

Converting Colors

RGB(0, 188, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(0, 188, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(0, 188, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00BCA4
RGB	0, 188, 164
RGB Percent	0%, 74%, 64%
CMY	1.0000, 0.2627, 0.3569
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.13, 0.26
HSL	172°, 100%, 37%
HSV	172°, 100%, 74%
XYZ	24.6841, 38.6468, 41.2805
YIQ	129.0520, -104.3440, -47.3200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

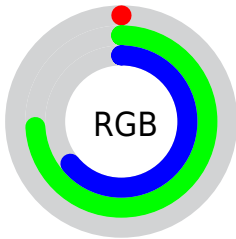
Format	Color
RYB	0, 100, 188
Decimal	48292
CIELab	68.49, -45.20, 0.93
CIELCh	68, 45.207, 178.823
Yxy	38.6468, 0.2360, 0.3694
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278238372 (0xFF00BCA4)
YUV	129.0520, 17.2294, -113.1786
Hunter-Lab	62.1665, -37.9156, 4.1461

Details

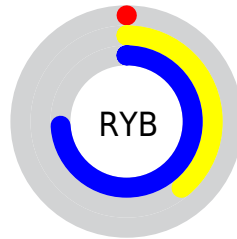
The RGB color **0, 188, 164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 0, 24**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99, 245, 219**, and **0, 134, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 188, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19, 188, 166**.

Distribution



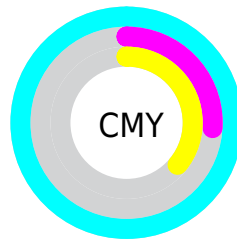
- Red (0%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (26%)

















- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (36%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 188, 164 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, 188, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 0, 188, 164	 0, 188, 164
255, 255, 255	 0, 160, 138
 99, 245, 219	 0, 134, 112
 131, 255, 247	 0, 108, 88
 162, 255, 255	 0, 82, 65
 193, 255, 255	 0, 58, 43
 223, 255, 255	 0, 36, 22
254, 255, 255	 0, 0, 0


 0, 188, 164

 19, 188, 166

 38, 188, 169


 56, 188, 171

 75, 188, 174

 94, 188, 176

 113, 188, 178

 132, 188, 181

 150, 188, 183

 169, 188, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102, 184, 123



0, 188, 164



0, 187, 205

Triad

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



0, 188, 164



168, 157, 239



226, 150, 98

Complementary

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



0, 188, 164



188, 0, 24

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.



243, 137, 130



0, 188, 164



216, 142, 210

Square

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



0, 188, 164



95, 172, 248



241, 134, 170



194, 164, 84

Rectangle

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



0, 188, 164



0, 184, 227



241, 134, 170



233, 145, 107

Sweetspot

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



0, 188, 164



171, 245, 235



25, 188, 0



78, 122, 117



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



0, 188, 164



0, 245, 214



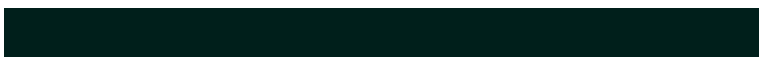
0, 119, 188



85, 94, 93



0, 158, 138



0, 31, 27

Inverse Universe

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



188, 0, 24



245, 0, 31



188, 69, 0



94, 85, 86



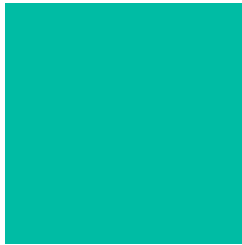
158, 0, 20



31, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 188, 164 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, 188, 164 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, 188, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 188, 164.

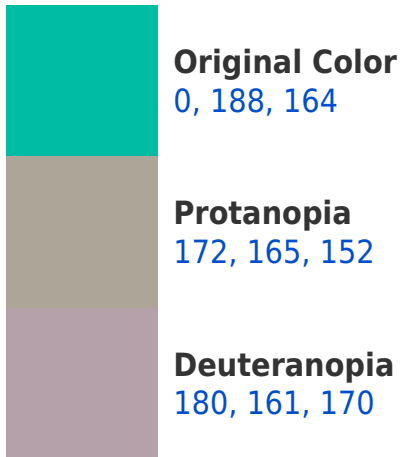


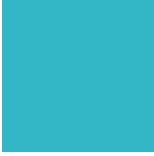
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 188, 164.

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
51, 183, 198

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 188, 164



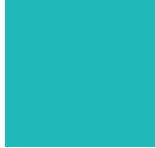
Protanomaly

109, 173, 156



Deuteranomaly

115, 171, 168



Tritanomaly

32, 185, 186

Monochromacy



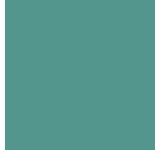
Original Color

0, 188, 164



Achromatopsia

129, 129, 129



Achromatomaly

82, 150, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 188, 164 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, 188, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 188, 164)  
}
```

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, 188, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 188, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 188, 164 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, 188, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 188, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 188, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 188, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 188, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 188,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 188, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 188, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 188,  
164) }
```

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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