

Converting Colors

RGB(0, 166, 125)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(0, 166, 125) contains.

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Color

RGB(0, 166, 125)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	00A67D
RGB	0, 166, 125
RGB Percent	0%, 65%, 49%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3490, 0.5098
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.25, 0.35
HSL	165°, 100%, 33%
HSV	165°, 100%, 65%
XYZ	17.3379, 28.7531, 24.0381
YIQ	111.6920, -85.7750, -47.9430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

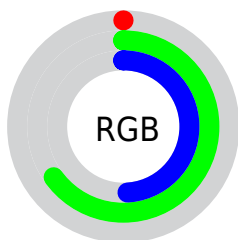
Format	Color
RYB	0, 95, 166
Decimal	42621
CIELab	60.56, -46.45, 11.13
CIELCh	61, 47.761, 166.526
Yxy	28.7531, 0.2472, 0.4100
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278232701 (0xFF00A67D)
YUV	111.6920, 6.5608, -97.9539
Hunter-Lab	53.6219, -36.1229, 10.9563

Details

The RGB color **0, 166, 125** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **166, 0, 41**, and the grayscale version is **112, 112, 112**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91, 222, 178**, and **0, 113, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 166, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17, 166, 129**.

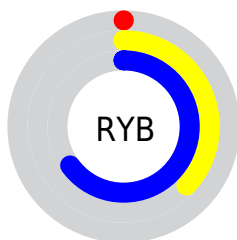
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (65%)

Blue (49%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (65%)

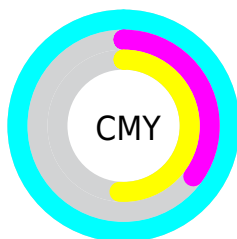


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (100%)

















Magenta (35%)

Yellow (51%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 166, 125 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, 166, 125 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 0, 166, 125	 0, 166, 125
 255, 255, 255	 0, 139, 100
 91, 222, 178	 0, 113, 76
 122, 251, 205	 0, 87, 53
 152, 255, 233	 0, 63, 32
 181, 255, 255	 0, 42, 9
 211, 255, 255	 0, 4, 0
 241, 255, 255	 0, 0, 0


 0, 166, 125


 17, 166, 129

 33, 166, 133

 50, 166, 137


 66, 166, 141

 83, 166, 146

 100, 166, 150

 116, 166, 154

 133, 166, 158

 149, 166, 162

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100, 161, 86



0, 166, 125



0, 167, 169

Triad

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



0, 166, 125



116, 142, 227



214, 121, 87

Complementary

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



0, 166, 125



166, 0, 41

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.



225, 111, 124



0, 166, 125



179, 126, 204

Square

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



0, 166, 125



0, 156, 228



214, 112, 167



186, 137, 62

Rectangle

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



0, 166, 125



0, 166, 195



214, 112, 167



220, 117, 98

Sweetspot

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



0, 166, 125



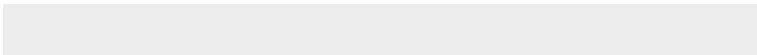
152, 217, 201



41, 166, 0



70, 110, 100



237, 237, 237



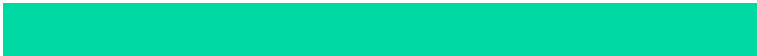
110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



0, 166, 125



0, 217, 163



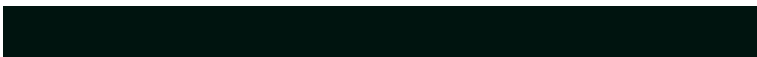
0, 124, 166



76, 84, 82



0, 148, 111



0, 20, 15

Inverse Universe

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



166, 0, 41



217, 0, 54



166, 41, 0



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 37



20, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 166, 125 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, 166, 125 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, 166, 125 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 166, 125.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 166, 125.

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

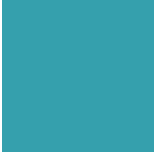
0, 166, 125

Protanopia

154, 145, 115

Deuteranopia

164, 140, 131



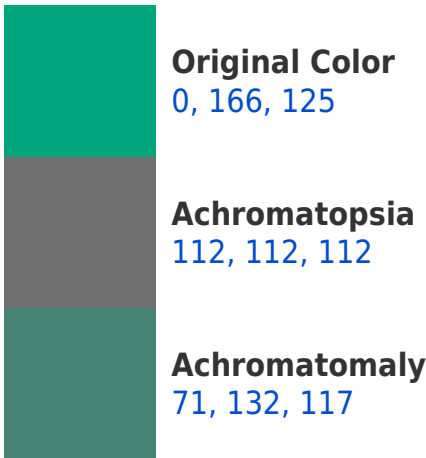
Tritanopia

53, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 166, 125 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, 166, 125) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 166, 125)  
}
```

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, 166, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 166, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 166, 125 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, 166, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 166, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 166, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 166, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 166, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 166,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 166, 125 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 166, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 166,  
125) }
```

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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