

Converting Colors

RGB(97, 154, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(97, 154, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(97, 154, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	619ADC
RGB	97, 154, 220
RGB Percent	38%, 60%, 86%
CMY	0.6196, 0.3961, 0.1373
CMYK	0.56, 0.30, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	212°, 64%, 62%
HSV	212°, 56%, 86%
XYZ	29.4036, 30.8199, 72.1092
YIQ	144.4810, -55.1580, 8.4420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

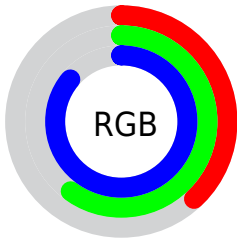
Format	Color
R _Y B	97, 136, 220
Decimal	6396636
CIE Lab	62.36, 0.42, -39.24
CIE LCh	62, 39.238, 270.618
Yxy	30.8199, 0.2222, 0.2329
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284586716 (0xFF619ADC)
YUV	144.4810, 37.2309, -41.6408
Hunter-Lab	55.5157, -2.6107, -38.1507

Details

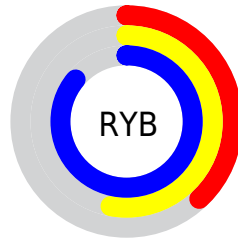
The RGB color **97, 154, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **220, 163, 97**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155, 208, 255**, and **30, 103, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75, 142, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119, 166, 220**.

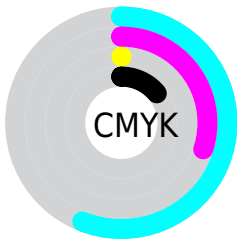
Distribution



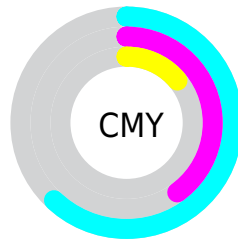
- Red (38%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



















- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 97, 154, 220 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 97, 154, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 97, 154, 220	 97, 154, 220
 255, 255, 255	 67, 128, 192
 155, 208, 255	 30, 103, 165
 184, 236, 255	 0, 79, 138
 214, 255, 255	 0, 57, 112
 243, 255, 255	 0, 36, 87
	 0, 14, 64
	 0, 3, 41
	 0, 1, 19
	 0, 0, 0

■ 97, 154, 220

■ 97, 154, 220

■ 75, 142, 220

■ 119, 166, 220

■ 53, 130, 220

■ 141, 178, 220

■ 31, 119, 220

■ 163, 189, 220

■ 9, 107, 220

■ 185, 201, 220

■ 0, 102, 220

■ 207, 213, 220

■ 229, 225, 220

■ 251, 237, 220

■ 255, 248, 220

■ 255, 255, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 163, 211



97, 154, 220



155, 141, 211

Triad

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



97, 154, 220



216, 126, 117



93, 166, 115

Complementary

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



97, 154, 220



220, 163, 97

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.



136, 159, 89



97, 154, 220



200, 137, 91

Square

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



97, 154, 220



215, 123, 151



172, 149, 80



30, 169, 150

Rectangle

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



97, 154, 220



184, 133, 195



172, 149, 80



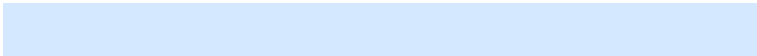
108, 164, 105

Sweetspot

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



97, 154, 220



212, 232, 255



97, 220, 163



102, 114, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



97, 154, 220



84, 163, 255



101, 97, 220



99, 104, 110



0, 80, 173



0, 21, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 97, 154



255, 84, 163



216, 220, 97



110, 99, 104



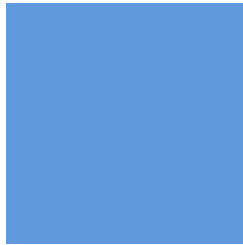
173, 0, 80



46, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 97, 154, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

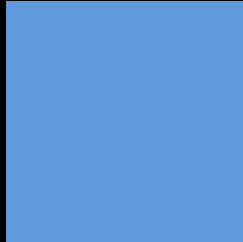
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 97, 154, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

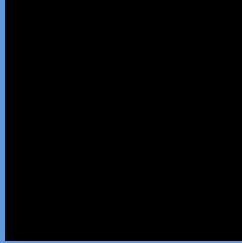
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

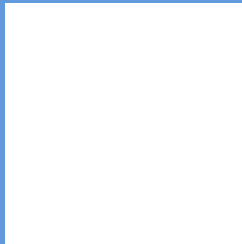
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 97, 154, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 97, 154, 220.

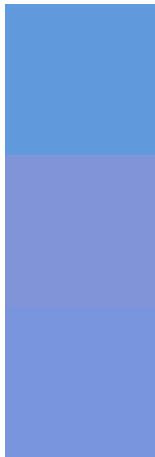


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 97, 154, 220.

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
97, 154, 220

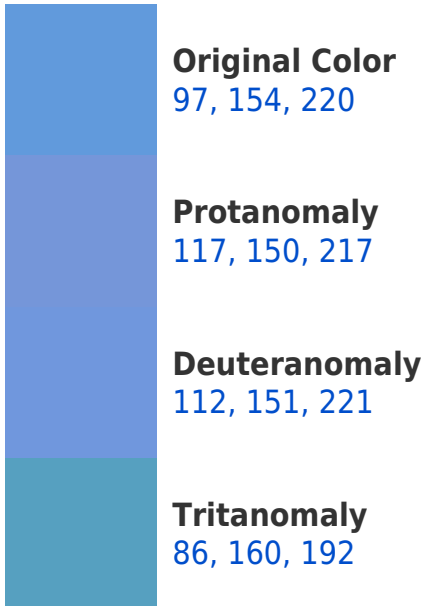
Protanopia
129, 148, 215

Deuteranopia
120, 149, 221

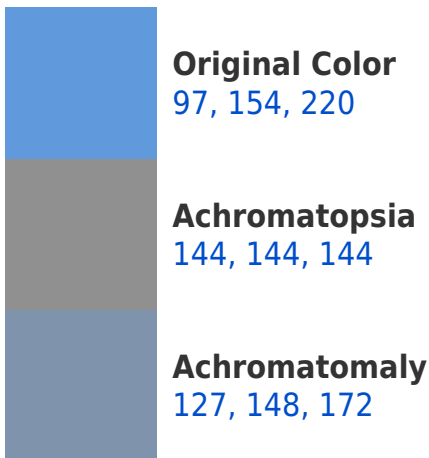


Tritanopia
80, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 97, 154, 220 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(97, 154, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 154, 220)  
}
```

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(97, 154, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 154, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 97, 154, 220 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(97, 154, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 154, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 154, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 154, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 154, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 154,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 97, 154, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 154, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 154,  
220) }
```

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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