

Converting Colors

RGB(0, 228, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(0, 228, 178) contains.

RGB(0, 228, 178)	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, 228, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00E4B2
RGB	0, 228, 178
RGB Percent	0%, 89%, 70%
CMY	1.0000, 0.1059, 0.3020
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.22, 0.11
HSL	167°, 100%, 45%
HSV	167°, 100%, 89%
XYZ	35.7793, 58.7012, 51.5642
YIQ	154.1280, -119.8380, -63.8860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

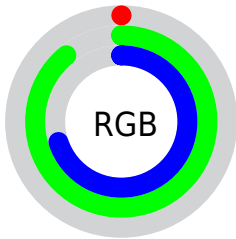
Format	Color
RYB	0, 128, 228
Decimal	58546
CIELab	81.13, -57.63, 11.57
CIELCh	81, 58.778, 168.650
Yxy	58.7012, 0.2450, 0.4019
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278248626 (0xFF00E4B2)
YUV	154.1280, 11.7689, -135.1703
Hunter-Lab	76.6167, -50.7213, 13.7286

Details

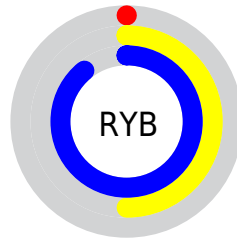
The RGB color **0, 228, 178** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC99**. The color can be described as middle washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **228, 0, 50**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109, 255, 234**, and **0, 171, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 228, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **23, 228, 183**.

Distribution



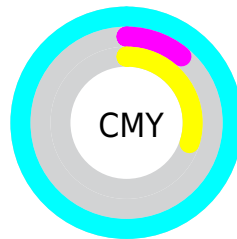
- Red (0%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (11%)







- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 228, 178 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, 228, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 0, 228, 178	 0, 228, 178
 255, 255, 255	 0, 199, 151
 109, 255, 234	 0, 171, 125
 143, 255, 255	 0, 144, 100
 175, 255, 255	 0, 117, 76
 207, 255, 255	 0, 91, 54
 238, 255, 255	 0, 66, 32
	 0, 43, 10
	 0, 8, 0
	 0, 0, 0

 0, 228, 178

 23, 228, 183

 46, 228, 188

 68, 228, 193

 91, 228, 198

 114, 228, 203

 137, 228, 208

 160, 228, 213

 182, 228, 218

 205, 228, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 221, 126



0, 228, 178



0, 229, 235

Triad

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



0, 228, 178



171, 195, 255



255, 171, 121

Complementary

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



0, 228, 178



228, 0, 50

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, 156, 169



0, 228, 178



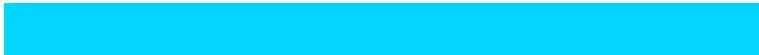
249, 173, 255

Square

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



0, 228, 178



0, 213, 255



255, 157, 225



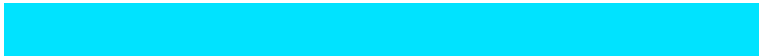
252, 191, 91

Rectangle

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



0, 228, 178



0, 227, 255



255, 157, 225



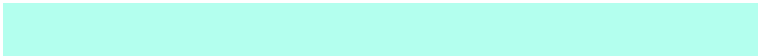
255, 165, 136

Sweetspot

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



0, 228, 178



179, 255, 238



53, 228, 0



82, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



0, 228, 178



0, 255, 199



0, 167, 228



103, 115, 112



0, 179, 139



0, 51, 40

Inverse Universe

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



228, 0, 50



255, 0, 56



228, 61, 0



115, 103, 106



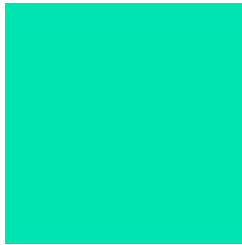
179, 0, 39



51, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 228, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

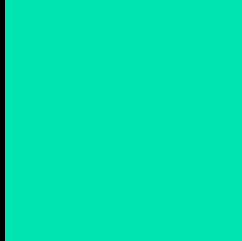
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

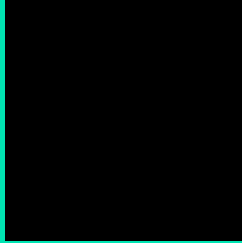
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 228, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 228, 178.

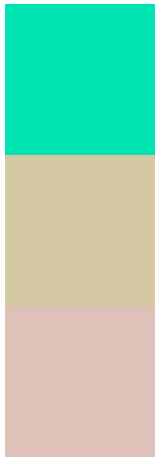


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 228, 178.

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](#).

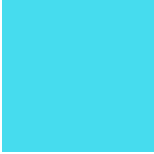
Dichromacy



Original Color
0, 228, 178

Protanopia
211, 199, 164

Deuteranopia
224, 193, 186



Tritanopia
70, 220, 238

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 228, 178



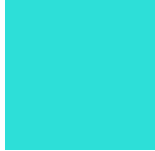
Protanomaly

134, 210, 169



Deuteranomaly

143, 206, 183



Tritanomaly

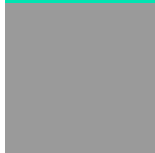
45, 223, 216

Monochromacy



Original Color

0, 228, 178



Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154



Achromatomaly

98, 181, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 228, 178 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, 228, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 228, 178)  
}
```

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, 228, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 228, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 228, 178 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, 228, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 228, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 228, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 228, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 228, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 228,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 228, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 228, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 228,  
178) }
```

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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