

# Converting Colors

RGB(43, 127, 185)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(43, 127, 185) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(43, 127, 185)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	2B7FB9
RGB	43, 127, 185
RGB Percent	17%, 50%, 73%
CMY	0.8314, 0.5020, 0.2745
CMYK	0.77, 0.31, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	205°, 62%, 45%
HSV	205°, 77%, 73%
XYZ	17.3426, 19.1951, 48.6899
YIQ	108.4960, -68.6820, 0.2300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

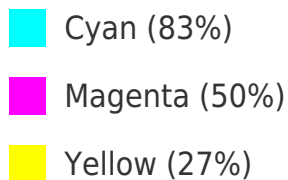
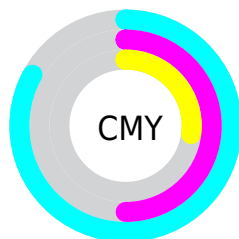
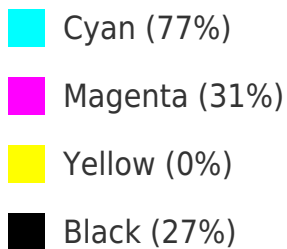
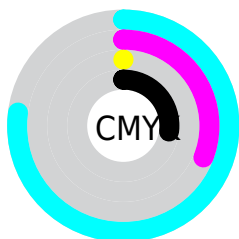
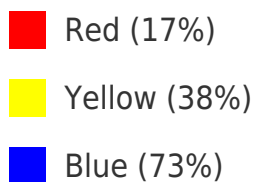
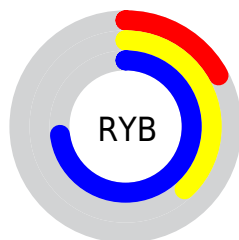
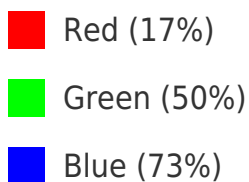
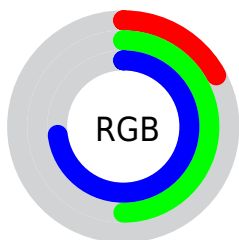
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">43, 96, 185</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">2850745</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">50.91, -4.83, -37.57</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">51, 37.880, 262.670</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">19.1951, 0.2035, 0.2252</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4281040825</a> (0xFF2B7FB9)
YUV	<a href="#">108.4960, 37.7165, -57.4400</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">43.8122, -6.0142, -35.2223</a>

# Details

The RGB color **43, 127, 185** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **185, 101, 43**, and the grayscale version is **108, 108, 108**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109, 180, 241**, and **0, 78, 132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **24, 119, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61, 135, 185**.

# Distribution



















# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 43, 127, 185 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 43, 127, 185 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 43, 127, 185	 43, 127, 185
 255, 255, 255	 0, 102, 158
 109, 180, 241	 0, 78, 132
 139, 207, 255	 0, 56, 106
 168, 235, 255	 0, 35, 81
 198, 255, 255	 0, 12, 58
 227, 255, 255	 0, 2, 36
	 0, 0, 11
	 0, 0, 0

 43, 127, 185	 43, 127, 185
--	--


 24, 119, 185

 61, 135, 185

 6, 112, 185

 80, 142, 185

 0, 109, 185


 99, 150, 185


 117, 157, 185

 136, 165, 185

 154, 172, 185

 173, 180, 185

 191, 187, 185

 210, 195, 185

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



0, 134, 172



43, 127, 185



111, 116, 181

# Triad

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



43, 127, 185



182, 96, 98



78, 134, 81

# Complementary

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



43, 127, 185



185, 101, 43

# 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.



116, 127, 59



43, 127, 185



171, 105, 71

# Square

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



43, 127, 185



177, 95, 131



148, 117, 56



7, 137, 112

# Rectangle

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



43, 127, 185



142, 107, 169



148, 117, 56



92, 132, 72



# Sweetspot

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



43, 127, 185



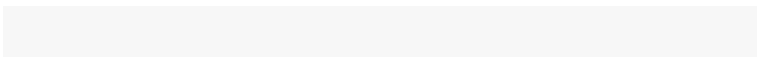
185, 217, 240



43, 185, 100



86, 106, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120



# Same Dimension

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



43, 127, 185



19, 150, 240



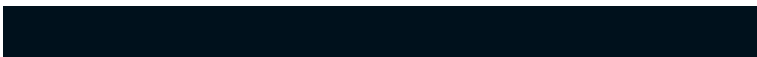
43, 57, 185



83, 88, 92



0, 92, 156



0, 17, 28



# Inverse Universe

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



185, 43, 127



240, 19, 150



185, 171, 43



92, 83, 88



156, 0, 92



28, 0, 17



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 43, 127, 185 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 43, 127, 185 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 43, 127, 185 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 43, 127, 185.

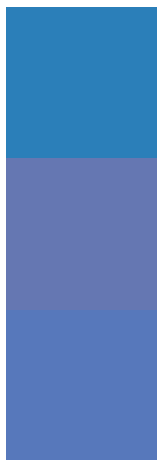


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 43, 127, 185.

# 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



### Original Color

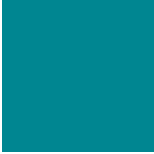
43, 127, 185

### Protanopia

101, 119, 178

### Deuteranopia

87, 120, 187






# Tritanopia

0, 134, 145

# Trichromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 43, 127, 185
	<b>Protanomaly</b> 80, 122, 181
	<b>Deuteranomaly</b> 71, 123, 186
	<b>Tritanomaly</b> 16, 131, 160

# Monochromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 43, 127, 185
	<b>Achromatopsia</b> 108, 108, 108
	<b>Achromatomaly</b> 84, 115, 136

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 43, 127, 185 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(43, 127, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 127, 185)  
}
```

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(43, 127, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 127, 185) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 43, 127, 185 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(43, 127, 185) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 127, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 127, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 127, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 127, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 127,  
185) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 43, 127, 185 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 127, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 127,  
185) }
```

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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