

Converting Colors

RGB(33, 158, 249)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(33, 158, 249) contains.

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Color

RGB(33, 158, 249)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	219EF9
RGB	33, 158, 249
RGB Percent	13%, 62%, 98%
CMY	0.8706, 0.3804, 0.0235
CMYK	0.87, 0.37, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	205°, 95%, 55%
HSV	205°, 87%, 98%
XYZ	29.9529, 31.6166, 94.1465
YIQ	130.9990, -103.7110, 1.8010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

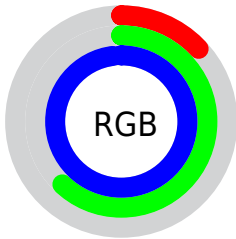
Format	Color
R _Y B	33, 112, 249
Decimal	2203385
CIE Lab	63.02, -0.37, -54.29
CIE LCh	63, 54.288, 269.610
Yxy	31.6166, 0.1924, 0.2030
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280393465 (0xFF219EF9)
YUV	130.9990, 58.1745, -85.9451
Hunter-Lab	56.2286, -3.3134, -59.9122




Details

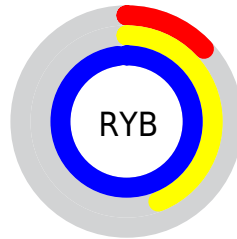
The RGB color **33, 158, 249** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099FF**. The color can be described as middle washed azure. A complement of this color would be **249, 124, 33**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118, 212, 255**, and **0, 107, 192** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8, 148, 249**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58, 168, 249**.

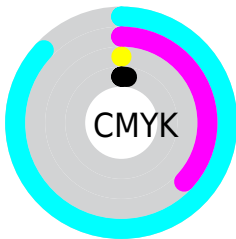
Distribution







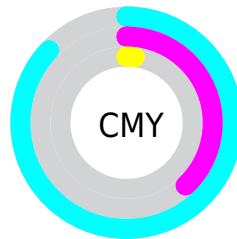
-  Red (13%)
-  Green (62%)
-  Blue (98%)






-  Red (13%)
-  Yellow (44%)
-  Blue (98%)



-  Cyan (87%)
-  Magenta (37%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (2%)




















-  Cyan (87%)
-  Magenta (38%)
-  Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 33, 158, 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 33, 158, 249 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 33, 158, 249	 33, 158, 249
 255, 255, 255	 0, 132, 220
 118, 212, 255	 0, 107, 192
 151, 240, 255	 0, 83, 164
 183, 255, 255	 0, 61, 138
 215, 255, 255	 0, 40, 112
 246, 255, 255	 0, 20, 87
	 0, 6, 63
	 0, 3, 40
	 0, 1, 17

■ 33, 158, 249

■ 33, 158, 249

■ 8, 148, 249

■ 58, 168, 249

■ 0, 144, 249

■ 83, 179, 249

■ 108, 189, 249

■ 133, 200, 249

■ 158, 210, 249

■ 182, 221, 249

■ 207, 231, 249

■ 232, 242, 249

■ 255, 252, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 170, 235



33, 158, 249



153, 140, 237

Triad

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



33, 158, 249



239, 115, 108



64, 172, 101

Complementary

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



33, 158, 249



249, 124, 33

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.



131, 164, 63



33, 158, 249



217, 132, 69

Square

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



33, 158, 249



238, 109, 155



180, 150, 50



0, 176, 150

Rectangle

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



33, 158, 249



195, 127, 216



180, 150, 50



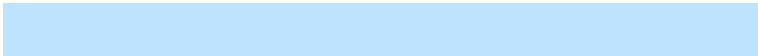
91, 170, 87

Sweetspot

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



33, 158, 249



189, 227, 255



33, 249, 123



88, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



33, 158, 249



0, 148, 255



33, 51, 249



112, 120, 125



0, 109, 189



0, 35, 61

Inverse Universe

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



249, 33, 158



255, 0, 148



249, 231, 33



125, 112, 120



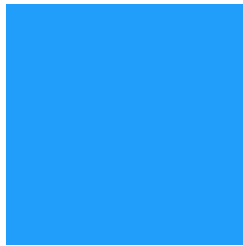
189, 0, 109



61, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 33, 158, 249 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

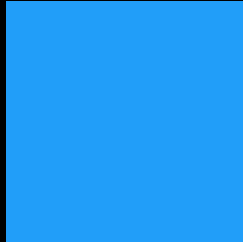
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 33, 158, 249 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

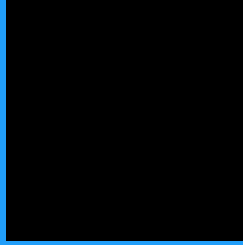
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

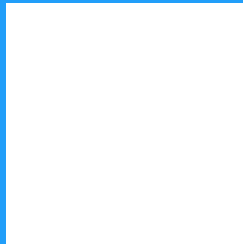
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 33, 158, 249 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 33, 158, 249.

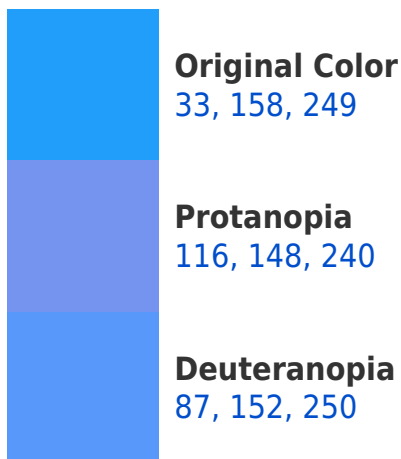


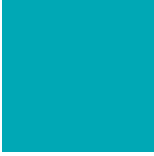
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 33, 158, 249.

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





Tritanopia
0, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color
33, 158, 249

Protanomaly
86, 152, 243

Deuteranomaly
67, 154, 250

Tritanomaly
12, 164, 206

Monochromacy



Original Color
33, 158, 249

Achromatopsia
131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly
95, 141, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 33, 158, 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(33, 158, 249)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 158, 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(33, 158, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 158, 249) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 33, 158, 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(33, 158, 249) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 158, 249) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 158, 249)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 158, 249); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 158, 249);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 158,  
249) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 33, 158, 249 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 158, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 158,  
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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