

Converting Colors

RGB(0, 176, 241)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(0, 176, 241) contains.

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Color

RGB(0, 176, 241)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	00B0F1
RGB	0, 176, 241
RGB Percent	0%, 69%, 95%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3098, 0.0549
CMYK	1.00, 0.27, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	196°, 100%, 47%
HSV	196°, 100%, 95%
XYZ	31.4025, 37.4015, 88.7832
YIQ	130.7860, -125.7610, -17.0970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

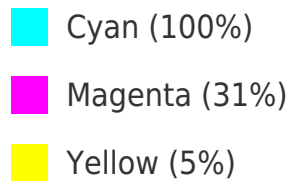
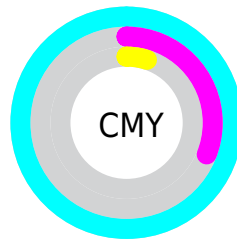
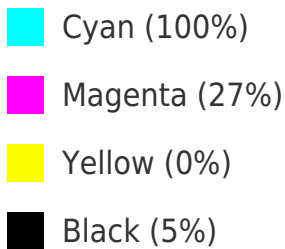
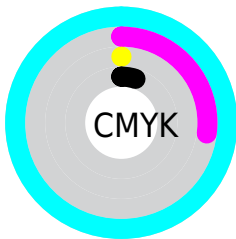
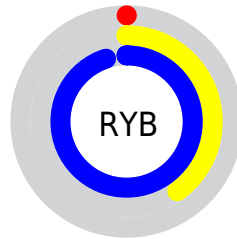
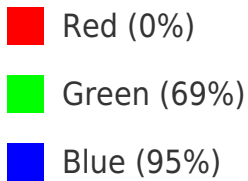
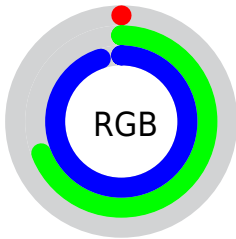
Format	Color
RYB	0, 102, 241
Decimal	45297
CIELab	67.58, -14.59, -42.75
CIELCh	68, 45.170, 251.156
Yxy	37.4015, 0.1993, 0.2373
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278235377 (0xFF00B0F1)
YUV	130.7860, 54.3355, -114.6993
Hunter-Lab	61.1568, -15.3690, -43.2634

Details

The RGB color **0, 176, 241** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. The color can be described as middle saturated azure. A complement of this color would be **241, 65, 0**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110, 232, 255**, and **0, 124, 185** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 176, 241**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **24, 183, 241**.

Distribution




















Brightness & Saturation


Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 176, 241 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, 176, 241 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 0, 176, 241	 0, 176, 241
 255, 255, 255	 0, 149, 212
 110, 232, 255	 0, 124, 185
 143, 255, 255	 0, 99, 157
 176, 255, 255	 0, 75, 131
 207, 255, 255	 0, 53, 105
 239, 255, 255	 0, 32, 81
	 0, 5, 58
	 0, 2, 35
	 0, 0, 10

 0, 176, 241

 24, 183, 241

 48, 189, 241

 72, 195, 241

 96, 202, 241

 120, 208, 241

 145, 215, 241

 169, 221, 241

 193, 228, 241

 217, 234, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 183, 217



0, 176, 241



126, 164, 244

Triad

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



0, 176, 241



242, 131, 151



130, 178, 101

Complementary

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



0, 176, 241



241, 65, 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.



175, 167, 82



0, 176, 241



235, 139, 113

Square

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



0, 176, 241



227, 135, 192



211, 153, 87



73, 184, 137

Rectangle

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



0, 176, 241



170, 153, 234



211, 153, 87



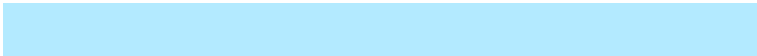
146, 175, 93

Sweetspot

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



0, 176, 241



179, 234, 255



0, 241, 64



82, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



0, 176, 241



0, 186, 255



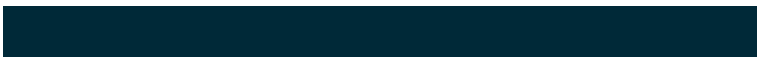
0, 56, 241



108, 117, 120



0, 134, 184



0, 41, 56

Inverse Universe

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



241, 0, 176



255, 0, 186



241, 185, 0



120, 108, 117



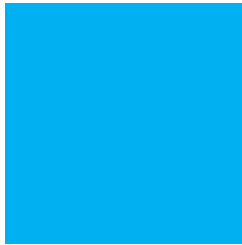
184, 0, 134



56, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 176, 241 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

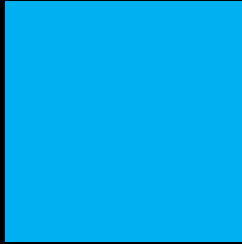
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 241 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, 176, 241 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 176, 241.

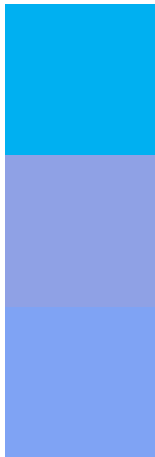


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 176, 241.

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](#).

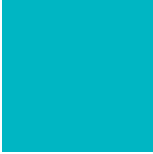
Dichromacy



Original Color
0, 176, 241

Protanopia
143, 161, 229

Deuteranopia
127, 163, 244



Tritanopia

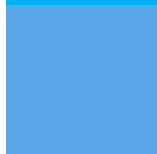
0, 182, 195

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 176, 241



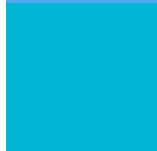
Protanomaly

91, 166, 233



Deuteranomaly

81, 168, 243



Tritanomaly

0, 180, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color

0, 176, 241



Achromatopsia

131, 131, 131



Achromatomaly

83, 147, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 176, 241 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, 176, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 176, 241)  
}
```

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, 176, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 176, 241) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 176, 241 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, 176, 241) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 176, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 176, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 176, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 176, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 176,  
241) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 176, 241 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 176, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 176,  
241) }
```

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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