

Converting Colors

RGB(0, 160, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(0, 160, 222) contains.

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Color

RGB(0, 160, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00A0DE
RGB	0, 160, 222
RGB Percent	0%, 63%, 87%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3725, 0.1294
CMYK	1.00, 0.28, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	197°, 100%, 44%
HSV	197°, 100%, 87%
XYZ	25.7556, 30.4155, 73.6206
YIQ	119.2280, -115.2620, -14.6380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

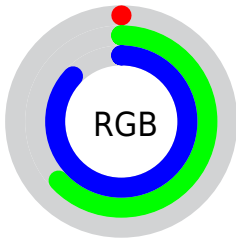
Format	Color
RYB	0, 93, 222
Decimal	41182
CIELab	62.01, -12.70, -41.04
CIELCh	62, 42.958, 252.804
Yxy	30.4155, 0.1984, 0.2343
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278231262 (0xFF00A0DE)
YUV	119.2280, 50.6666, -104.5630
Hunter-Lab	55.1503, -13.1521, -40.5415

Details

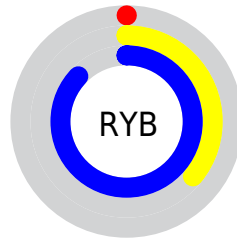
The RGB color **0, 160, 222** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. The color can be described as dark washed azure. A complement of this color would be **222, 62, 0**, and the grayscale version is **119, 119, 119**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104, 215, 255**, and **0, 109, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 160, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **22, 166, 222**.

Distribution



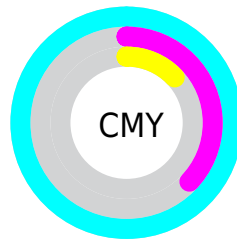
- Red (0%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)




















- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 160, 222 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, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 0, 160, 222	 0, 160, 222
 255, 255, 255	 0, 134, 194
 104, 215, 255	 0, 109, 167
 137, 243, 255	 0, 84, 140
 169, 255, 255	 0, 61, 114
 200, 255, 255	 0, 40, 89
 231, 255, 255	 0, 19, 65
	 0, 3, 43
	 0, 1, 21
	 0, 0, 0

■ 0, 160, 222

■ 22, 166, 222

■ 44, 172, 222

■ 67, 179, 222

■ 89, 185, 222

■ 111, 191, 222

■ 133, 197, 222

■ 155, 203, 222

■ 178, 210, 222

■ 200, 216, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 167, 201



0, 160, 222



117, 148, 224

Triad

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



0, 160, 222



222, 119, 135



115, 162, 92

Complementary

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



0, 160, 222



222, 62, 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.



157, 153, 73



0, 160, 222



215, 127, 100

Square

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



0, 160, 222



209, 121, 173



192, 140, 77



59, 168, 126

Rectangle

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



0, 160, 222



158, 139, 214



192, 140, 77



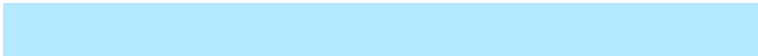
130, 160, 84

Sweetspot

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



0, 160, 222



179, 234, 255



0, 222, 59



82, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



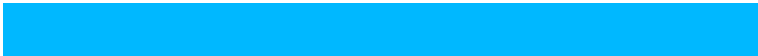
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



0, 160, 222



0, 184, 255



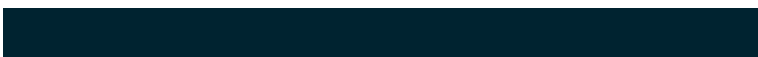
0, 52, 222



101, 109, 112



0, 127, 176



0, 35, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 0, 160



255, 0, 184



222, 170, 0



112, 101, 109



176, 0, 127



48, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 160, 222 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 0, 160, 222 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

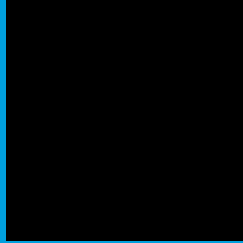
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 0, 160, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 160, 222.

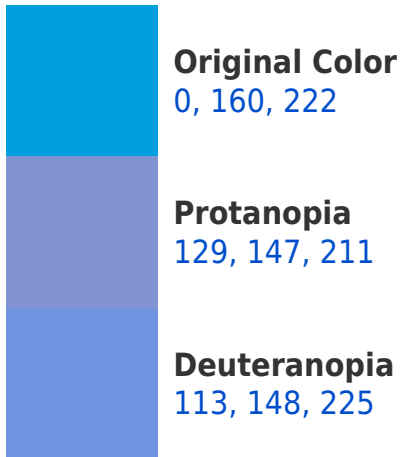


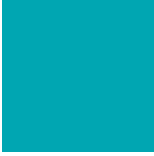
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 160, 222.

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, 166, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 160, 222



Protanomaly

82, 152, 215



Deuteranomaly

72, 152, 224



Tritanomaly

0, 164, 194

Monochromacy



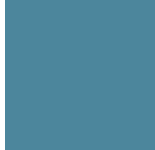
Original Color

0, 160, 222



Achromatopsia

119, 119, 119



Achromatomaly

76, 134, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 160, 222 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, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 160, 222)  
}
```

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, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 160, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 160, 222 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, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 160, 222) }
```

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, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 160, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 160, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 160,  
222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 160, 222 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, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 160,  
222) }
```

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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