

Converting Colors

`RYB(0, 158, 212)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(0, 158, 212) contains.

RYB(0, 158, 212)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RYB(0, 158, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00D448
RGB	0, 212, 72
RGB Percent	0%, 83%, 28%
CMY	1.0000, 0.1686, 0.7159
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.66, 0.17
HSL	141°, 100%, 42%
HSV	141°, 100%, 83%
XYZ	24.7281, 47.5608, 14.0860
YIQ	132.6520, -81.4120, -88.4840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

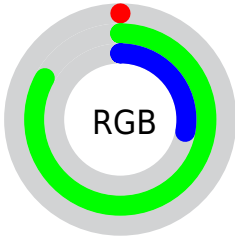
Format	Color
RYB	0, 158, 212
Decimal	54344
CIELab	74.55, -71.10, 54.96
CIElCh	75, 89.865, 142.292
Yxy	47.5608, 0.2863, 0.5506
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278244424 (0xFF00D448)
YUV	132.6520, -29.9014, -116.3358
Hunter-Lab	68.9644, -56.6840, 36.1651

Details

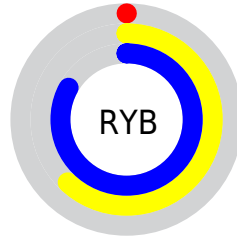
The RYB color **0, 158, 212** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC33**. The color can be described as dark washed green. A complement of this color would be **212, 0, 140**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105, 237, 255**, and **0, 150, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 158, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21, 164, 212**.

Distribution



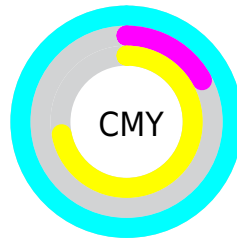
- Red (0%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 0, 158, 212 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, 158, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 0, 158, 212

255, 255, 255

 105, 236, 255

 138, 241, 255

 170, 244, 255

 201, 247, 255

 233, 250, 255

 0, 158, 212

 0, 148, 183

 0, 149, 156

 0, 128, 128

 0, 102, 102


 0, 76, 76


 0, 52, 52


 0, 25, 25


 0, 0, 0


 0, 158, 212


 21, 164, 212


 42, 169, 212

 64, 175, 212

 85, 180, 212

 106, 185, 212

 127, 190, 212

 148, 196, 212

 170, 202, 212

 191, 207, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 197, 36



0, 158, 212



0, 127, 219

Triad

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



0, 158, 212



0, 112, 255



255, 97, 126

Complementary

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



0, 158, 212



212, 0, 140

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, 92, 208



0, 158, 212



130, 161, 255

Square

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



0, 158, 212



0, 117, 255



255, 130, 255



255, 203, 47

Rectangle

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



0, 158, 212



0, 111, 220



255, 130, 255



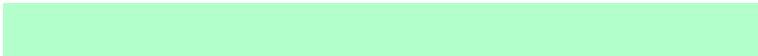
255, 90, 153

Sweetspot

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



0, 158, 212



179, 236, 255



0, 212, 71



82, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



0, 158, 212



0, 190, 255



0, 116, 212



96, 104, 107



0, 128, 171



0, 32, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 0, 140



255, 0, 168



212, 0, 35



107, 96, 103



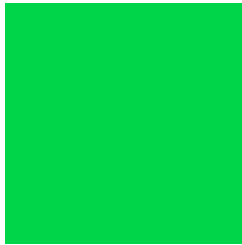
171, 0, 112



43, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 0, 158, 212 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, 158, 212 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, 158, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 0, 158, 212.

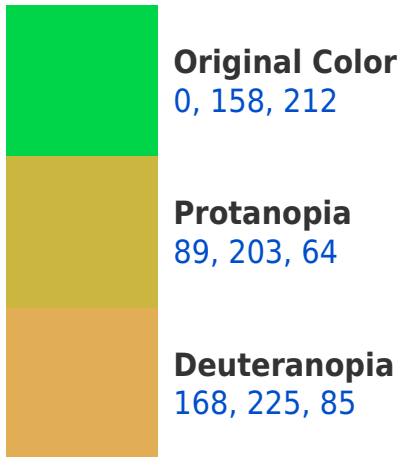


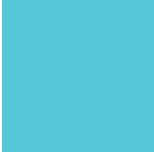
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 0, 158, 212.

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](#).

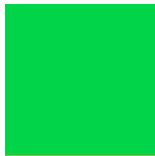
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
86, 146, 214

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 158, 212



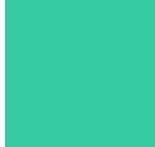
Protanomaly

67, 193, 131



Deuteranomaly

80, 187, 124



Tritanomaly

55, 141, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color

0, 158, 212



Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133



Achromatomaly

85, 143, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 0, 158, 212 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, 212, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 212, 72)  
}
```

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, 212, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 212, 72) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 0, 158, 212 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, 212, 72) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 212, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 212, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 212, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 212, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 212, 72)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 0, 158, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 212, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 212,  
72) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor