

Converting Colors

RGB(0, 193, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(0, 193, 183) contains.

RGB(0, 193, 183)	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, 193, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00C1B7
RGB	0, 193, 183
RGB Percent	0%, 76%, 72%
CMY	1.0000, 0.2431, 0.2824
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.05, 0.24
HSL	177°, 100%, 38%
HSV	177°, 100%, 76%
XYZ	27.6172, 41.5588, 51.3658
YIQ	134.1530, -111.8180, -44.0260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

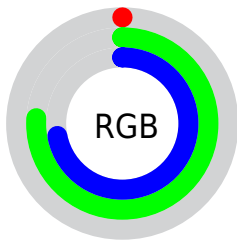
Format	Color
RYB	0, 99, 193
Decimal	49591
CIELab	70.57, -41.96, -6.44
CIELCh	71, 42.450, 188.728
Yxy	41.5588, 0.2291, 0.3448
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278239671 (0xFF00C1B7)
YUV	134.1530, 24.0816, -117.6522
Hunter-Lab	64.4661, -36.3466, -2.1152

Details

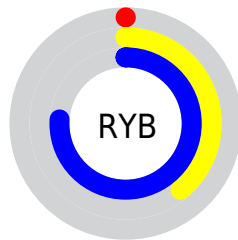
The RGB color **0, 193, 183** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as dark washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **193, 0, 10**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102, 250, 239**, and **0, 139, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 193, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19, 193, 184**.

Distribution



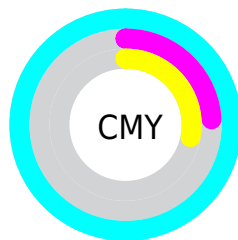
- Red (0%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 193, 183 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, 193, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 0, 193, 183

255, 255, 255

 102, 250, 239

 135, 255, 255

 166, 255, 255

 197, 255, 255

 228, 255, 255

 0, 193, 183

 0, 165, 156

 0, 139, 130

 0, 112, 105

 0, 87, 81

 0, 63, 58

 0, 41, 37

 0, 5, 16

 0, 0, 0

 0, 193, 183

■ 19, 193, 184

■ 39, 193, 185

■ 58, 193, 186

■ 77, 193, 187

■ 97, 193, 188

■ 116, 193, 189

■ 135, 193, 190

■ 154, 193, 191

■ 174, 193, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94, 191, 143



0, 193, 183



0, 191, 220

Triad

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



0, 193, 183



191, 158, 233



220, 161, 101

Complementary

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



0, 193, 183



193, 0, 10

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.



242, 148, 126



0, 193, 183



230, 146, 201

Square

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



0, 193, 183



133, 173, 249



246, 142, 163



186, 174, 95

Rectangle

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



0, 193, 183



0, 187, 238



246, 142, 163



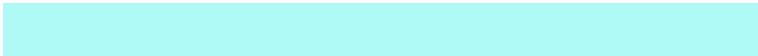
229, 156, 108

Sweetspot

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



0, 193, 183



175, 250, 246



13, 193, 0



80, 125, 123



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



0, 193, 183



0, 250, 237



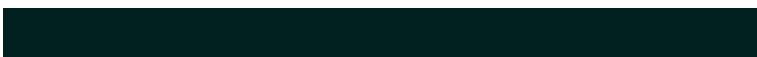
0, 109, 193



87, 97, 96



0, 161, 152



0, 33, 31

Inverse Universe

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



193, 0, 10



250, 0, 13



193, 84, 0



97, 87, 88



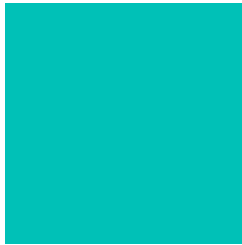
161, 0, 8



33, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 193, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

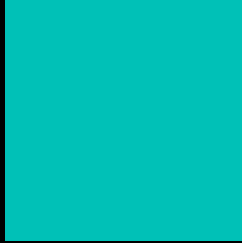
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 193, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

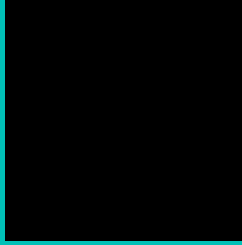
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

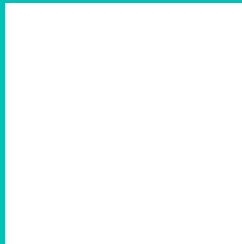
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 0, 193, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 193, 183.

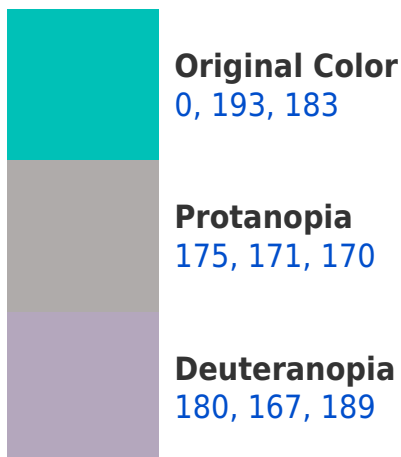


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 193, 183.

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
43, 190, 205

Trichromacy



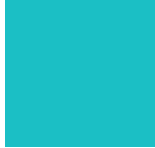
Original Color
0, 193, 183



Protanomaly
111, 179, 175



Deuteranomaly
115, 176, 187



Tritanomaly
27, 191, 197

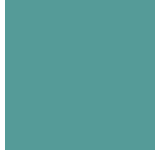
Monochromacy



Original Color
0, 193, 183



Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134



Achromatomaly
85, 155, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 193, 183 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, 193, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(0, 193, 183)  
}
```

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, 193, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 193, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 193, 183 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, 193, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 193, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 193, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 193, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 193, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 193,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 193, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 193, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 193,  
183) }
```

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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