

Converting Colors

RGB(0, 157, 130)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(0, 157, 130) contains.

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Color

RGB(0, 157, 130)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	009D82
RGB	0, 157, 130
RGB Percent	0%, 62%, 51%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3843, 0.4902
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.17, 0.38
HSL	170°, 100%, 31%
HSV	170°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	16.0862, 25.7256, 25.2368
YIQ	106.9790, -84.9050, -41.6810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

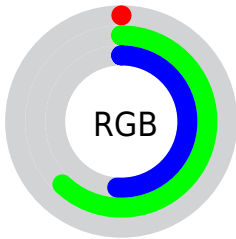
Format	Color
RYB	0, 86, 157
Decimal	40322
CIELab	57.78, -41.43, 4.35
CIElCh	58, 41.654, 174.011
Yxy	25.7256, 0.2399, 0.3837
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278230402 (0xFF009D82)
YUV	106.9790, 11.3494, -93.8206
Hunter-Lab	50.7205, -32.1487, 6.0036

Details

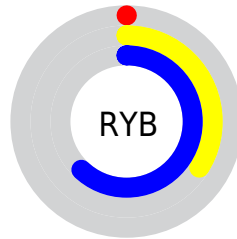
The RGB color **0, 157, 130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **157, 0, 27**, and the grayscale version is **107, 107, 107**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89, 212, 183**, and **0, 105, 81** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 157, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16, 157, 133**.

Distribution



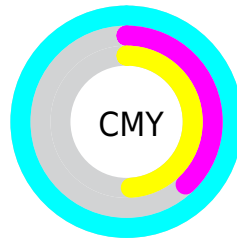
- Red (0%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (38%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 157, 130 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 0, 157, 130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 0, 157, 130

 0, 157, 130


255, 255, 255

 0, 130, 105

 89, 212, 183

 0, 105, 81


 119, 241, 210

 0, 80, 58

 149, 255, 239

 0, 55, 36

 179, 255, 255


 0, 35, 15

 208, 255, 255

 0, 0, 0

 238, 255, 255

 0, 157, 130

 16, 157, 133

■ 31, 157, 135

■ 47, 157, 138

■ 63, 157, 141

■ 79, 157, 144

■ 94, 157, 146

■ 110, 157, 149

■ 126, 157, 152

■ 141, 157, 154

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88, 153, 95



0, 157, 130



0, 157, 167

Triad

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



0, 157, 130



130, 132, 205



194, 121, 81

Complementary

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



0, 157, 130



157, 0, 27

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.



207, 111, 111



0, 157, 130



177, 118, 182

Square

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



0, 157, 130



56, 145, 211



203, 109, 148



167, 134, 65

Rectangle

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



0, 157, 130



0, 155, 188



203, 109, 148



200, 117, 90

Sweetspot

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



0, 157, 130



143, 204, 193



29, 157, 0



65, 102, 96



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



0, 157, 130



0, 204, 169



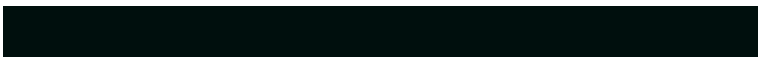
0, 107, 157



71, 79, 78



0, 143, 118



0, 15, 13

Inverse Universe

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



157, 0, 27



204, 0, 35



157, 50, 0



79, 71, 73



143, 0, 25



15, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 157, 130 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 0, 157, 130 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 0, 157, 130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 157, 130.

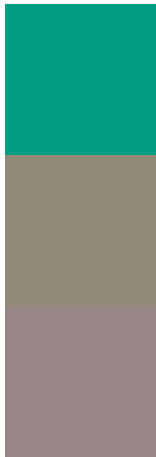


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 157, 130.

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
0, 157, 130

Protanopia
145, 138, 120

Deuteranopia
152, 133, 135



Tritanopia
46, 152, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 157, 130



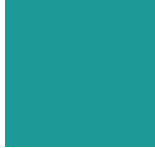
Protanomaly

92, 145, 124



Deuteranomaly

97, 142, 133



Tritanomaly

29, 154, 152

Monochromacy



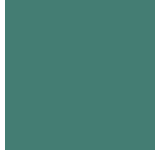
Original Color

0, 157, 130



Achromatopsia

107, 107, 107



Achromatomaly

68, 125, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 157, 130 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(0, 157, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 157, 130)  
}
```

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(0, 157, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 157, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 157, 130 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(0, 157, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 157, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 157, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 157, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 157, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 157,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 157, 130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 157, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 157,  
130) }
```

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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