

Converting Colors

RGB(0, 227, 217)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(0, 227, 217) contains.

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Color

RGB(0, 227, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00E3D9
RGB	0, 227, 217
RGB Percent	0%, 89%, 85%
CMY	1.0000, 0.1098, 0.1490
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.04, 0.11
HSL	177°, 100%, 45%
HSV	177°, 100%, 89%
XYZ	39.9935, 59.9479, 75.1089
YIQ	157.9870, -132.0820, -51.2340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

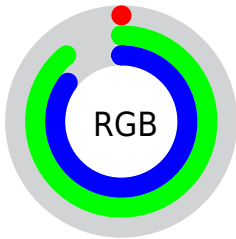
Format	Color
RYB	0, 116, 227
Decimal	58329
CIELab	81.81, -46.92, -8.08
CIELCh	82, 47.610, 189.768
Yxy	59.9479, 0.2285, 0.3425
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278248409 (0xFF00E3D9)
YUV	157.9870, 29.0934, -138.5546
Hunter-Lab	77.4260, -43.2936, -3.3174

Details

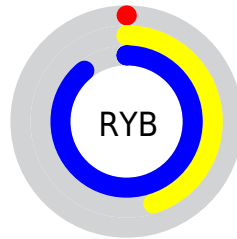
The RGB color **0, 227, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **227, 0, 10**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112, 255, 255**, and **0, 171, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 227, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **23, 227, 218**.

Distribution



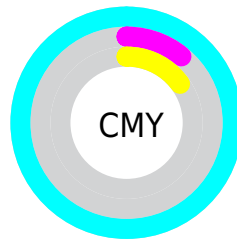
- Red (0%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (11%)




















- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 227, 217 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, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 0, 227, 217	 0, 227, 217
 255, 255, 255	 0, 199, 189
 112, 255, 255	 0, 171, 162
 146, 255, 255	 0, 144, 136
 179, 255, 255	 0, 117, 111
 211, 255, 255	 0, 92, 86
 243, 255, 255	 0, 67, 63
	 0, 45, 41
	 0, 13, 22
	 0, 0, 0

■ 0, 227, 217

■ 23, 227, 218

■ 45, 227, 219

■ 68, 227, 220

■ 91, 227, 221

■ 114, 227, 222

■ 136, 227, 223

■ 159, 227, 224

■ 182, 227, 225

■ 204, 227, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 225, 171



0, 227, 217



0, 224, 255

Triad

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



0, 227, 217



227, 186, 255



255, 190, 120

Complementary

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



0, 227, 217



227, 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.



255, 175, 148



0, 227, 217



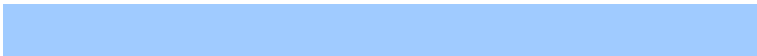
255, 172, 235

Square

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



0, 227, 217



160, 203, 255



255, 168, 190



218, 205, 114

Rectangle

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



0, 227, 217



4, 220, 255



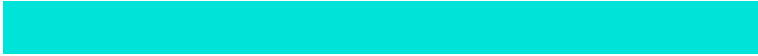
255, 168, 190



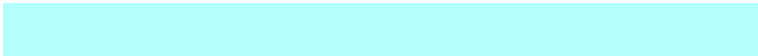
255, 185, 127

Sweetspot

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



0, 227, 217



179, 255, 252



11, 227, 0



82, 128, 125



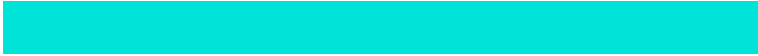
0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



0, 227, 217



0, 255, 244



0, 125, 227



103, 115, 114



0, 179, 171



0, 51, 49

Inverse Universe

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



227, 0, 10



255, 0, 11



227, 102, 0



115, 103, 104



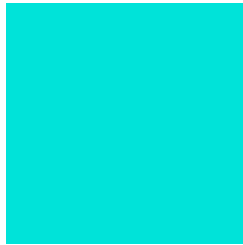
179, 0, 8



51, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 227, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

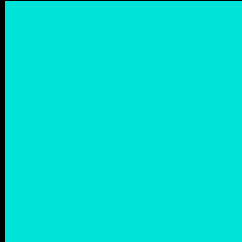
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 217 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

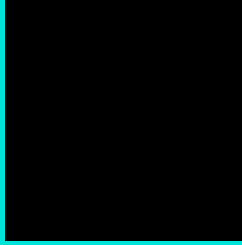
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 227, 217.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 227, 217.

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
49, 223, 241

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 227, 217



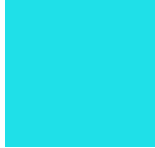
Protanomaly

130, 210, 207



Deuteranomaly

134, 207, 221



Tritanomaly

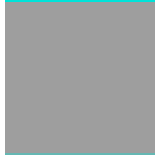
31, 224, 232

Monochromacy



Original Color

0, 227, 217



Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158



Achromatomaly

101, 183, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 227, 217 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, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 227, 217)  
}
```

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, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 227, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 227, 217 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, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 227, 217) }
```

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, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 227, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 227, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 227,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 227, 217 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, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 227,  
217) }
```

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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