

Converting Colors

RGB(8, 0, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(8, 0, 189) contains.

RGB(8, 0, 189)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(8, 0, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0800BD
RGB	8, 0, 189
RGB Percent	3%, 0%, 74%
CMY	0.9686, 1.0000, 0.2588
CMYK	0.96, 1.00, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	243°, 100%, 37%
HSV	243°, 100%, 74%
XYZ	9.2854, 3.7257, 48.3739
YIQ	23.9380, -55.9010, 60.4750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

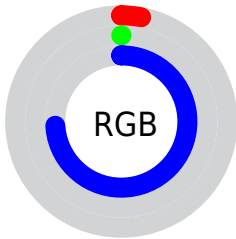
Format	Color
R _Y B	8, 0, 189
Decimal	524477
CIE Lab	22.74, 63.28, -85.81
CIE LCh	23, 106.622, 306.408
Yxy	3.7257, 0.1513, 0.0607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278714557 (0xFF0800BD)
YUV	23.9380, 81.3756, -13.9776
Hunter-Lab	19.3022, 52.0898, -135.0771

Details

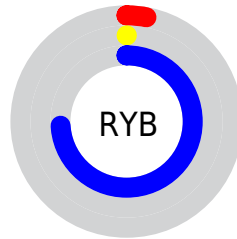
The RGB color **8, 0, 189** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300CC**. A complement of this color would be **181, 189, 0**, and the grayscale version is **23, 23, 23**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104, 61, 247**, and **0, 0, 134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8, 0, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **26, 19, 189**.

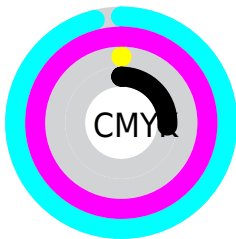
Distribution



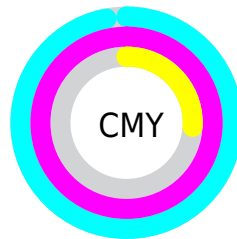
- Red (3%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)




- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 8, 0, 189 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 8, 0, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 8, 0, 189

 8, 0, 189


255, 254, 255

 0, 0, 161


 104, 61, 247

 0, 0, 134

 136, 87, 255


 0, 0, 107

 168, 114, 255

 0, 11, 82

 199, 140, 255

 0, 5, 58

 230, 168, 255

 0, 2, 35

 255, 196, 255

 0, 0, 11

 255, 225, 255

 0, 0, 0

 8, 0, 189

■ 26, 19, 189

■ 44, 38, 189

■ 62, 57, 189

■ 80, 76, 189

■ 99, 95, 189

■ 117, 113, 189

■ 135, 132, 189

■ 153, 151, 189

■ 171, 170, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 67, 223



8, 0, 189



151, 0, 120

Triad

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



8, 0, 189



114, 7, 0



0, 76, 71

Complementary

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



8, 0, 189



181, 189, 0

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.



0, 75, 0



8, 0, 189



52, 58, 0

Square

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



8, 0, 189



158, 0, 0



0, 70, 0



0, 80, 151

Rectangle

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



8, 0, 189



173, 0, 68



0, 70, 0



0, 75, 43

Sweetspot

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



8, 0, 189



174, 171, 245



0, 183, 189



80, 78, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



8, 0, 189



10, 0, 245



101, 0, 189



85, 85, 94



7, 0, 158



1, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



189, 0, 181



245, 0, 234



88, 189, 0



94, 85, 94



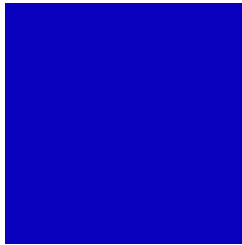
158, 0, 151



31, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 8, 0, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

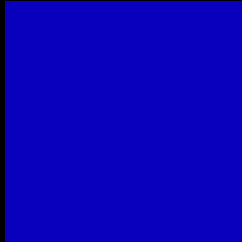
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 8, 0, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

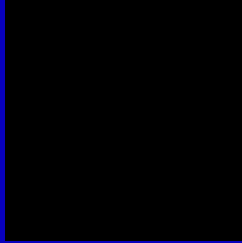
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 8, 0, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 8, 0, 189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 8, 0, 189.

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


8, 0, 189

Protanopia

0, 55, 116

Deuteranopia

0, 59, 98



Tritanopia

0, 64, 66

Trichromacy



Original Color

8, 0, 189

Protanomaly

3, 35, 143

Deuteranomaly

3, 38, 131

Tritanomaly

3, 41, 111

Monochromacy



Original Color

8, 0, 189

Achromatopsia

24, 24, 24

Achromatomaly

18, 15, 84

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 8, 0, 189 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(8, 0, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 0, 189)  
}
```

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(8, 0, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 0, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 8, 0, 189 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(8, 0, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 0, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(8, 0, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 0, 189); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 0, 189); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 0, 189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 8, 0, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 0, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 0,  
189) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet
interesting? Support Converting
Colors with the new Membership
Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you
double the colors in the color bucket, and more
awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor