

Converting Colors

RGB(55, 176, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(55, 176, 230) contains.

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Color

RGB(55, 176, 230)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	37B0E6
RGB	55, 176, 230
RGB Percent	22%, 69%, 90%
CMY	0.7843, 0.3098, 0.0980
CMYK	0.76, 0.23, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	199°, 78%, 56%
HSV	199°, 76%, 90%
XYZ	31.3838, 37.5761, 80.4617
YIQ	145.9770, -89.4500, -8.8580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

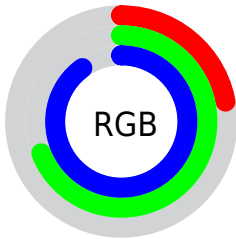
Format	Color
R _{YB}	55, 127, 230
Decimal	3649766
CIE Lab	67.71, -15.22, -36.49
CIE LCh	68, 39.540, 247.365
Yxy	37.5761, 0.2100, 0.2515
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281839846 (0xFF37B0E6)
YUV	145.9770, 41.4233, -79.7868
Hunter-Lab	61.2993, -15.8860, -34.9148

Details

The RGB color **55, 176, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. The color can be described as light washed azure. A complement of this color would be **230, 109, 55**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126, 232, 255**, and **0, 124, 174** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32, 169, 230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78, 183, 230**.

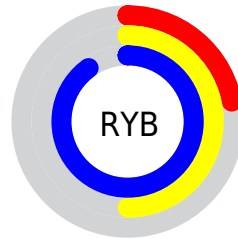
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (69%)

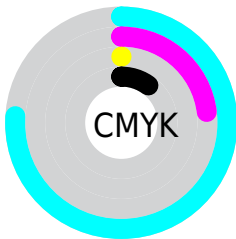
Blue (90%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (90%)

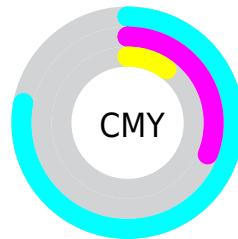


Cyan (76%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (78%)


















Magenta (31%)

Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 55, 176, 230 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 55, 176, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 55, 176, 230	 55, 176, 230
 255, 255, 255	 0, 149, 202
 126, 232, 255	 0, 124, 174
 157, 255, 255	 0, 99, 147
 188, 255, 255	 0, 75, 121
 219, 255, 255	 0, 52, 96
 250, 255, 255	 0, 32, 72
	 0, 4, 49
	 0, 1, 28
	 0, 0, 0

■ 55, 176, 230

■ 55, 176, 230

■ 32, 169, 230

■ 78, 183, 230

■ 9, 162, 230

■ 101, 190, 230

■ 0, 159, 230

■ 124, 197, 230

■ 147, 204, 230

■ 170, 211, 230

■ 193, 219, 230

■ 216, 226, 230

■ 239, 233, 230

■ 255, 240, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 182, 207



55, 176, 230



126, 166, 235

Triad

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



55, 176, 230



233, 137, 157



141, 176, 107

Complementary

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



55, 176, 230



230, 109, 55

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.



179, 166, 93



55, 176, 230



230, 142, 123

Square

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



55, 176, 230



217, 141, 193



210, 153, 100



96, 182, 136

Rectangle

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



55, 176, 230



164, 157, 228



210, 153, 100



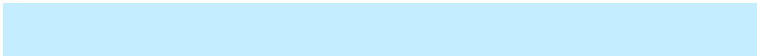
154, 173, 100

Sweetspot

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



55, 176, 230



196, 237, 255



55, 230, 108



92, 116, 128



0, 0, 0



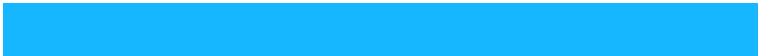
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



55, 176, 230



23, 183, 255



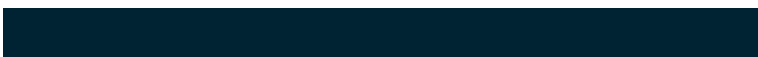
55, 90, 230



103, 111, 115



0, 123, 179



0, 35, 51

Inverse Universe

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



230, 55, 176



255, 23, 183



230, 195, 55



115, 103, 111



179, 0, 123



51, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 55, 176, 230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

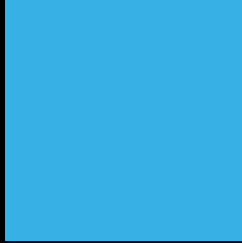
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 55, 176, 230 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

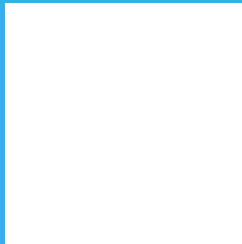
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 55, 176, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 55, 176, 230.

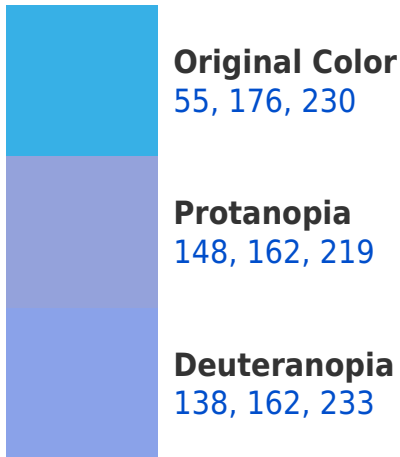


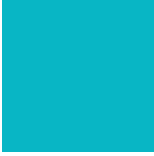
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 55, 176, 230.

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](#).

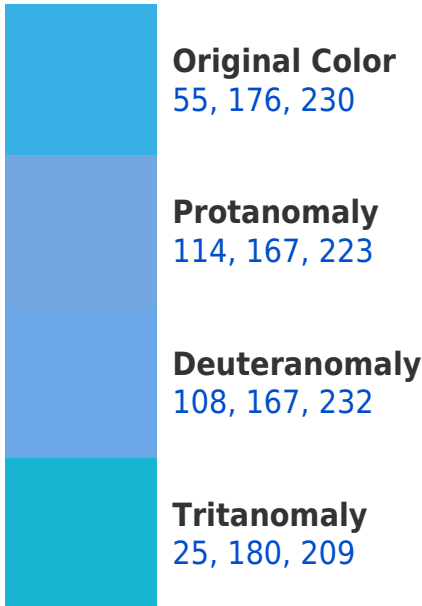
Dichromacy



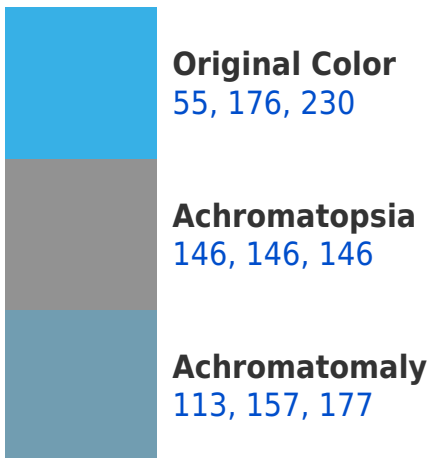


Tritanopia
8, 182, 197

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 55, 176, 230 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(55, 176, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 176, 230)  
}
```

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(55, 176, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 176, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 55, 176, 230 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(55, 176, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 176, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 176, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 176, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 176, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 176,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 55, 176, 230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 176, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 176,  
230) }
```

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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