

Converting Colors

RGB(16, 206, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(16, 206, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(16, 206, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	10CE8F
RGB	16, 206, 143
RGB Percent	6%, 81%, 56%
CMY	0.9373, 0.1922, 0.4392
CMYK	0.92, 0.00, 0.31, 0.19
HSL	160°, 86%, 44%
HSV	160°, 92%, 81%
XYZ	27.2429, 46.2359, 33.4752
YIQ	142.0080, -93.0170, -59.8730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

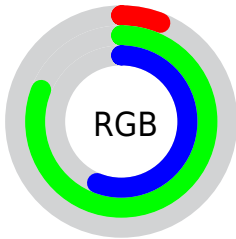
Format	Color
RYB	16, 130, 206
Decimal	1101455
CIELab	73.70, -56.96, 19.67
CIELCh	74, 60.264, 160.952
Yxy	46.2359, 0.2547, 0.4323
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279291535 (0xFF10CE8F)
YUV	142.0080, 0.4891, -110.5090
Hunter-Lab	67.9970, -47.4790, 18.4092

Details

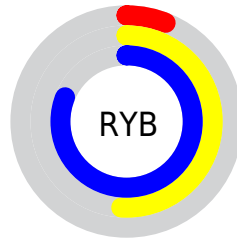
The RGB color **16, 206, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC99**. The color can be described as dark washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **206, 16, 79**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105, 255, 197**, and **0, 150, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 206, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37, 206, 150**.

Distribution



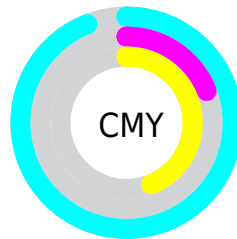
- Red (6%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (19%)



















- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 16, 206, 143 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 16, 206, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 16, 206, 143	 16, 206, 143
 255, 255, 255	 0, 178, 117
 105, 255, 197	 0, 150, 92
 137, 255, 225	 0, 123, 68
 169, 255, 254	 0, 97, 46
 199, 255, 255	 0, 72, 24
 230, 255, 255	 0, 49, 0
	 0, 21, 0
	 0, 0, 0

 16, 206, 143  16, 206, 143

■ 0, 206, 138

■ 37, 206, 150

■ 57, 206, 157

■ 78, 206, 163

■ 98, 206, 170

■ 119, 206, 177

■ 140, 206, 184

■ 160, 206, 191

■ 181, 206, 198

■ 201, 206, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 198, 93



16, 206, 143



0, 209, 200

Triad

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



16, 206, 143



118, 180, 255



255, 145, 111

Complementary

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



16, 206, 143



206, 16, 79

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, 132, 163



16, 206, 143



211, 158, 255

Square

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



16, 206, 143



0, 197, 255



255, 138, 218



241, 165, 74

Rectangle

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



16, 206, 143



0, 207, 236



255, 138, 218



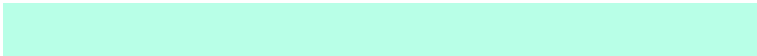
255, 139, 127

Sweetspot

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



16, 206, 143



184, 255, 231



79, 206, 16



84, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



16, 206, 143



0, 255, 170



16, 174, 206



92, 102, 99



0, 166, 111



0, 38, 26

Inverse Universe

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



206, 16, 79



255, 0, 85



206, 48, 16



102, 92, 95



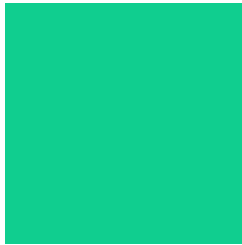
166, 0, 55



38, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 16, 206, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

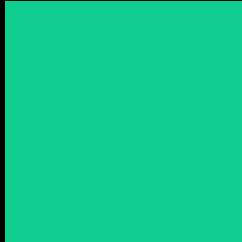
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 16, 206, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

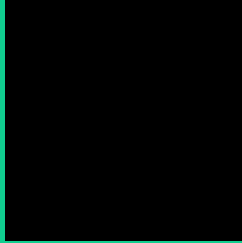
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 16, 206, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 16, 206, 143.

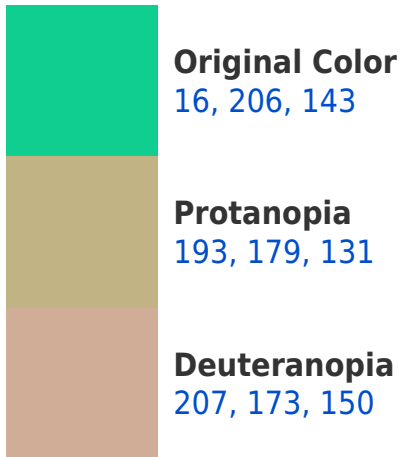


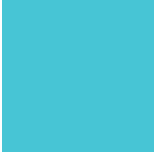
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 16, 206, 143.

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
71, 197, 213

Trichromacy



Original Color

16, 206, 143



Protanomaly

129, 189, 135



Deuteranomaly

138, 185, 147



Tritanomaly

51, 200, 188

Monochromacy



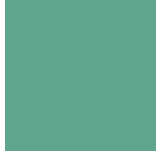
Original Color

16, 206, 143



Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142



Achromatomaly

96, 165, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 16, 206, 143 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(16, 206, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 206, 143)  
}
```

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(16, 206, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 206, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 16, 206, 143 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(16, 206, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 206, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 206, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 206, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 206, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 206,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 16, 206, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 206, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 206,  
143) }
```

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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