

Converting Colors

RGB(6, 156, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(6, 156, 223) contains.

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Color

RGB(6, 156, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	069CDF
RGB	6, 156, 223
RGB Percent	2%, 61%, 87%
CMY	0.9765, 0.3882, 0.1255
CMYK	0.97, 0.30, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	199°, 95%, 45%
HSV	199°, 97%, 87%
XYZ	25.2829, 29.1434, 74.1047
YIQ	118.7880, -110.9070, -10.9630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

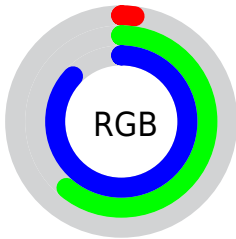
Format	Color
R _{YB}	6, 95, 223
Decimal	433375
CIE Lab	60.91, -9.94, -43.32
CIE LCh	61, 44.449, 257.082
Yxy	29.1434, 0.1967, 0.2267
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278623455 (0xFF069CDF)
YUV	118.7880, 51.3765, -98.9151
Hunter-Lab	53.9846, -10.8753, -43.5982

Details

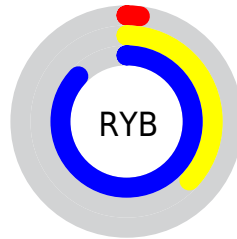
The RGB color **6, 156, 223** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. The color can be described as dark washed azure. A complement of this color would be **223, 73, 6**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105, 210, 255**, and **0, 105, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 154, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28, 163, 223**.

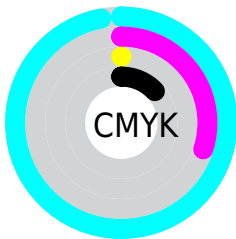
Distribution



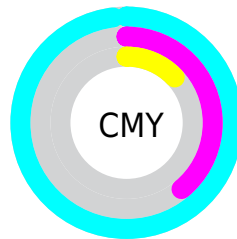
- Red (2%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)




















- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 6, 156, 223 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 6, 156, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 6, 156, 223	 6, 156, 223
 255, 255, 255	 0, 130, 195
 105, 210, 255	 0, 105, 167
 138, 239, 255	 0, 81, 141
 170, 255, 255	 0, 58, 115
 201, 255, 255	 0, 37, 90
 232, 255, 255	 0, 13, 66
	 0, 3, 43
	 0, 1, 21
	 0, 0, 0

■ 6, 156, 223

■ 6, 156, 223

■ 0, 154, 223

■ 28, 163, 223

■ 51, 170, 223

■ 73, 177, 223

■ 95, 184, 223

■ 118, 190, 223

■ 140, 197, 223

■ 162, 204, 223

■ 184, 211, 223

■ 207, 218, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 164, 203



6, 156, 223



122, 143, 222

Triad

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



6, 156, 223



221, 115, 126



104, 161, 92

Complementary

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



6, 156, 223



223, 73, 6

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.



148, 152, 69



6, 156, 223



211, 125, 91

Square

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



6, 156, 223



211, 116, 166



185, 139, 69



35, 166, 128

Rectangle

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



6, 156, 223



162, 133, 210



185, 139, 69



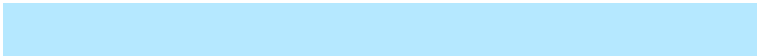
120, 158, 82

Sweetspot

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



6, 156, 223



181, 232, 255



6, 223, 71



83, 114, 128



0, 0, 0



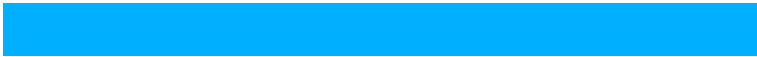
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



6, 156, 223



0, 176, 255



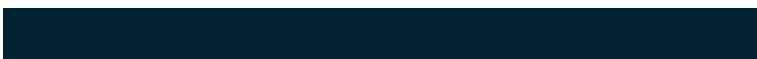
6, 49, 223



101, 109, 112



0, 122, 176



0, 33, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 6, 156



255, 0, 176



223, 180, 6



112, 101, 109



176, 0, 122



48, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 6, 156, 223 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 6, 156, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

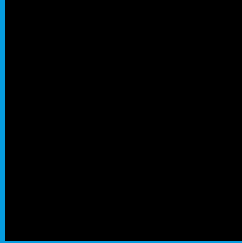
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

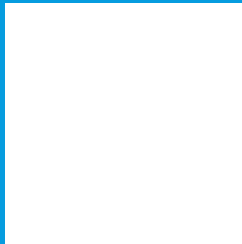
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 6, 156, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 6, 156, 223.

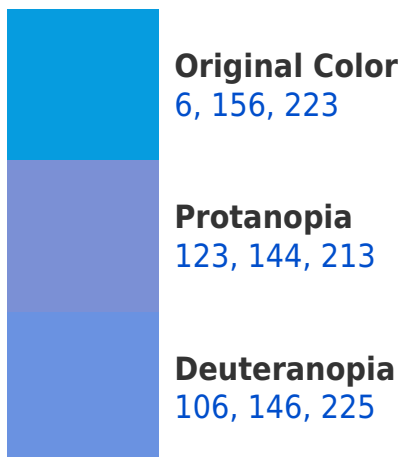


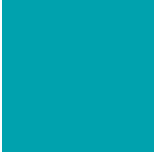
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 6, 156, 223.

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, 162, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color
6, 156, 223

Protanomaly
80, 148, 217

Deuteranomaly
70, 150, 224

Tritanomaly
2, 160, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color
6, 156, 223

Achromatopsia
119, 119, 119

Achromatomaly
78, 132, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 6, 156, 223 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(6, 156, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 156, 223)  
}
```

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(6, 156, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 156, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 6, 156, 223 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(6, 156, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 156, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(6, 156, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 156, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 156, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 156,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 6, 156, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 156, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 156,  
223) }
```

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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