

Converting Colors

`RYB(0, 103, 190)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(0, 103, 190) contains.

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Color

RYB(0, 103, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00BEA0
RGB	0, 190, 160
RGB Percent	0%, 75%, 63%
CMY	1.0000, 0.2549, 0.3706
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.16, 0.25
HSL	171°, 100%, 37%
HSV	171°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	24.8012, 39.3820, 39.7751
YIQ	129.7700, -103.6100, -49.6100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

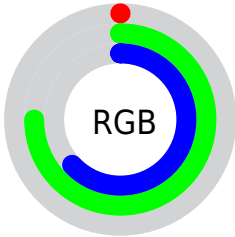
Format	Color
RYB	0, 103, 190
Decimal	48800
CIELab	69.03, -46.99, 3.63
CIElCh	69, 47.128, 175.585
Yxy	39.3820, 0.2386, 0.3788
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278238880 (0xFF00BEA0)
YUV	129.7700, 14.9034, -113.8083
Hunter-Lab	62.7551, -39.2771, 6.3497

Details

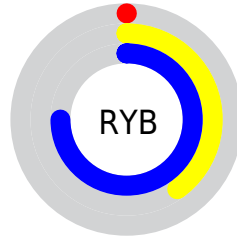
The RYB color **0, 103, 190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. A complement of this color would be **190, 0, 30**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99, 182, 247**, and **0, 75, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 103, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19, 112, 190**.

Distribution



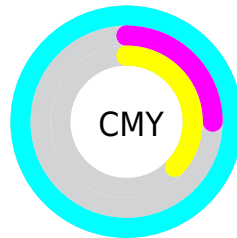
- Red (0%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 0, 103, 190 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 RYB color 0, 103, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



0, 103, 190



0, 103, 190

255, 255, 255



0, 89, 162



99, 182, 247



0, 75, 135



131, 196, 255



0, 61, 109



162, 209, 255



0, 48, 84



193, 224, 255



0, 35, 59



224, 240, 255



0, 25, 38

254, 255, 255




0, 0, 0





0, 103, 190





19, 112, 190

 38, 121, 190


 57, 129, 190


 76, 138, 190

 95, 147, 190

 114, 155, 190

 133, 164, 190

 152, 173, 190

 171, 181, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106, 175, 186



0, 103, 190



0, 98, 204

Triad

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



0, 103, 190



162, 160, 245



232, 177, 99

Complementary

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



0, 103, 190



190, 0, 30

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.



249, 136, 134



0, 103, 190



216, 144, 217

Square

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



0, 103, 190



80, 141, 253



244, 134, 177



133, 200, 81

Rectangle

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



0, 103, 190



0, 103, 228



244, 134, 177



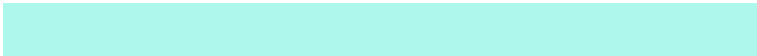
240, 157, 109

Sweetspot

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



0, 103, 190



173, 213, 247



0, 190, 158



80, 104, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



0, 103, 190



0, 134, 247



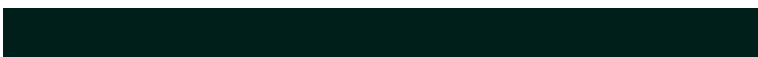
0, 76, 190



85, 90, 94



0, 85, 158



0, 17, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 0, 30



247, 0, 38



190, 94, 0



94, 85, 86



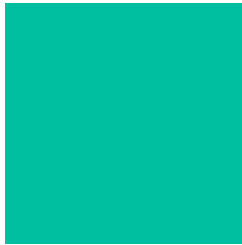
158, 0, 25



31, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 0, 103, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

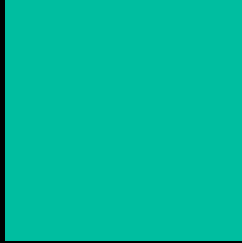
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 0, 103, 190 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](#).

R Y B 0, 103, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 0, 103, 190.

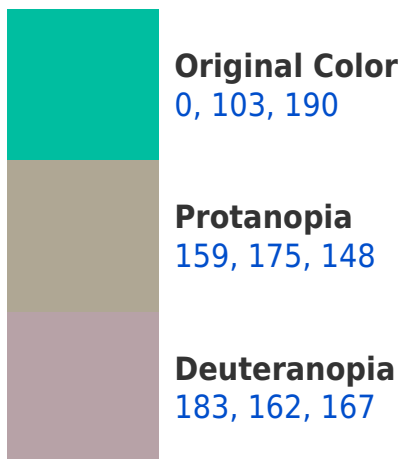


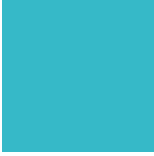
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 0, 103, 190.

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





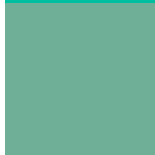
Tritanopia
54, 123, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 103, 190



Protanomaly

111, 150, 175



Deuteranomaly

116, 146, 172



Tritanomaly

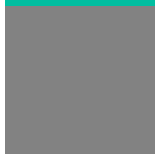
34, 111, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color

0, 103, 190



Achromatopsia

130, 130, 130



Achromatomaly

83, 120, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 0, 103, 190 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, 190, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 190, 160)  
}
```

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, 190, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 190, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 0, 103, 190 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, 190, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 190, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 190, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 190, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 190, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 190,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 0, 103, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 190, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 190,  
160) }
```

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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