

Converting Colors

RGB(0, 192, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(0, 192, 153) contains.

RGB(0, 192, 153)	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, 192, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00C099
RGB	0, 192, 153
RGB Percent	0%, 75%, 60%
CMY	1.0000, 0.2471, 0.4000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.20, 0.25
HSL	168°, 100%, 38%
HSV	168°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	24.5994, 39.9992, 36.5611
YIQ	130.1460, -101.9130, -52.8330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

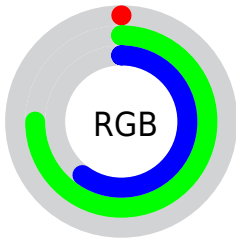
Format	Color
RYB	0, 107, 192
Decimal	49305
CIELab	69.47, -49.76, 8.35
CIELCh	69, 50.457, 170.476
Yxy	39.9992, 0.2432, 0.3954
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278239385 (0xFF00C099)
YUV	130.1460, 11.2670, -114.1380
Hunter-Lab	63.2449, -41.2502, 9.9966

Details

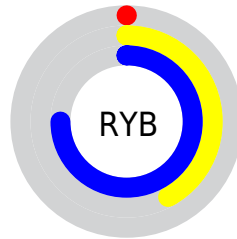
The RGB color **0, 192, 153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as dark washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **192, 0, 39**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99, 249, 207**, and **0, 137, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 192, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19, 192, 157**.

Distribution



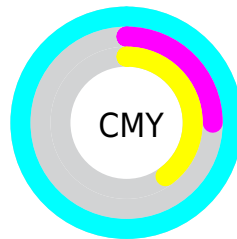
- Red (0%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 192, 153 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, 192, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



0, 192, 153

255, 255, 255



99, 249, 207



131, 255, 236



162, 255, 255



193, 255, 255



223, 255, 255

254, 255, 255



0, 192, 153



0, 164, 127



0, 137, 102



0, 111, 78



0, 85, 55



0, 61, 34



0, 39, 12




0, 0, 0





0, 192, 153





19, 192, 157


 38, 192, 161


 58, 192, 165


 77, 192, 169

 96, 192, 173

 115, 192, 176

 134, 192, 180

 154, 192, 184

 173, 192, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112, 187, 109



0, 192, 153



0, 193, 200

Triad

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



0, 192, 153



149, 163, 255



241, 145, 101

Complementary

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



0, 192, 153



192, 0, 39

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.



255, 133, 140



0, 192, 153



212, 145, 228

Square

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



0, 192, 153



33, 179, 255



247, 133, 186



209, 162, 77

Rectangle

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



0, 192, 153



0, 191, 228



247, 133, 186



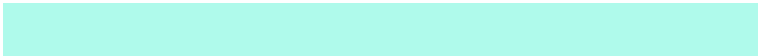
248, 140, 112

Sweetspot

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



0, 192, 153



175, 250, 235



42, 192, 0



80, 125, 116



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



0, 192, 153



0, 250, 199



0, 138, 192



87, 97, 95



0, 161, 128



0, 33, 26

Inverse Universe

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



192, 0, 39



250, 0, 51



192, 54, 0



97, 87, 89



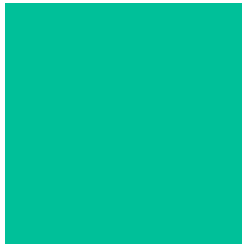
161, 0, 33



33, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 192, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

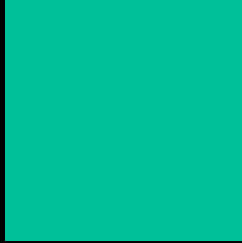
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

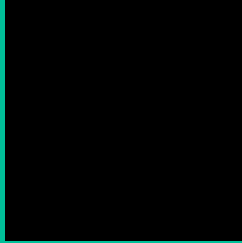
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 192, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 192, 153.

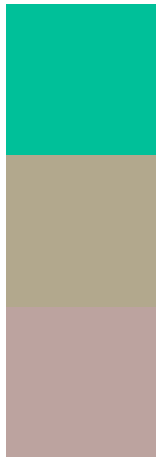


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 192, 153.

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](#).

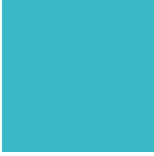
Dichromacy



Original Color
0, 192, 153

Protanopia
178, 168, 141

Deuteranopia
188, 163, 159



Tritanopia
58, 186, 201

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 192, 153



Protanomaly

113, 177, 145



Deuteranomaly

120, 174, 157



Tritanomaly

37, 188, 184

Monochromacy



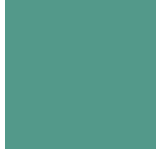
Original Color

0, 192, 153



Achromatopsia

130, 130, 130



Achromatomaly

83, 153, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 192, 153 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, 192, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 192, 153)  
}
```

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, 192, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 192, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 192, 153 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, 192, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 192, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 192, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 192, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 192, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 192,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 192, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 192, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 192,  
153) }
```

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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