

Converting Colors

RGB(0, 156, 255)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(0, 156, 255) contains.

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Color

RGB(0, 156, 255)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	009CFF
RGB	0, 156, 255
RGB Percent	0%, 61%, 100%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3882, 0.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.39, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	203°, 100%, 50%
HSV	203°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	29.9385, 30.9969, 99.0128
YIQ	120.6420, -124.7550, -2.2830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 97, 255
Decimal	40191
CIELab	62.51, 1.82, -58.41
CIElCh	63, 58.439, 271.780
Yxy	30.9969, 0.1872, 0.1938
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278230271 (0xFF009CFF)
YUV	120.6420, 66.2385, -105.8030
Hunter-Lab	55.6749, -1.4449, -66.4695

Details

The RGB color **0, 156, 255** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099FF**. The color can be described as middle saturated azure. A complement of this color would be **255, 99, 0**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112, 210, 255**, and **0, 106, 198** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 156, 255**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **25, 166, 255**.

Distribution



- Red (0%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




















- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 156, 255 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, 156, 255 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 0, 156, 255	 0, 156, 255
 255, 255, 255	 0, 130, 226
 112, 210, 255	 0, 106, 198
 146, 238, 255	 0, 82, 170
 179, 255, 255	 0, 60, 143
 211, 255, 255	 0, 39, 117
 243, 255, 255	 0, 19, 91
	 0, 7, 67
	 0, 3, 44
	 0, 1, 22

 0, 156, 255

 25, 166, 255

 51, 176, 255

 77, 186, 255

 102, 196, 255

 128, 206, 255

 153, 215, 255

 179, 225, 255

 204, 235, 255

 230, 245, 255

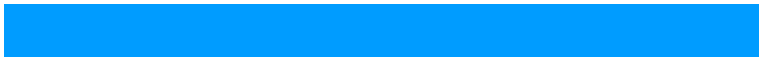
Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 169, 242



0, 156, 255



156, 136, 240

Triad

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



0, 156, 255



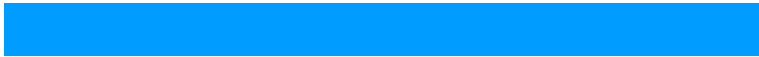
242, 110, 99



39, 172, 100

Complementary

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



0, 156, 255



255, 99, 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.



123, 164, 56



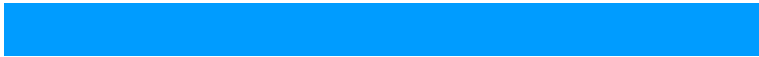
0, 156, 255



217, 130, 58

Square

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



0, 156, 255



244, 103, 150



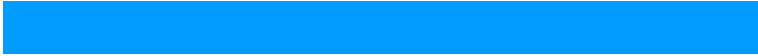
176, 150, 37



0, 176, 153

Rectangle

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



0, 156, 255



200, 121, 216



176, 150, 37



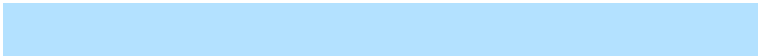
77, 170, 84

Sweetspot

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



0, 156, 255



179, 225, 255



0, 255, 98



82, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



0, 156, 255



0, 30, 255



115, 123, 128



0, 117, 191



0, 39, 64

Inverse Universe

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



255, 0, 156



255, 225, 0



128, 115, 123



191, 0, 117



64, 0, 39

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 156, 255 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

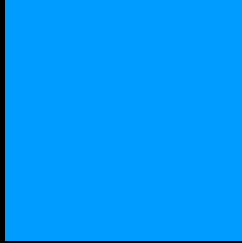
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 0, 156, 255 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

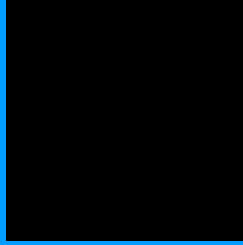
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

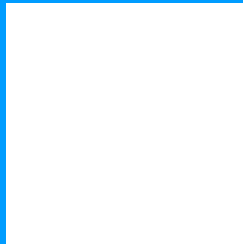
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 0, 156, 255 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 156, 255.

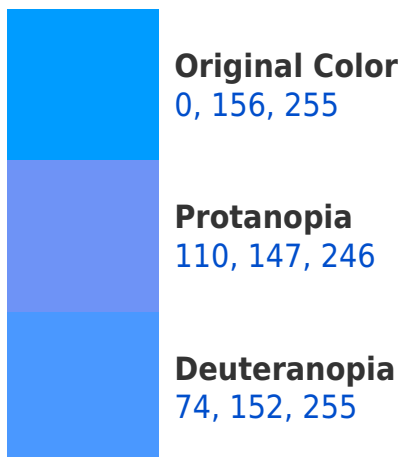


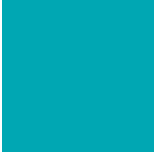
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 156, 255.

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, 167, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color
0, 156, 255

Protanomaly
70, 150, 249

Deuteranomaly
47, 153, 255

Tritanomaly
0, 163, 207

Monochromacy



Original Color
0, 156, 255

Achromatopsia
121, 121, 121

Achromatomaly
77, 134, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 156, 255 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, 156, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 156, 255)  
}
```

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, 156, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 156, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 156, 255 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, 156, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 156, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 156, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 156, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 156, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 156,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 156, 255 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 156, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 156,  
255) }
```

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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