

Converting Colors

`RYB(0, 156, 214)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(0, 156, 214) contains.

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Color

`RYB(0, 156, 214)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00D650
RGB	0, 214, 80
RGB Percent	0%, 84%, 31%
CMY	1.0000, 0.1608, 0.6880
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.63, 0.16
HSL	142°, 100%, 42%
HSV	142°, 100%, 84%
XYZ	25.4785, 48.6659, 15.5559
YIQ	134.7380, -84.5300, -87.0420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

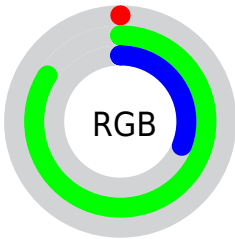
Format	Color
RYB	0, 156, 214
Decimal	54864
CIELab	75.24, -70.90, 52.76
CIELCh	75, 88.376, 143.344
Yxy	48.6659, 0.2840, 0.5425
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278244944 (0xFF00D650)
YUV	134.7380, -26.9858, -118.1652
Hunter-Lab	69.7609, -56.8889, 35.6117

Details

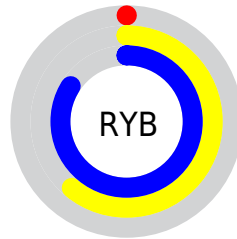
The RYB color **0, 156, 214** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC33**. The color can be described as dark washed green. A complement of this color would be **214, 0, 134**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106, 231, 255**, and **0, 138, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 156, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21, 162, 214**.

Distribution



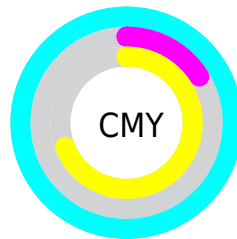
- Red (0%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 0, 156, 214 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, 156, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 0, 156, 214

255, 255, 255

 106, 232, 255

 139, 237, 255

 170, 239, 255

 202, 243, 255

 233, 247, 255

 0, 156, 214

 0, 144, 185

 0, 138, 157

 0, 130, 130

 0, 104, 104


 0, 78, 78


 0, 54, 54


 0, 27, 27


 0, 0, 0


 0, 156, 214


 21, 162, 214


 43, 168, 214


 64, 173, 214

 86, 180, 214

 107, 185, 214

 128, 191, 214

 150, 197, 214

 171, 202, 214

 193, 208, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 200, 39



0, 156, 214



0, 127, 221

Triad

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



0, 156, 214



0, 112, 255



255, 103, 126

Complementary

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



0, 156, 214



214, 0, 134

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, 97, 207



0, 156, 214



141, 165, 255

Square

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



0, 156, 214



0, 117, 255



255, 131, 255



255, 212, 49

Rectangle

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



0, 156, 214



0, 111, 222



255, 131, 255



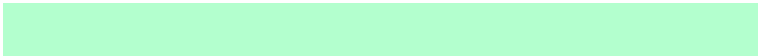
255, 96, 153

Sweetspot

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



0, 156, 214



179, 235, 255



0, 214, 78



82, 116, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



0, 156, 214



0, 186, 255



0, 115, 214



96, 104, 107



0, 124, 171



0, 31, 43

Inverse Universe

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



214, 0, 134



255, 0, 160



214, 0, 29



107, 96, 103



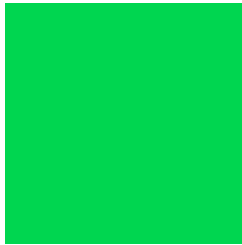
171, 0, 107



43, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 0, 156, 214 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, 156, 214 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](#).

RYB 0, 156, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 0, 156, 214.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 0, 156, 214.

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](#).

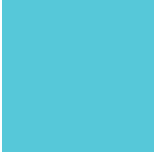
Dichromacy



Original Color
0, 156, 214

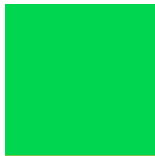
Protanopia
96, 205, 71

Deuteranopia
173, 226, 91



Tritanopia
86, 147, 217

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 156, 214



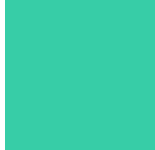
Protanomaly

74, 195, 139



Deuteranomaly

87, 189, 132



Tritanomaly

55, 141, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color

0, 156, 214



Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135



Achromatomaly

86, 143, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 0, 156, 214 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, 214, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 214, 80)  
}
```

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, 214, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 214, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 0, 156, 214 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, 214, 80) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 214, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 214, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 214, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 214, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 214, 80)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 0, 156, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 214, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 214,  
80) }
```

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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