

Converting Colors

RGB(0, 227, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(0, 227, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(0, 227, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00E3A3
RGB	0, 227, 163
RGB Percent	0%, 89%, 64%
CMY	1.0000, 0.1098, 0.3608
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.28, 0.11
HSL	163°, 100%, 45%
HSV	163°, 100%, 89%
XYZ	34.0799, 57.5825, 43.9687
YIQ	151.8310, -114.7480, -68.0280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

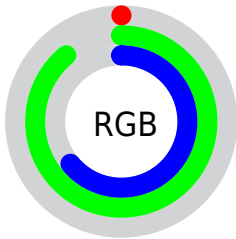
Format	Color
RYB	0, 132, 227
Decimal	58275
CIELab	80.51, -60.76, 18.56
CIELCh	81, 63.533, 163.013
Yxy	57.5825, 0.2513, 0.4246
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278248355 (0xFF00E3A3)
YUV	151.8310, 5.5063, -133.1558
Hunter-Lab	75.8831, -52.6292, 18.7640

Details

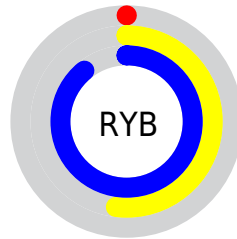
The RGB color **0, 227, 163** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC99**. The color can be described as middle washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **227, 0, 64**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108, 255, 218**, and **0, 170, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 227, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **23, 227, 169**.

Distribution



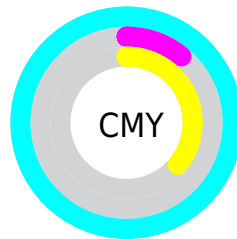
- Red (0%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (11%)




















- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 227, 163 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, 227, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 0, 227, 163	 0, 227, 163
 255, 255, 255	 0, 198, 137
 108, 255, 218	 0, 170, 111
 142, 255, 247	 0, 143, 86
 174, 255, 255	 0, 116, 63
 206, 255, 255	 0, 90, 40
 237, 255, 255	 0, 65, 19
	 0, 41, 0
	 0, 3, 0
	 0, 0, 0

 0, 227, 163

 23, 227, 169

 45, 227, 176

 68, 227, 182

 91, 227, 189

 114, 227, 195

 136, 227, 201

 159, 227, 208

 182, 227, 214

 204, 227, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 219, 109



0, 227, 163



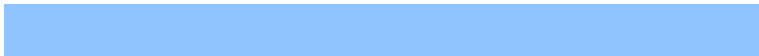
0, 229, 225

Triad

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



0, 227, 163



142, 197, 255



255, 162, 121

Complementary

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



0, 227, 163



227, 0, 64

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, 148, 176



0, 227, 163



237, 174, 255

Square

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



0, 227, 163



0, 216, 255



255, 153, 236



255, 185, 83

Rectangle

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



0, 227, 163



0, 228, 255



255, 153, 236



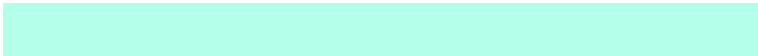
255, 156, 138

Sweetspot

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



0, 227, 163



179, 255, 233



64, 227, 0



82, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



0, 227, 163



0, 255, 183



0, 178, 227



103, 115, 112



0, 179, 128



0, 51, 37

Inverse Universe

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



227, 0, 64



255, 0, 72



227, 49, 0



115, 103, 107



179, 0, 50



51, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 227, 163 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, 227, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

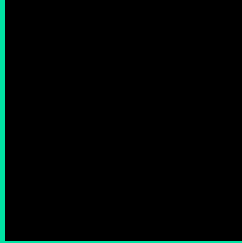
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 227, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 227, 163.

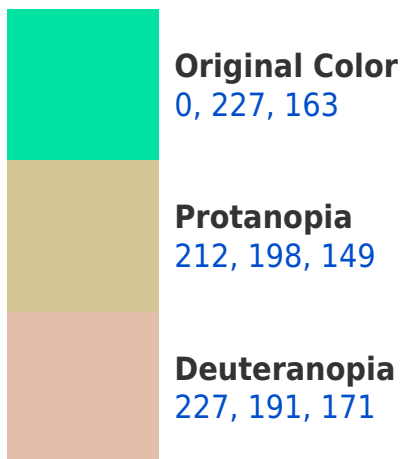


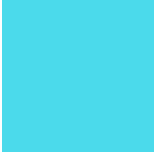
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 227, 163.

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
75, 218, 235

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 227, 163



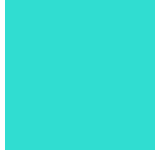
Protanomaly

135, 209, 154



Deuteranomaly

144, 204, 168



Tritanomaly

48, 221, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color

0, 227, 163



Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152



Achromatomaly

97, 179, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 227, 163 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, 227, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 227, 163)  
}
```

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, 227, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 227, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 227, 163 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, 227, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 227, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 227, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 227, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 227, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 227,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 227, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 227, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 227,  
163) }
```

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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