

Converting Colors

RGB(9, 166, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(9, 166, 190) contains.

RGB(9, 166, 190)	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(9, 166, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	09A6BE
RGB	9, 166, 190
RGB Percent	4%, 65%, 75%
CMY	0.9647, 0.3490, 0.2549
CMYK	0.95, 0.13, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	188°, 91%, 39%
HSV	188°, 95%, 75%
XYZ	23.0431, 31.0482, 53.4936
YIQ	121.7930, -101.2760, -25.8200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

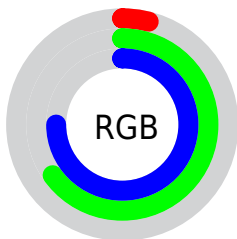
Format	Color
RYB	9, 93, 190
Decimal	632510
CIELab	62.55, -26.80, -22.39
CIELCh	63, 34.917, 219.873
Yxy	31.0482, 0.2142, 0.2886
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278822590 (0xFF09A6BE)
YUV	121.7930, 33.6261, -98.9195
Hunter-Lab	55.7209, -23.6938, -17.9154

Details

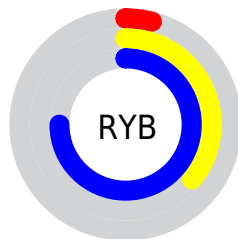
The RGB color **9, 166, 190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **190, 33, 9**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 221, 246**, and **0, 114, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 165, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28, 169, 190**.

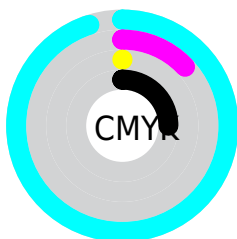
Distribution



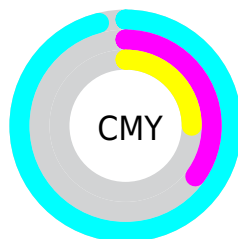
- Red (4%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 9, 166, 190 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 9, 166, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 9, 166, 190

255, 255, 255

 100, 221, 246

 132, 250, 255


 163, 255, 255

 193, 255, 255


 224, 255, 255

255, 255, 255


 9, 166, 190

 9, 166, 190


 0, 139, 163

 0, 114, 137

 0, 89, 111

 0, 65, 87

 0, 42, 63

 0, 18, 41

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

 9, 166, 190

0, 165, 190

28, 169, 190

47, 171, 190

66, 174, 190

85, 176, 190

104, 179, 190

123, 181, 190

142, 184, 190

161, 186, 190

180, 189, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



43, 168, 161



9, 166, 190



68, 160, 209

Triad

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



9, 166, 190



198, 130, 173



162, 153, 89

Complementary

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



9, 166, 190



190, 33, 9

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.



189, 142, 93



9, 166, 190



211, 127, 142

Square

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



9, 166, 190



168, 139, 199



207, 132, 113



128, 161, 103

Rectangle

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



9, 166, 190



106, 154, 213



207, 132, 113



172, 149, 89

Sweetspot

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



9, 166, 190



176, 238, 247



9, 190, 30



81, 119, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



9, 166, 190



0, 215, 247



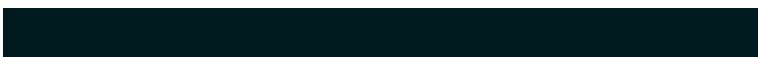
9, 78, 190



85, 93, 94



0, 137, 158



0, 27, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 9, 166



247, 0, 215



190, 121, 9



94, 85, 93



158, 0, 137



31, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 9, 166, 190 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 9, 166, 190 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 9, 166, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 9, 166, 190.

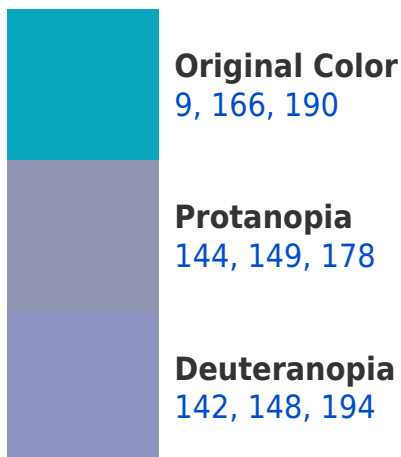


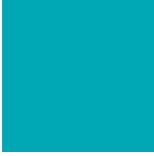
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 9, 166, 190.

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, 167, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color

9, 166, 190



Protanomaly

95, 155, 182



Deuteranomaly

94, 155, 193



Tritanomaly

3, 167, 184

Monochromacy



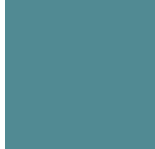
Original Color

9, 166, 190



Achromatopsia

122, 122, 122



Achromatomaly

81, 138, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 9, 166, 190 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(9, 166, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 166, 190)  
}
```

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(9, 166, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 166, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 9, 166, 190 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(9, 166, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 166, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(9, 166, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 166, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 166, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 166,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 9, 166, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 166, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 166,  
190) }
```

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