

Converting Colors

RGB(0, 206, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(0, 206, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(0, 206, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00CECE
RGB	0, 206, 206
RGB Percent	0%, 81%, 81%
CMY	1.0000, 0.1922, 0.1922
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	180°, 100%, 40%
HSV	180°, 100%, 81%
XYZ	33.2119, 48.5988, 66.0226
YIQ	144.4060, -122.7760, -43.6720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

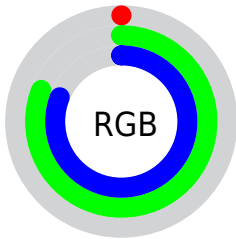
Format	Color
RYB	0, 103, 206
Decimal	52942
CIELab	75.20, -40.94, -12.04
CIELCh	75, 42.669, 196.386
Yxy	48.5988, 0.2247, 0.3287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278243022 (0xFF00CECE)
YUV	144.4060, 30.3658, -126.6441
Hunter-Lab	69.7129, -36.9584, -7.3524

Details

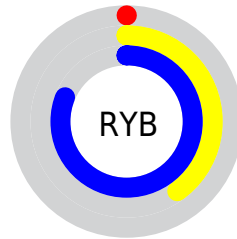
The RGB color **0, 206, 206** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **206, 0, 0**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107, 255, 255**, and **0, 151, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 206, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21, 206, 206**.

Distribution



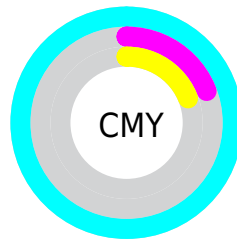
- Red (0%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)




















- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 206, 206 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, 206, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 0, 206, 206	 0, 206, 206
 255, 255, 255	 0, 178, 179
 107, 255, 255	 0, 151, 152
 141, 255, 255	 0, 124, 126
 173, 255, 255	 0, 99, 101
 204, 255, 255	 0, 74, 77
 235, 255, 255	 0, 50, 54
	 0, 28, 33
	 0, 0, 9
	 0, 0, 0

■ 0, 206, 206

■ 21, 206, 206

■ 41, 206, 206

■ 62, 206, 206

■ 82, 206, 206

■ 103, 206, 206

■ 124, 206, 206

■ 144, 206, 206

■ 165, 206, 206

■ 185, 206, 206

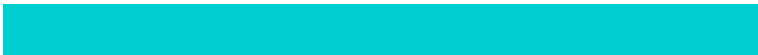
Harmonies

Analogous

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



92, 205, 165



0, 206, 206



0, 203, 241

Triad

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



0, 206, 206



216, 167, 240



226, 177, 109

Complementary

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



0, 206, 206



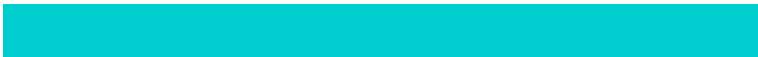
206, 0, 0

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.



252, 163, 130



0, 206, 206



250, 156, 205

Square

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



0, 206, 206



162, 182, 255



255, 155, 165



189, 190, 108

Rectangle

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



0, 206, 206



63, 198, 255



255, 155, 165



236, 172, 114

Sweetspot

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



0, 206, 206



179, 255, 255



0, 206, 0



82, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



0, 206, 206



0, 255, 255



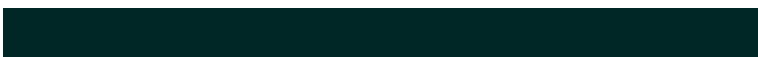
0, 103, 206



92, 102, 102



0, 166, 166



0, 38, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 0, 206



255, 0, 255



206, 103, 0



102, 92, 102



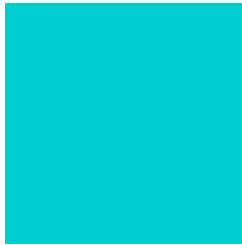
166, 0, 166



38, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 206, 206 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, 206, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

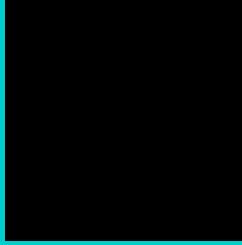
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 206, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 206, 206.

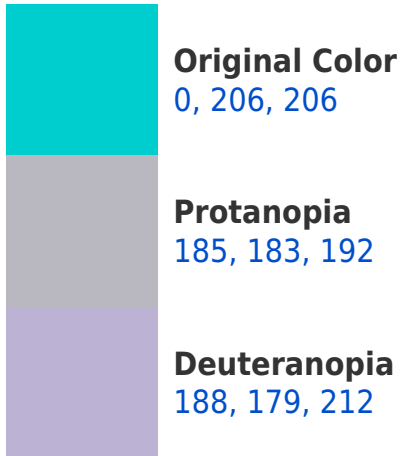


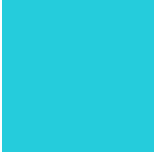
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 206, 206.

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





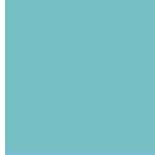
Tritanopia
37, 204, 220

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 206, 206



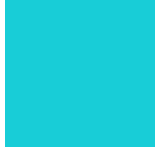
Protanomaly

118, 191, 197



Deuteranomaly

120, 189, 210



Tritanomaly

24, 205, 215

Monochromacy



Original Color

0, 206, 206



Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144



Achromatomaly

92, 167, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 206, 206 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, 206, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 206, 206)  
}
```

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, 206, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 206, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 206, 206 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, 206, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 206, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 206, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 206, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 206, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 206,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 206, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 206, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 206,  
206) }
```

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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