

Converting Colors

RGB(30, 156, 249)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(30, 156, 249) contains.

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Color

RGB(30, 156, 249)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E9CF9
RGB	30, 156, 249
RGB Percent	12%, 61%, 98%
CMY	0.8824, 0.3882, 0.0235
CMYK	0.88, 0.37, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	205°, 95%, 55%
HSV	205°, 88%, 98%
XYZ	29.5228, 30.8925, 94.0294
YIQ	128.9280, -104.9490, 2.2110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

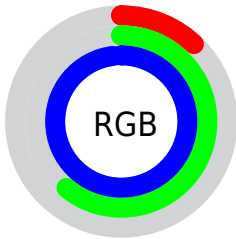
Format	Color
R _Y B	30, 110, 249
Decimal	2006265
CIE Lab	62.42, 0.61, -55.26
CIE LCh	62, 55.259, 270.637
Yxy	30.8925, 0.1912, 0.2000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280196345 (0xFF1E9CF9)
YUV	128.9280, 59.1955, -86.7599
Hunter-Lab	55.5810, -2.4536, -61.3973

Details

The RGB color **30, 156, 249** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099FF**. The color can be described as middle washed azure. A complement of this color would be **249, 123, 30**, and the grayscale version is **128, 128, 128**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117, 210, 255**, and **0, 105, 192** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **5, 145, 249**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55, 167, 249**.

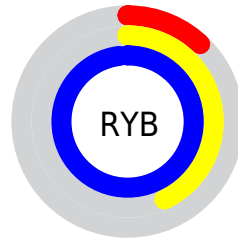
Distribution



Red (12%)

Green (61%)

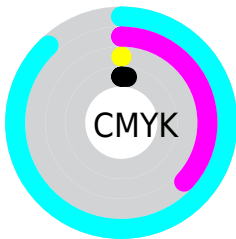
Blue (98%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (98%)

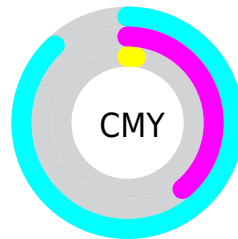


Cyan (88%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (88%)


















Magenta (39%)

Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 30, 156, 249 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 30, 156, 249 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 30, 156, 249	 30, 156, 249
 255, 255, 255	 0, 130, 220
 117, 210, 255	 0, 105, 192
 150, 238, 255	 0, 82, 164
 182, 255, 255	 0, 59, 138
 214, 255, 255	 0, 39, 112
 245, 255, 255	 0, 18, 87
	 0, 6, 62
	 0, 3, 40
	 0, 1, 17

■ 30, 156, 249

■ 30, 156, 249

■ 5, 145, 249

■ 55, 167, 249

■ 0, 143, 249

■ 80, 177, 249

■ 105, 188, 249

■ 130, 198, 249

■ 155, 209, 249

■ 179, 219, 249

■ 204, 230, 249

■ 229, 241, 249

■ 254, 251, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 168, 236



30, 156, 249



153, 138, 236

Triad

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



30, 156, 249



238, 113, 104



56, 171, 101

Complementary

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



30, 156, 249



249, 123, 30

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.



127, 163, 61



30, 156, 249



215, 130, 65

Square

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



30, 156, 249



238, 106, 152



176, 149, 45



0, 175, 150

Rectangle

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



30, 156, 249



196, 124, 214



176, 149, 45



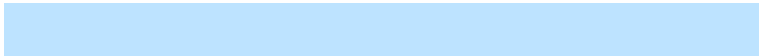
85, 169, 86

Sweetspot

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



30, 156, 249



189, 227, 255



30, 249, 121



88, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



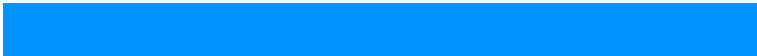
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



30, 156, 249



0, 147, 255



30, 48, 249



112, 120, 125



0, 109, 189



0, 35, 61

Inverse Universe

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



249, 30, 156



255, 0, 147



249, 231, 30



125, 112, 120



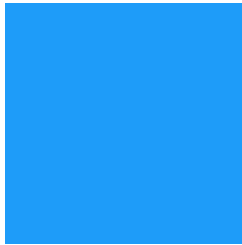
189, 0, 109



61, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 30, 156, 249 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

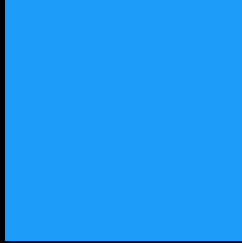
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 30, 156, 249 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

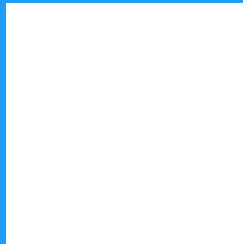
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 30, 156, 249 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 30, 156, 249.

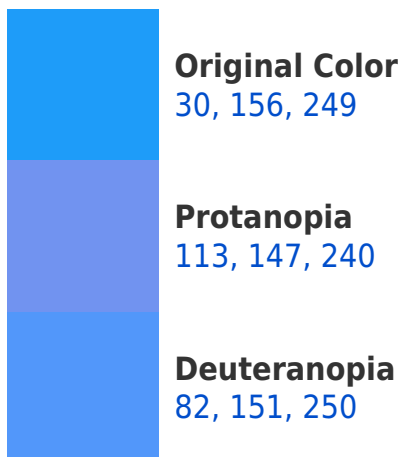


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 30, 156, 249.

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



Trichromacy



Original Color
30, 156, 249

Protanomaly
83, 150, 243

Deuteranomaly
63, 153, 250

Monochromacy



Original Color
30, 156, 249

Achromatopsia
129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly
93, 139, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 30, 156, 249 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(30, 156, 249)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 156, 249)  
}
```

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(30, 156, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 156, 249) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 30, 156, 249 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(30, 156, 249) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 156, 249) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 156, 249)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 156, 249); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 156, 249);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 156,  
249) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 30, 156, 249 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 156, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 156,  
249) }
```

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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