

Converting Colors

RGB(0, 255, 64)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(0, 255, 64) contains.

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Color

RGB(0, 255, 64)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FF40
RGB	0, 255, 64
RGB Percent	0%, 100%, 25%
CMY	1.0000, 0.0000, 0.7490
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.75, 0.00
HSL	135°, 100%, 50%
HSV	135°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	36.6854, 71.8902, 16.7932
YIQ	156.9810, -90.6690, -113.4610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

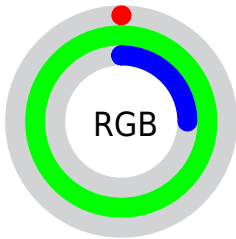
Format	Color
RYB	0, 204, 255
Decimal	65344
CIELab	87.92, -83.87, 71.91
CIELCh	88, 110.475, 139.390
Yxy	71.8902, 0.2926, 0.5734
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278255424 (0xFF00FF40)
YUV	156.9810, -45.8396, -137.6723
Hunter-Lab	84.7881, -71.1472, 47.6086

Details

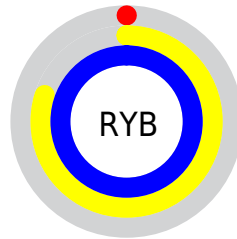
The RGB color **0, 255, 64** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00FF33**. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be **255, 0, 191**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118, 255, 123**, and **0, 196, 0** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 255, 64**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **25, 255, 83**.

Distribution



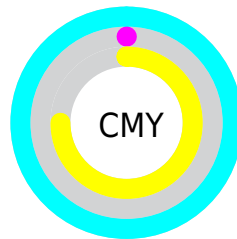
- Red (0%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Black (0%)







- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 0, 255, 64 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, 64 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 0, 255, 64	 0, 255, 64
 255, 255, 255	 0, 225, 27
 118, 255, 123	 0, 196, 0
 154, 255, 152	 0, 168, 0
 187, 255, 181	 0, 140, 0
 220, 255, 210	 0, 113, 0
 252, 255, 240	 0, 86, 0
	 0, 61, 0
	 0, 35, 0
	 0, 0, 0

 0, 255, 64

 25, 255, 83

 51, 255, 102

 77, 255, 121

 102, 255, 140

 128, 255, 160

 153, 255, 179

 179, 255, 198

 204, 255, 217

 230, 255, 236

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 236, 0



0, 255, 64



0, 255, 178

Triad

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



0, 255, 64



0, 244, 255



255, 99, 158

Complementary

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



0, 255, 64



255, 0, 191

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, 99, 255



0, 255, 64



110, 209, 255

Square

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



0, 255, 64



0, 255, 255



255, 155, 255



255, 153, 54

Rectangle

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



0, 255, 64



0, 255, 252



255, 155, 255



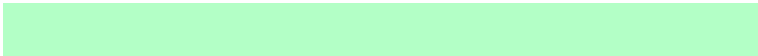
255, 89, 192

Sweetspot

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



0, 255, 64



179, 255, 198



191, 255, 0



82, 128, 93



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



0, 255, 64



0, 255, 191



115, 128, 118



0, 191, 48



0, 64, 16

Inverse Universe

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



255, 0, 191



255, 0, 64



128, 115, 124



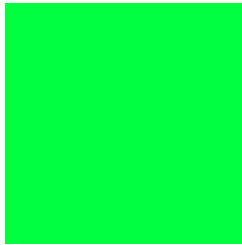
191, 0, 143



64, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 0, 255, 64 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, 64 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

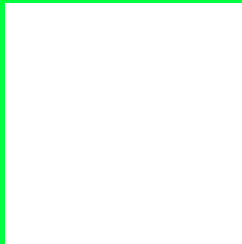
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 0, 255, 64 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 255, 64.

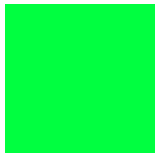


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 0, 255, 64.

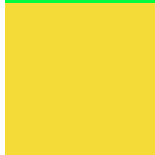
Color Blindness Simulation

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



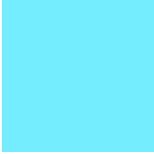
Original Color
0, 255, 64



Protanopia
245, 219, 55

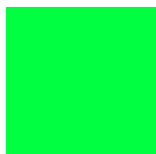


Deuteranopia
255, 211, 147



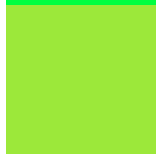
Tritanopia
115, 237, 255

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 255, 64



Protanomaly

156, 232, 58



Deuteranomaly

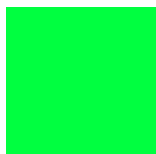
162, 227, 117



Tritanomaly

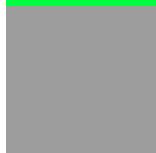
73, 244, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color

0, 255, 64



Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157



Achromatomaly

100, 193, 123

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 0, 255, 64 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, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 255, 64)  
}
```

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, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 255, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 0, 255, 64 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, 64) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 255, 64) }
```

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, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 255, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255, 64)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 255, 64 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, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 255,  
64) }
```

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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