

Converting Colors

RGB(0, 255, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(0, 255, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(0, 255, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FF94
RGB	0, 255, 148
RGB Percent	0%, 100%, 58%
CMY	1.0000, 0.0000, 0.4196
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.42, 0.00
HSL	155°, 100%, 50%
HSV	155°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	41.1053, 73.6581, 40.0679
YIQ	166.5570, -117.6330, -87.3370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

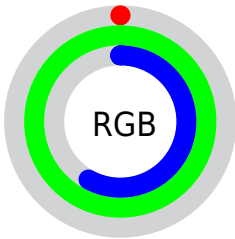
Format	Color
RYB	0, 161, 255
Decimal	65428
CIELab	88.76, -73.44, 37.30
CIELCh	89, 82.370, 153.073
Yxy	73.6581, 0.2655, 0.4757
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278255508 (0xFF00FF94)
YUV	166.5570, -9.1486, -146.0705
Hunter-Lab	85.8243, -64.7005, 32.3969

Details

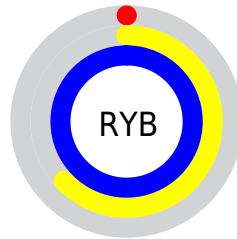
The RGB color **0, 255, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00FF99**. The color can be described as middle saturated spring green. A complement of this color would be **255, 0, 107**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115, 255, 203**, and **0, 197, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 255, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **25, 255, 159**.

Distribution



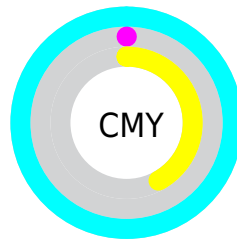
- Red (0%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (0%)




















- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 255, 148 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, 255, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 0, 255, 148	 0, 255, 148
 255, 255, 255	 0, 226, 122
 115, 255, 203	 0, 197, 96
 150, 255, 231	 0, 168, 71
 183, 255, 255	 0, 141, 46
 216, 255, 255	 0, 114, 20
 248, 255, 255	 0, 87, 0
	 0, 62, 0
	 0, 37, 0
	 0, 0, 0

 0, 255, 148

 25, 255, 159

 51, 255, 169

 77, 255, 180

 102, 255, 191

 128, 255, 202

 153, 255, 212

 179, 255, 223

 204, 255, 234

 230, 255, 244

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 243, 79



0, 255, 148



0, 255, 229

Triad

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



0, 255, 148



0, 229, 255



255, 161, 142

Complementary

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



0, 255, 148



255, 0, 107

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, 147, 218



0, 255, 148



235, 198, 255

Square

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



0, 255, 148



0, 249, 255



255, 165, 255



255, 192, 78

Rectangle

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



0, 255, 148



0, 255, 255



255, 165, 255



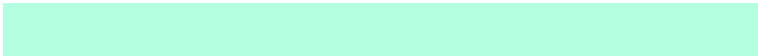
255, 153, 166

Sweetspot

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



0, 255, 148



179, 255, 223



110, 255, 0



82, 128, 108



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



0, 255, 148



0, 238, 255



115, 128, 122



0, 191, 111



0, 64, 37

Inverse Universe

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



255, 0, 107



255, 17, 0



128, 115, 120



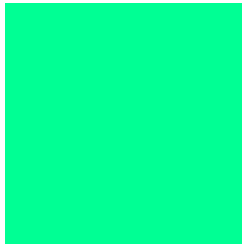
191, 0, 80



64, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 255, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

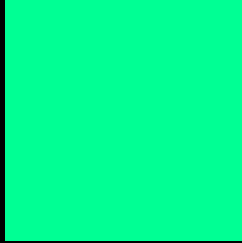
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 255, 148 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, 255, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 255, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 255, 148.

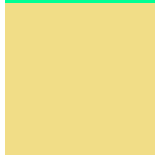
Color Blindness Simulation

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, 255, 148



Protanopia
241, 221, 135

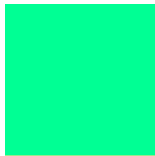


Deuteranopia
255, 213, 172



Tritanopia
127, 238, 255

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 255, 148



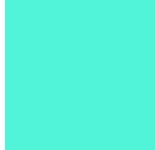
Protanomaly

153, 233, 140



Deuteranomaly

162, 228, 163



Tritanomaly

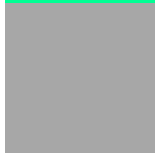
81, 244, 216

Monochromacy



Original Color

0, 255, 148



Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167



Achromatomaly

106, 199, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 255, 148 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, 255, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 255, 148)  
}
```

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, 255, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 255, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 255, 148 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, 255, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 255, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 255, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 255, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 255, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 255, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 255,  
148) }
```

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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