

# Converting Colors

RGB(109, 187, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(109, 187, 226) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(109, 187, 226)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6DBBE2
RGB	109, 187, 226
RGB Percent	43%, 73%, 89%
CMY	0.5725, 0.2667, 0.1137
CMYK	0.52, 0.17, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	200°, 67%, 66%
HSV	200°, 52%, 89%
XYZ	37.8045, 44.2828, 78.5064
YIQ	168.1240, -59.0070, -4.4070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

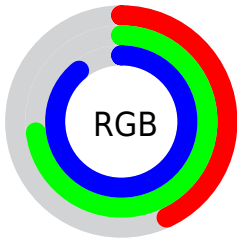
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	109, 156, 226
Decimal	7191522
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	72.42, -13.40, -26.90
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	72, 30.050, 243.520
Yxy	44.2828, 0.2354, 0.2757
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285381602 (0xFF6DBBE2)
YUV	168.1240, 28.5329, -51.8517
Hunter-Lab	66.5454, -15.0484, -23.3652

# Details

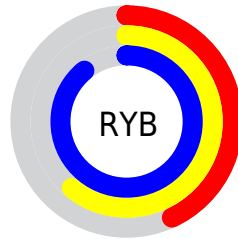
The RGB color **109, 187, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **226, 148, 109**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167, 243, 255**, and **47, 134, 171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 179, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132, 195, 226**.

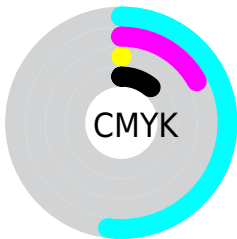
# Distribution



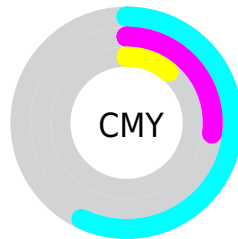
- Red (43%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 109, 187, 226 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 109, 187, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 109, 187, 226


255, 255, 255


 167, 243, 255

 196, 255, 255

 226, 255, 255

 109, 187, 226


 79, 160, 198

 47, 134, 171

 0, 109, 144

 0, 84, 118

 0, 61, 93

 0, 39, 70

 0, 18, 47

 0, 1, 26

 0, 0, 0

■ 109, 187, 226

■ 109, 187, 226

■ 86, 179, 226

■ 132, 195, 226

■ 64, 172, 226

■ 154, 202, 226

■ 41, 164, 226

■ 177, 210, 226

■ 19, 157, 226

■ 199, 217, 226

■ 0, 151, 226

■ 222, 225, 226

■ 245, 232, 226

■ 255, 240, 226

■ 255, 247, 226

■ 255, 255, 226

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91, 192, 207



109, 187, 226



147, 179, 232

# Triad

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



109, 187, 226



231, 157, 175



164, 185, 131

# Complementary

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



109, 187, 226



226, 148, 109

# 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.



194, 177, 123



109, 187, 226



231, 160, 149

# Square

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



109, 187, 226



216, 161, 203



218, 168, 129



132, 191, 152

# Rectangle

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



109, 187, 226



173, 173, 228



218, 168, 129



175, 183, 127

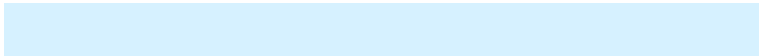


# Sweetspot

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



109, 187, 226



214, 241, 255



109, 226, 148



103, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



109, 187, 226



97, 202, 255



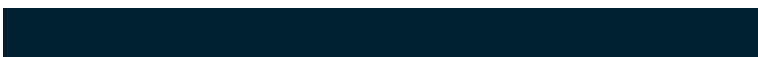
109, 129, 226



101, 108, 112



0, 117, 176



0, 32, 48



# Inverse Universe

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



226, 109, 187



255, 97, 202



226, 207, 109



112, 101, 108



176, 0, 117

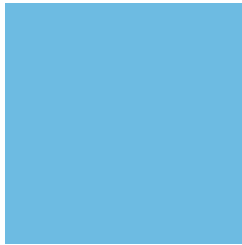


48, 0, 32



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 109, 187, 226 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

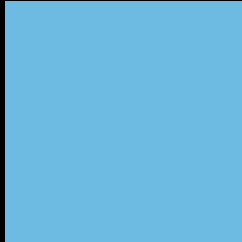
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 109, 187, 226 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 109, 187, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 187, 226.

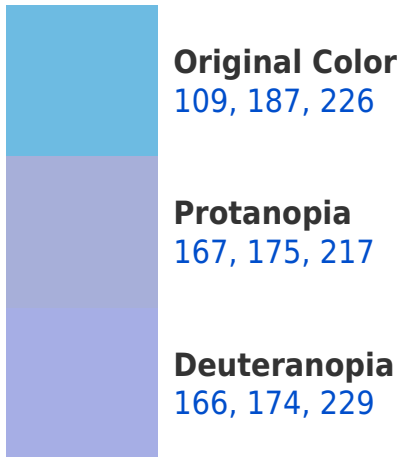


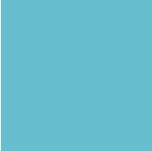
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 187, 226.

# 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](#).

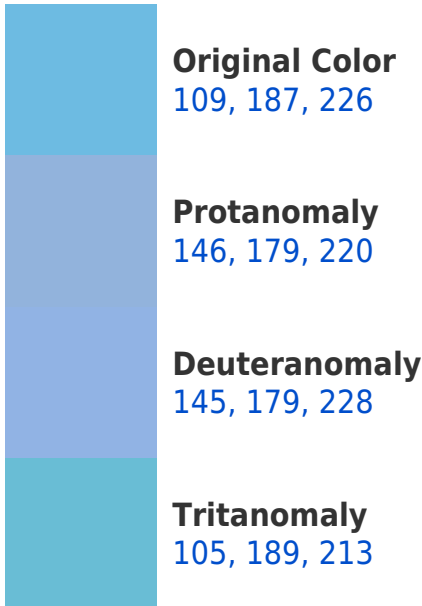
## Dichromacy



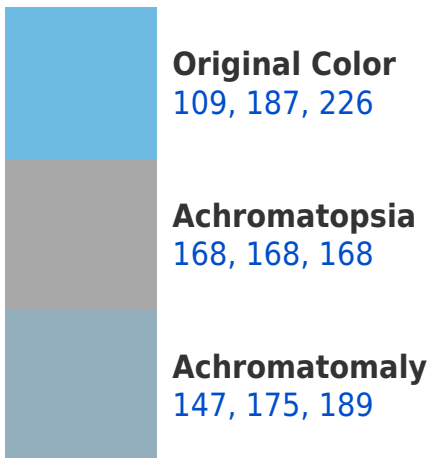


**Tritanopia**  
102, 190, 206

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 109, 187, 226 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(109, 187, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 187, 226)  
}
```

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(109, 187, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 187, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 109, 187, 226 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

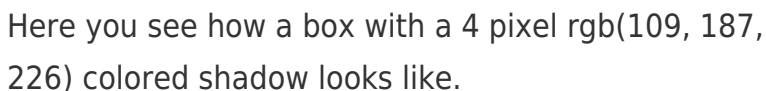
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(109, 187, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 187, 226) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 187, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 187, 226); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 187, 226); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 187, 226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 109, 187, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 187, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
187, 226) }
```

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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