

Converting Colors

RGB(0, 168, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(0, 168, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(0, 168, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00A8BE
RGB	0, 168, 190
RGB Percent	0%, 66%, 75%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3412, 0.2549
CMYK	1.00, 0.12, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	187°, 100%, 37%
HSV	187°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	23.2969, 31.7230, 53.6105
YIQ	120.2760, -107.1900, -28.7740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

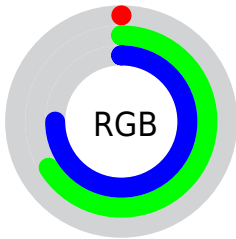
Format	Color
RYB	0, 89, 190
Decimal	43198
CIELab	63.11, -28.09, -21.53
CIELCh	63, 35.392, 217.461
Yxy	31.7230, 0.2145, 0.2920
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278233278 (0xFF00A8BE)
YUV	120.2760, 34.3739, -105.4821
Hunter-Lab	56.3231, -24.7327, -17.0082

Details

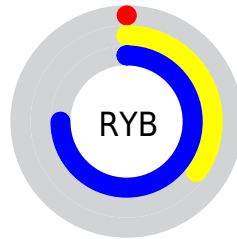
The RGB color **0, 168, 190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **190, 22, 0**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99, 224, 246**, and **0, 115, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 168, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19, 170, 190**.

Distribution



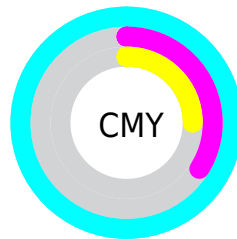
- Red (0%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)


















- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 168, 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 0, 168, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 0, 168, 190	 0, 168, 190
255, 255, 255	 0, 141, 163
 99, 224, 246	 0, 115, 137
 131, 252, 255	 0, 91, 111
 162, 255, 255	 0, 67, 87
 192, 255, 255	 0, 44, 63
 223, 255, 255	 0, 21, 41
254, 255, 255	 0, 1, 20
	 0, 0, 0

 0, 168, 190

■ 19, 170, 190

■ 38, 172, 190

■ 57, 175, 190

■ 76, 177, 190

■ 95, 179, 190

■ 114, 181, 190

■ 133, 183, 190

■ 152, 186, 190

■ 171, 188, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46, 170, 160



0, 168, 190



63, 162, 210

Triad

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



0, 168, 190



199, 132, 178



166, 153, 89

Complementary

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



0, 168, 190



190, 22, 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.



193, 143, 95



0, 168, 190



213, 128, 146

Square

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



0, 168, 190



167, 142, 203



211, 133, 116



132, 162, 102

Rectangle

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



0, 168, 190



102, 157, 215



211, 133, 116



176, 150, 89

Sweetspot

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



0, 168, 190



173, 239, 247



0, 190, 19



80, 120, 125



252, 252, 252



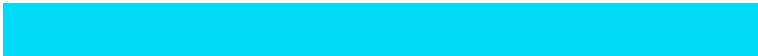
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



0, 168, 190



0, 219, 247



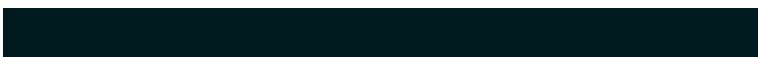
0, 76, 190



85, 93, 94



0, 140, 158



0, 27, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 0, 168



247, 0, 219



190, 114, 0



94, 85, 93



158, 0, 140



31, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 168, 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 0, 168, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

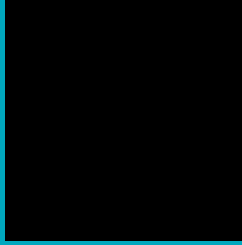
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 0, 168, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 168, 190.



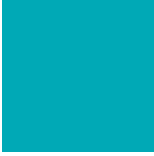
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 168, 190.

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](#).

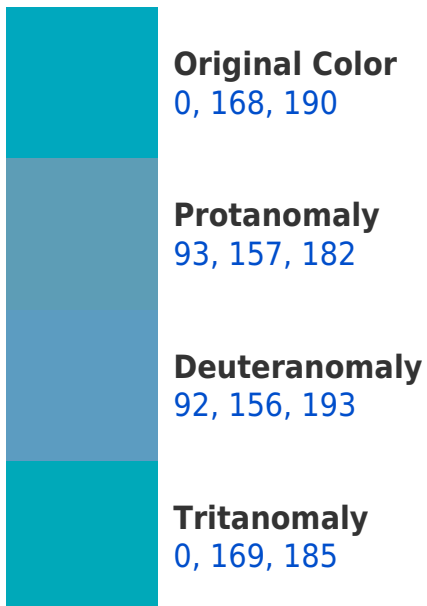
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
0, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 168, 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(0, 168, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 168, 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(0, 168, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 168, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 168, 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(0, 168, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 168, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 168, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 168, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 168, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 168,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 168, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 168, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 168,  
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](#).

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