

Converting Colors

`RYB(0, 106, 216)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(0, 106, 216) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(0, 106, 216)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00D0D8
RGB	0, 208, 216
RGB Percent	0%, 82%, 85%
CMY	1.0000, 0.1837, 0.1529
CMYK	1.00, 0.04, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	182°, 100%, 42%
HSV	182°, 100%, 85%
XYZ	34.9860, 50.1406, 72.7999
YIQ	146.7200, -126.5360, -41.6080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

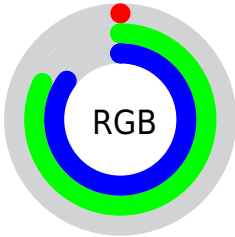
Format	Color
RYB	0, 106, 216
Decimal	53464
CIELab	76.16, -38.89, -16.00
CIELCh	76, 42.049, 202.360
Yxy	50.1406, 0.2215, 0.3175
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278243544 (0xFF00D0D8)
YUV	146.7200, 34.1550, -128.6734
Hunter-Lab	70.8100, -35.7237, -11.3891

Details

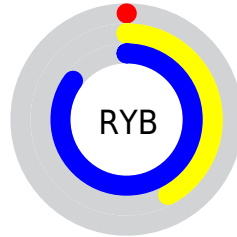
The RYB color **0, 106, 216** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **216, 8, 0**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109, 182, 255**, and **0, 78, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 106, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **22, 117, 216**.

Distribution



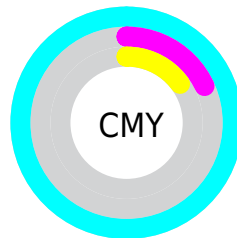
- Red (0%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)




















- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 0, 106, 216 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, 106, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 0, 106, 216	 0, 106, 216
 255, 255, 255	 0, 92, 188
 109, 182, 255	 0, 78, 161
 142, 199, 255	 0, 65, 135
 175, 215, 255	 0, 53, 110
 206, 231, 255	 0, 40, 85
 238, 247, 255	 0, 28, 62
	 0, 17, 40
	 0, 1, 20
	 0, 0, 0

■ 0, 106, 216

■ 22, 117, 216

■ 43, 128, 216

■ 65, 139, 216

■ 86, 150, 216

■ 108, 161, 216

■ 130, 172, 216

■ 151, 183, 216

■ 173, 194, 216

■ 194, 205, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86, 156, 208



0, 106, 216



28, 126, 248

Triad

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



0, 106, 216



227, 167, 236



172, 222, 110

Complementary

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



0, 106, 216



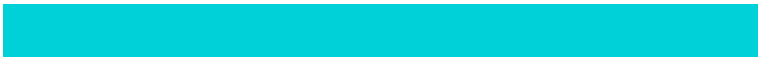
216, 8, 0

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.



250, 190, 128



0, 106, 216



255, 158, 199

Square

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



0, 106, 216



178, 181, 255



255, 159, 160



114, 194, 124

Rectangle

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



0, 106, 216



87, 154, 255



255, 159, 160



220, 233, 114

Sweetspot

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



0, 106, 216



179, 216, 255



0, 209, 216



82, 104, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



0, 106, 216



0, 125, 255



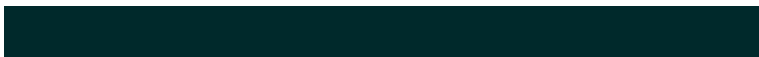
0, 69, 216



96, 102, 107



0, 84, 171



0, 21, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 0, 208



255, 0, 246



190, 216, 0



107, 96, 107



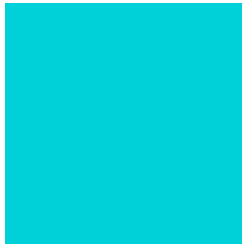
171, 0, 165



43, 0, 42

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 0, 106, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

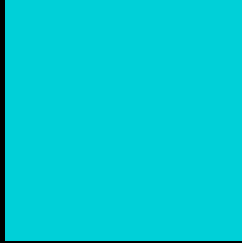
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 106, 216 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, 106, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 0, 106, 216.

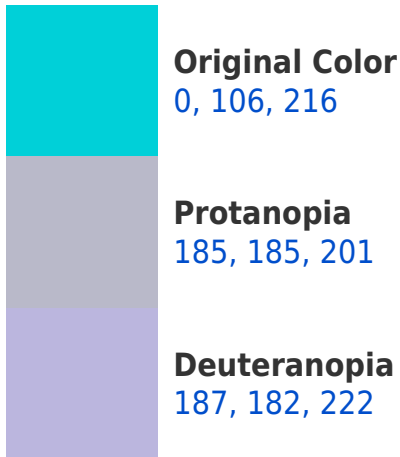


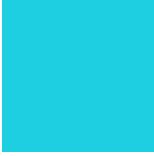
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 0, 106, 216.

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
29, 122, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 106, 216



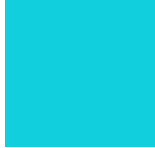
Protanomaly

118, 158, 206



Deuteranomaly

119, 161, 220



Tritanomaly

18, 116, 221

Monochromacy



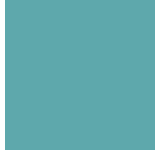
Original Color

0, 106, 216



Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147



Achromatomaly

94, 132, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 0, 106, 216 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, 208, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 208, 216)  
}
```

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, 208, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 208, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 0, 106, 216 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, 208, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 208, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 208, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 208, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 208, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 208,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 0, 106, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 208, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 208,  
216) }
```

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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