

Converting Colors

RGB(0, 230, 214)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(0, 230, 214) contains.

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Color

RGB(0, 230, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00E6D6
RGB	0, 230, 214
RGB Percent	0%, 90%, 84%
CMY	1.0000, 0.0980, 0.1608
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.07, 0.10
HSL	176°, 100%, 45%
HSV	176°, 100%, 90%
XYZ	40.4344, 61.4487, 73.3480
YIQ	159.4060, -131.9440, -53.7360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

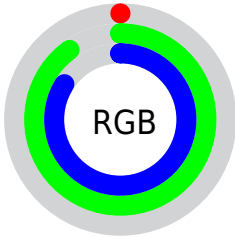
Format	Color
RYB	0, 119, 230
Decimal	59094
CIELab	82.62, -49.04, -5.29
CIELCh	83, 49.322, 186.157
Yxy	61.4487, 0.2307, 0.3507
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278249174 (0xFF00E6D6)
YUV	159.4060, 26.9148, -139.7991
Hunter-Lab	78.3892, -45.1079, -0.6046

Details

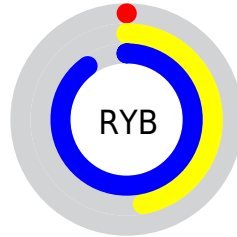
The RGB color **0, 230, 214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **230, 0, 16**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112, 255, 255**, and **0, 173, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 230, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **23, 230, 216**.

Distribution



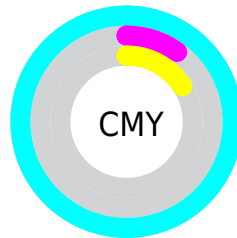
- Red (0%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (10%)




















- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 230, 214 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, 230, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 0, 230, 214	 0, 230, 214
 255, 255, 255	 0, 201, 186
 112, 255, 255	 0, 173, 159
 147, 255, 255	 0, 146, 133
 179, 255, 255	 0, 120, 108
 211, 255, 255	 0, 94, 84
 243, 255, 255	 0, 69, 61
	 0, 46, 39
	 0, 17, 19
	 0, 0, 0

■ 0, 230, 214

■ 23, 230, 216

■ 46, 230, 217

■ 69, 230, 219

■ 92, 230, 220

■ 115, 230, 222

■ 138, 230, 224

■ 161, 230, 225

■ 184, 230, 227

■ 207, 230, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 227, 167



0, 230, 214



0, 228, 255

Triad

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



0, 230, 214



223, 190, 255



255, 190, 121

Complementary

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



0, 230, 214



230, 0, 16

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, 153



0, 230, 214



255, 174, 244

Square

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



0, 230, 214



150, 207, 255



255, 168, 198



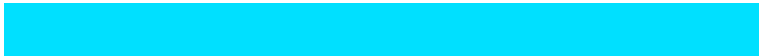
226, 206, 112

Rectangle

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



0, 230, 214



0, 224, 255



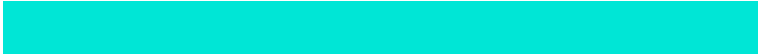
255, 168, 198



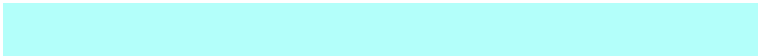
255, 184, 130

Sweetspot

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



0, 230, 214



179, 255, 250



19, 230, 0



82, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



0, 230, 214



0, 255, 237



0, 134, 230



103, 115, 114



0, 179, 166



0, 51, 47

Inverse Universe

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



230, 0, 16



255, 0, 18



230, 96, 0



115, 103, 104



179, 0, 12



51, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 230, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

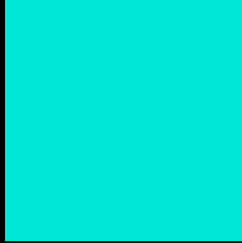
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 230, 214 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

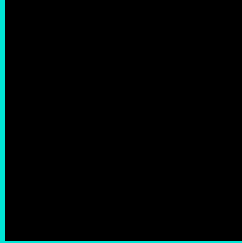
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

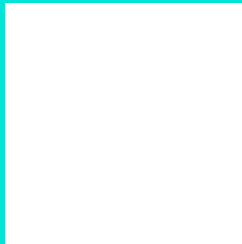
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 0, 230, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 230, 214.



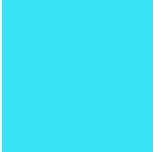
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 230, 214.

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
54, 226, 244

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 230, 214



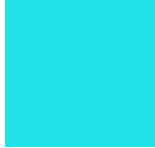
Protanomaly

133, 213, 204



Deuteranomaly

137, 210, 218



Tritanomaly

34, 227, 233

Monochromacy



Original Color

0, 230, 214



Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159



Achromatomaly

101, 185, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 230, 214 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, 230, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 230, 214)  
}
```

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, 230, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 230, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 230, 214 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, 230, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 230, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 230, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 230, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 230, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 230,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 230, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 230, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 230,  
214) }
```

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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