

# Converting Colors

RGB(0, 180, 214)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(0, 180, 214) contains.

<b>RGB(0, 180, 214)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	18
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	21
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	24

# Color

**RGB(0, 180, 214)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	00B4D6
RGB	0, 180, 214
RGB Percent	0%, 71%, 84%
CMY	1.0000, 0.2941, 0.1608
CMYK	1.00, 0.16, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	190°, 100%, 42%
HSV	190°, 100%, 84%
XYZ	28.4589, 37.4976, 69.3561
YIQ	130.0560, -118.1940, -27.5860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

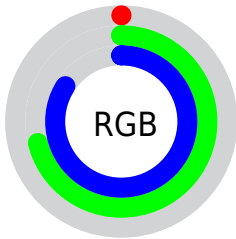
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
RYB	0, 98, 214
Decimal	46294
CIELab	67.65, -26.05, -27.86
CIELCh	68, 38.146, 226.919
Yxy	37.4976, 0.2103, 0.2771
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278236374 (0xFF00B4D6)
YUV	130.0560, 41.3844, -114.0591
Hunter-Lab	61.2352, -24.2045, -24.2882

# Details

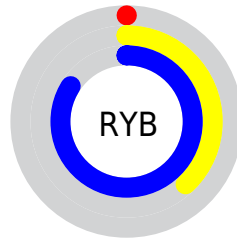
The RGB color **0, 180, 214** is a dark color, and the **websafe** version is hex **00CCFF**. The color can be described as middle washed azure. A complement of this color would be **214, 34, 0**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105, 236, 255**, and **0, 127, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 180, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21, 183, 214**.

# Distribution



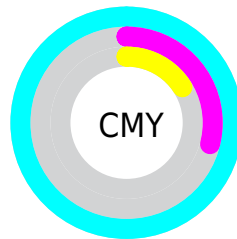
- Red (0%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 180, 214 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, 180, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



0, 180, 214  
68, 208, 242  
105, 236, 255  
138, 255, 255  
169, 255, 255  
200, 255, 255  
231, 255, 255  
255, 255, 255

0, 180, 214  
0, 153, 186  
0, 127, 159  
0, 102, 133  
0, 77, 108  
0, 54, 83  
0, 34, 60  
0, 3, 38  
0, 1, 15  
0, 0, 0

0, 180, 214  
21, 183, 214  
43, 187, 214  
64, 190, 214  
86, 194, 214  
107, 197, 214

■ 128, 200, 214

■ 150, 204, 214

■ 171, 207, 214

■ 193, 211, 214

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



22, 183, 184



0, 180, 214



86, 173, 231

# Triad

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



0, 180, 214



222, 139, 181



168, 169, 98

# Complementary

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



0, 180, 214



214, 34, 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.



200, 158, 98



0, 180, 214



232, 138, 146

# Square

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



0, 180, 214



193, 149, 212



223, 146, 116



129, 177, 117

# Rectangle

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



0, 180, 214



127, 165, 233



223, 146, 116



179, 165, 95

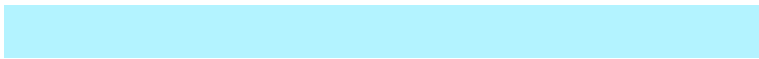


# Sweetspot

The sweet spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



0, 180, 214



179, 243, 255



0, 214, 32



82, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 180, 214 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

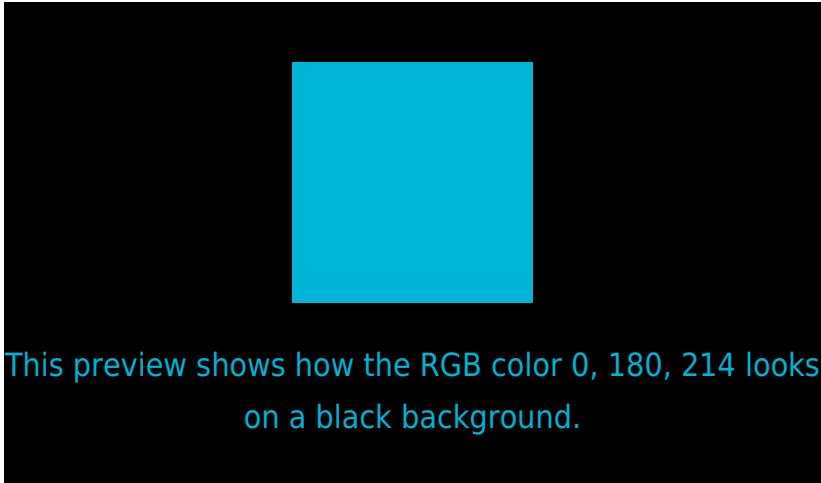
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

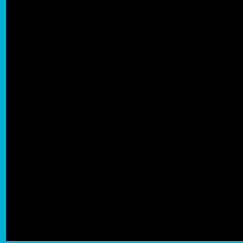
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 180, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 180, 214.

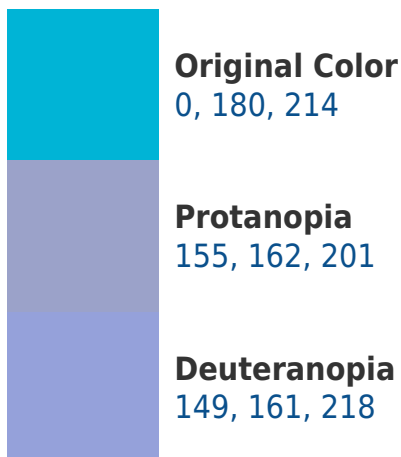


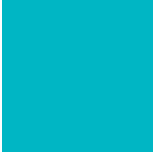
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 180, 214.

# 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, 182, 196

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

0, 180, 214



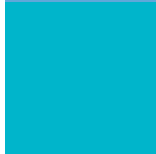
**Protanomaly**

99, 169, 206



**Deuteranomaly**

95, 168, 217



**Tritanomaly**

0, 181, 203

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

0, 180, 214



**Achromatopsia**

130, 130, 130



**Achromatomaly**

83, 148, 161

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 180, 214 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, 180, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 180, 214)  
}
```



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, 180, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 180, 214) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 180, 214 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, 180, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 180, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 180, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 180, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 180, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 180,  
214) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 180, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 180, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 180,  
214) }
```

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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