

Converting Colors

RGB(0, 204, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(0, 204, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(0, 204, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00CCA0
RGB	0, 204, 160
RGB Percent	0%, 80%, 63%
CMY	1.0000, 0.2000, 0.3725
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.22, 0.20
HSL	167°, 100%, 40%
HSV	167°, 100%, 80%
XYZ	27.9380, 45.7238, 40.6108
YIQ	137.9880, -107.4600, -56.9320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

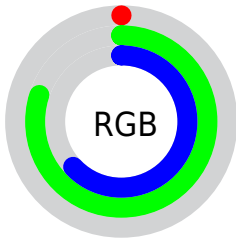
Format	Color
RYB	0, 114, 204
Decimal	52384
CIELab	73.37, -52.75, 10.11
CIELCh	73, 53.712, 169.146
Yxy	45.7238, 0.2445, 0.4001
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278242464 (0xFF00CCA0)
YUV	137.9880, 10.8519, -121.0155
Hunter-Lab	67.6194, -44.5838, 11.7252

Details

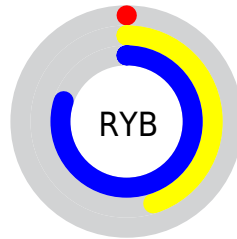
The RGB color **0, 204, 160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC99**. The color can be described as dark washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **204, 0, 44**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102, 255, 215**, and **0, 149, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 204, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20, 204, 164**.

Distribution



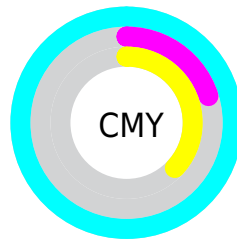
- Red (0%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 204, 160 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, 204, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 0, 204, 160

 0, 204, 160


255, 255, 255

 0, 176, 134


 102, 255, 215

 0, 149, 109

 135, 255, 243

 0, 122, 84

 166, 255, 255

 0, 96, 61

 197, 255, 255

 0, 71, 39

 228, 255, 255

 0, 48, 19

 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 0, 204, 160

 20, 204, 164

 41, 204, 169

 61, 204, 173

 82, 204, 178

 102, 204, 182

 122, 204, 186

 143, 204, 191

 163, 204, 195

 184, 204, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 198, 113



0, 204, 160



0, 205, 211

Triad

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



0, 204, 160



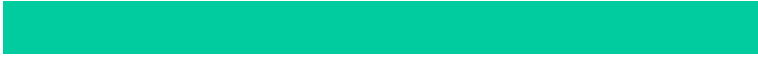
154, 174, 255



255, 153, 107

Complementary

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



0, 204, 160



204, 0, 44

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, 140, 151



0, 204, 160



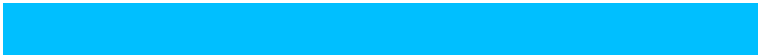
223, 155, 245

Square

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



0, 204, 160



0, 191, 255



255, 140, 200



224, 171, 81

Rectangle

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



0, 204, 160



0, 203, 241



255, 140, 200



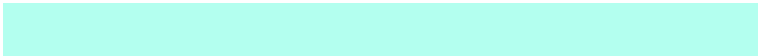
255, 148, 120

Sweetspot

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



0, 204, 160



179, 255, 239



44, 204, 0



82, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



0, 204, 160



0, 255, 200



0, 146, 204



92, 102, 100



0, 166, 130



0, 38, 30

Inverse Universe

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



204, 0, 44



255, 0, 55



204, 58, 0



102, 92, 94



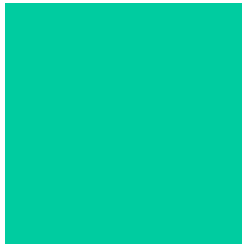
166, 0, 36



38, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 204, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

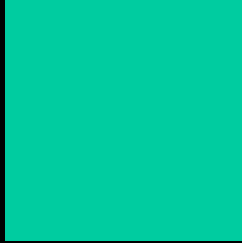
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 204, 160 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, 204, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 204, 160.

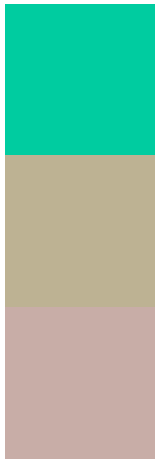


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 204, 160.

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, 204, 160

Protanopia
189, 178, 147

Deuteranopia
200, 173, 167



Tritanopia
63, 197, 213

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 204, 160



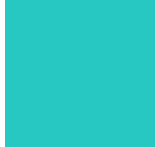
Protanomaly

120, 187, 152



Deuteranomaly

127, 184, 164



Tritanomaly

40, 200, 194

Monochromacy



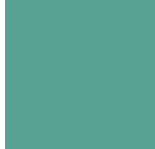
Original Color

0, 204, 160



Achromatopsia

138, 138, 138



Achromatomaly

88, 162, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 204, 160 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, 204, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 204, 160)  
}
```

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, 204, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 204, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 204, 160 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, 204, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 204, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 204, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 204, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 204, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 204,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 204, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 204, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 204,  
160) }
```

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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