

Converting Colors

RGB(19, 156, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(19, 156, 190) contains.

RGB(19, 156, 190)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(19, 156, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	139CBE
RGB	19, 156, 190
RGB Percent	7%, 61%, 75%
CMY	0.9255, 0.3882, 0.2549
CMYK	0.90, 0.18, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	192°, 82%, 41%
HSV	192°, 90%, 75%
XYZ	21.4513, 27.6331, 52.9183
YIQ	118.9130, -92.5660, -18.4700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

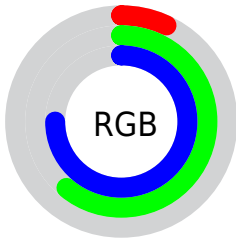
Format	Color
RYB	19, 95, 190
Decimal	1285310
CIELab	59.56, -21.25, -26.98
CIElCh	60, 34.341, 231.772
Yxy	27.6331, 0.2103, 0.2709
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279475390 (0xFF139CBE)
YUV	118.9130, 35.0459, -87.6237
Hunter-Lab	52.5672, -19.1514, -22.8890

Details

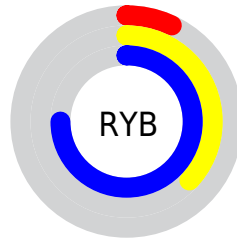
The RGB color **19, 156, 190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. A complement of this color would be **190, 53, 19**, and the grayscale version is **119, 119, 119**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101, 211, 246**, and **0, 105, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 152, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38, 160, 190**.

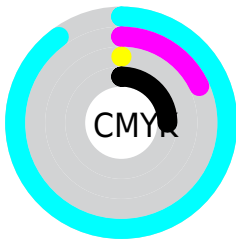
Distribution



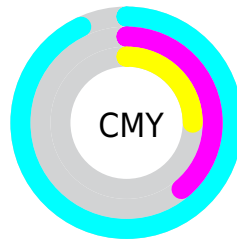
- Red (7%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)





- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 19, 156, 190 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 19, 156, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 19, 156, 190

 19, 156, 190

255, 255, 255

 0, 130, 163

 101, 211, 246

 0, 105, 136

 133, 239, 255

 0, 80, 111

 163, 255, 255

 0, 57, 86

 193, 255, 255

 0, 36, 63


 224, 255, 255


 0, 3, 41

254, 255, 255

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0

 19, 156, 190

 19, 156, 190

0, 152, 190

38, 160, 190

57, 164, 190

76, 167, 190

95, 171, 190

114, 175, 190

133, 179, 190

152, 182, 190

171, 186, 190

190, 190, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



5, 159, 165



19, 156, 190



84, 149, 203

Triad

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



19, 156, 190



196, 121, 153



141, 148, 86

Complementary

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



19, 156, 190



190, 53, 19

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.



171, 139, 83



19, 156, 190



202, 121, 123

Square

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



19, 156, 190



173, 128, 181



192, 128, 97



106, 155, 105

Rectangle

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



19, 156, 190



119, 142, 202



192, 128, 97



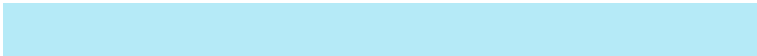
151, 145, 83

Sweetspot

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



19, 156, 190



181, 234, 247



19, 190, 50



85, 117, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



19, 156, 190



0, 198, 247



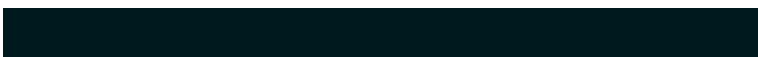
19, 73, 190



85, 92, 94



0, 127, 158



0, 25, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 19, 156



247, 0, 198



190, 136, 19



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 127



31, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 19, 156, 190 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 19, 156, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

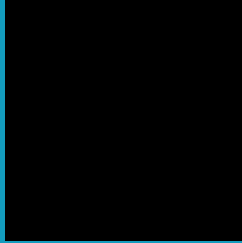
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 19, 156, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 19, 156, 190.

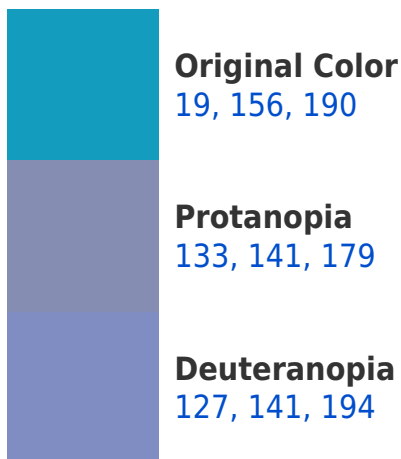


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 19, 156, 190.

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, 158, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
19, 156, 190

Protanomaly
92, 146, 183

Deuteranomaly
88, 146, 193

Tritanomaly
7, 157, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color
19, 156, 190

Achromatopsia
119, 119, 119

Achromatomaly
83, 132, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 19, 156, 190 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(19, 156, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 156, 190)  
}
```

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(19, 156, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 156, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 19, 156, 190 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(19, 156, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 156, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 156, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 156, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 156, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 156,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 19, 156, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 156, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 156,  
190) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor