

Converting Colors

RGB(0, 160, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(0, 160, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(0, 160, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00A08F
RGB	0, 160, 143
RGB Percent	0%, 63%, 56%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3725, 0.4392
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.11, 0.37
HSL	174°, 100%, 31%
HSV	174°, 100%, 63%
XYZ	17.5287, 27.1248, 30.2983
YIQ	110.2220, -89.9030, -39.2070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

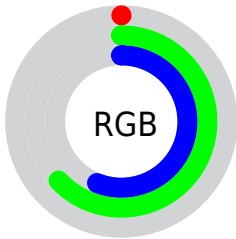
Format	Color
RYB	0, 84, 160
Decimal	41103
CIELab	59.09, -39.06, -1.11
CIELCh	59, 39.074, 181.623
Yxy	27.1248, 0.2339, 0.3619
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278231183 (0xFF00A08F)
YUV	110.2220, 16.1596, -96.6647
Hunter-Lab	52.0815, -31.0659, 1.9651

Details

The RGB color `0, 160, 143` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `009999`. A complement of this color would be `160, 0, 17`, and the grayscale version is `110, 110, 110`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `91, 215, 197`, and `0, 107, 93` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `0, 160, 143`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `16, 160, 145`.

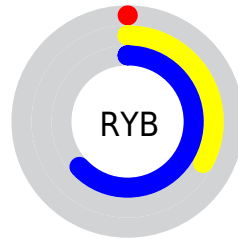
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (63%)

Blue (56%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (63%)

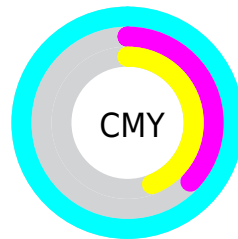


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 160, 143 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, 160, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 0, 160, 143

 0, 160, 143


255, 255, 255

 0, 133, 117

 91, 215, 197

 0, 107, 93


 122, 244, 225

 0, 82, 69

 151, 255, 253

 0, 58, 47

 181, 255, 255


 0, 38, 26


 211, 255, 255


 0, 0, 0


 241, 255, 255


 0, 160, 143


 16, 160, 145


 32, 160, 146

 48, 160, 148


 64, 160, 150

 80, 160, 151

 96, 160, 153

 112, 160, 155

 128, 160, 157

 144, 160, 158

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83, 157, 108



0, 160, 143



0, 159, 177

Triad

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



0, 160, 143



148, 133, 201



190, 129, 82

Complementary

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



0, 160, 143



160, 0, 17

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.



206, 118, 108



0, 160, 143



186, 120, 175

Square

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



0, 160, 143



90, 145, 210



206, 114, 142



162, 141, 72

Rectangle

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



0, 160, 143



0, 156, 195



206, 114, 142



197, 125, 90

Sweetspot

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



0, 160, 143



146, 209, 202



19, 160, 0



67, 105, 101



232, 232, 232



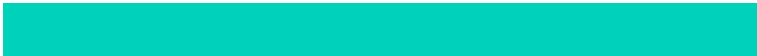
105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



0, 160, 143



0, 209, 187



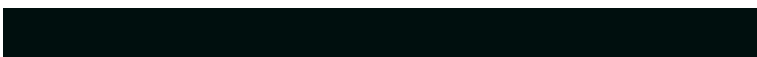
0, 99, 160



71, 79, 78



0, 143, 128



0, 15, 14

Inverse Universe

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



160, 0, 17



209, 0, 22



160, 61, 0



79, 71, 72



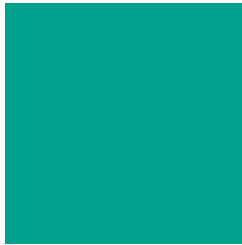
143, 0, 15



15, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 160, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

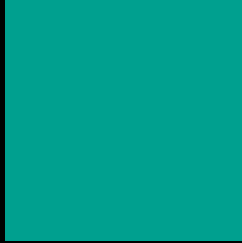
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

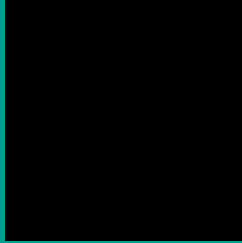
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 160, 143.

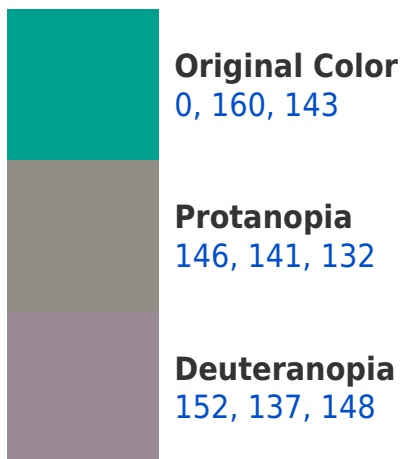


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 160, 143.

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
41, 156, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 160, 143



Protanomaly

93, 148, 136



Deuteranomaly

97, 145, 146



Tritanomaly

26, 157, 160

Monochromacy



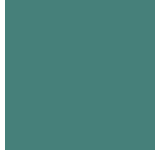
Original Color

0, 160, 143



Achromatopsia

110, 110, 110



Achromatomaly

70, 128, 122

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 160, 143 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, 160, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 160, 143)  
}
```

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, 160, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 160, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 160, 143 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, 160, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 160, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 160, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 160, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 160, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 160,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 160, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 160, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 160,  
143) }
```

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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