

Converting Colors

RGB(0, 171, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(0, 171, 120) contains.

RGB(0, 171, 120)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(0, 171, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00AB78
RGB	0, 171, 120
RGB Percent	0%, 67%, 47%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3294, 0.5294
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.30, 0.33
HSL	162°, 100%, 34%
HSV	162°, 100%, 67%
XYZ	17.9531, 30.4819, 22.7067
YIQ	114.0570, -85.5450, -52.1130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

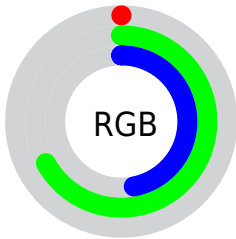
Format	Color
RYB	0, 100, 171
Decimal	43896
CIELab	62.07, -49.62, 16.00
CIELCh	62, 52.132, 162.130
Yxy	30.4819, 0.2524, 0.4285
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278233976 (0xFF00AB78)
YUV	114.0570, 2.9299, -100.0280
Hunter-Lab	55.2104, -38.5744, 14.2628

Details

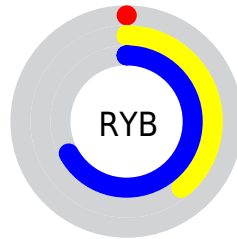
The RGB color **0, 171, 120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **171, 0, 51**, and the grayscale version is **114, 114, 114**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92, 227, 172**, and **0, 117, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 171, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17, 171, 125**.

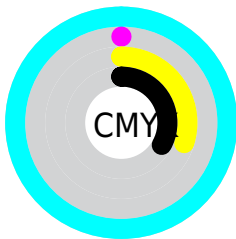
Distribution



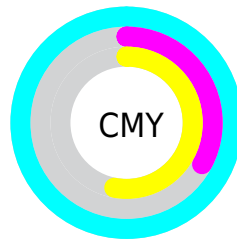
- Red (0%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 171, 120 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, 171, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



0, 171, 120



0, 171, 120

255, 255, 255



0, 144, 95



92, 227, 172



0, 117, 71



123, 255, 200



0, 92, 49



153, 255, 228



0, 67, 27



183, 255, 255



0, 45, 2



213, 255, 255



0, 14, 0



243, 255, 255




0, 0, 0





0, 171, 120




17, 171, 125


 34, 171, 130


 51, 171, 135

 68, 171, 140

 85, 171, 146

 103, 171, 151

 120, 171, 156

 137, 171, 161

 154, 171, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107, 165, 78



0, 171, 120



0, 173, 168

Triad

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



0, 171, 120



101, 149, 240



227, 120, 90

Complementary

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



0, 171, 120



171, 0, 51

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.



236, 109, 133



0, 171, 120



177, 130, 219

Square

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



0, 171, 120



0, 163, 238



220, 114, 179



199, 138, 60

Rectangle

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



0, 171, 120



0, 172, 198



220, 114, 179



232, 115, 103

Sweetspot

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



0, 171, 120



155, 222, 202



51, 171, 0



72, 112, 100



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



0, 171, 120



0, 222, 156



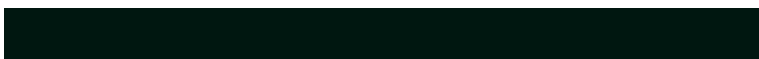
0, 137, 171



78, 87, 84



0, 150, 106



0, 23, 16

Inverse Universe

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



171, 0, 51



222, 0, 66



171, 34, 0



87, 78, 81



150, 0, 45



23, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 171, 120 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, 171, 120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

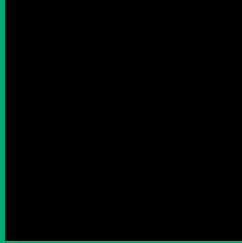
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 171, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 171, 120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 171, 120.

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, 171, 120

Protanopia
160, 149, 110

Deuteranopia
171, 143, 126



Tritanopia
57, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 171, 120



Protanomaly

102, 157, 114



Deuteranomaly

109, 153, 124



Tritanomaly

36, 167, 156

Monochromacy



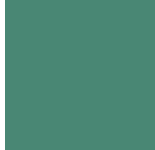
Original Color

0, 171, 120



Achromatopsia

114, 114, 114



Achromatomaly

73, 135, 116

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 171, 120 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, 171, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 171, 120)  
}
```

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, 171, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 171, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 171, 120 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, 171, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 171, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 171, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 171, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 171, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 171,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 171, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 171, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 171,  
120) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor