147, 221
 255, 255, 255	 0, 121, 193
 103, 201, 255	 0, 97, 165
 136, 229, 255	 0, 73, 139
 168, 255, 255	 0, 51, 113
 199, 255, 255	 0, 31, 88
 230, 255, 255	 0, 7, 64
	 0, 3, 41
	 0, 1, 19
	 0, 0, 0

■ 0, 147, 221

■ 22, 154, 221

■ 44, 162, 221

■ 66, 169, 221

■ 88, 177, 221

■ 111, 184, 221

■ 133, 191, 221

■ 155, 199, 221

■ 177, 206, 221

■ 199, 214, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 156, 204



0, 147, 221



126, 133, 215

Triad

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



0, 147, 221



216, 106, 110



82, 155, 88

Complementary

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



0, 147, 221



221, 74, 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.



132, 147, 60



0, 147, 221



201, 119, 75

Square

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



0, 147, 221



210, 105, 151



172, 134, 55



0, 160, 128

Rectangle

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



0, 147, 221



166, 122, 200



172, 134, 55



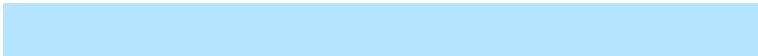
101, 153, 77

Sweetspot

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



0, 147, 221



179, 229, 255



0, 221, 74



82, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



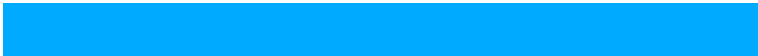
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



0, 147, 221



0, 170, 255



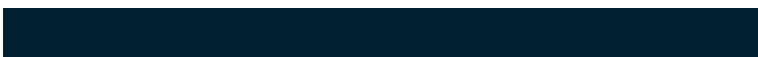
0, 37, 221



99, 106, 110



0, 115, 173



0, 31, 46

Inverse Universe

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



221, 0, 147



255, 0, 170



221, 184, 0



110, 99, 106



173, 0, 115



46, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 147, 221 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 147, 221 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 0, 147, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 147, 221.

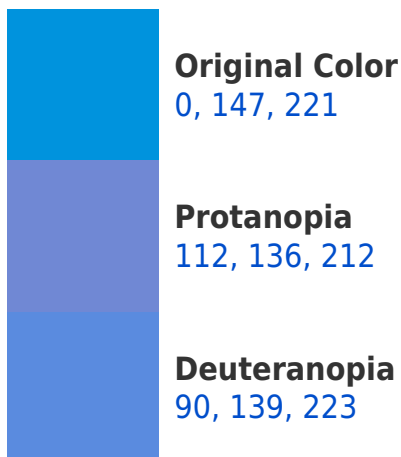


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 147, 221.

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
0, 155, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 147, 221



Protanomaly

71, 140, 215



Deuteranomaly

57, 142, 222



Tritanomaly

0, 152, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color

0, 147, 221



Achromatopsia

111, 111, 111



Achromatomaly

71, 124, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 147, 221 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(0, 147, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 147, 221)  
}
```

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(0, 147, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 147, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 147, 221 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(0, 147, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 147, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 147, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 147, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 147, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 147,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 147, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 147, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 147,  
221) }
```

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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