

Converting Colors

`RYB(0, 166, 115)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(0, 166, 115) contains.

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Color

`RYB(0, 166, 115)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	33A600
RGB	51, 166, 0
RGB Percent	20%, 65%, 0%
CMY	0.8000, 0.3490, 1.0000
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 1.00, 0.35
HSL	102°, 100%, 33%
HSV	102°, 100%, 65%
XYZ	15.0015, 27.9762, 4.6093
YIQ	112.6910, -15.2540, -76.0060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

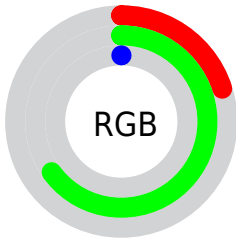
Format	Color
RYB	0, 166, 115
Decimal	3384832
CIELab	59.87, -56.80, 61.10
CIELCh	60, 83.428, 132.912
Yxy	27.9762, 0.3152, 0.5879
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281574912 (0xFF33A600)
YUV	112.6910, -55.5567, -54.1030
Hunter-Lab	52.8926, -41.9356, 31.8580

Details

The RYB color **0, 166, 115** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **115, 0, 166**, and the grayscale version is **113, 113, 113**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73, 222, 180**, and **0, 113, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 166, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17, 166, 121**.

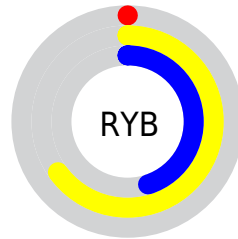
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (65%)

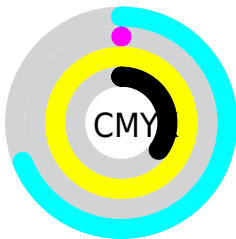
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (45%)

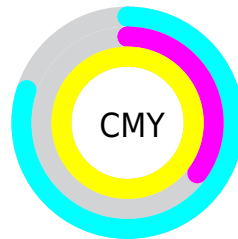


Cyan (69%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (35%)


Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 0, 166, 115 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, 166, 115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 0, 166, 115

 0, 166, 115


255, 255, 255

 0, 139, 139


 73, 222, 180

 0, 113, 113

 101, 251, 207

 0, 87, 87

 128, 255, 209

 0, 62, 62

 156, 255, 207

 0, 40, 40


 184, 255, 205


 0, 0, 0


 213, 255, 213


 242, 255, 242


 0, 166, 115


 17, 166, 121


 33, 166, 125


 50, 166, 131

 66, 166, 135

 83, 166, 141

 100, 166, 146

 116, 166, 150

 133, 166, 156

 149, 166, 160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 151, 6



0, 166, 115



0, 110, 173

Triad

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



0, 166, 115



0, 100, 255



255, 49, 116

Complementary

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



0, 166, 115



115, 0, 166

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.



252, 63, 189



0, 166, 115



0, 92, 255

Square

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



0, 166, 115



0, 102, 244



185, 107, 253



253, 98, 45

Rectangle

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



0, 166, 115



0, 95, 176



185, 107, 253



255, 46, 140

Sweetspot

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



0, 166, 115



152, 217, 197



78, 166, 0



70, 110, 98



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



0, 166, 115



0, 217, 150



0, 141, 166



76, 84, 82



0, 148, 103



0, 20, 14

Inverse Universe

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



115, 0, 166



150, 0, 217



166, 0, 136



82, 76, 84



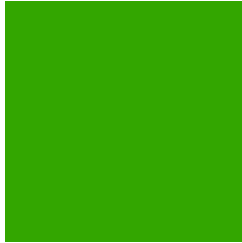
102, 0, 148



14, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 0, 166, 115 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

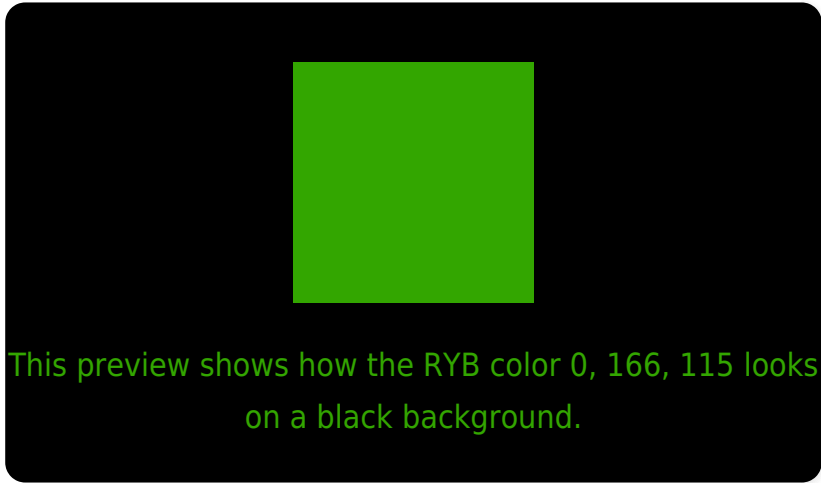
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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 × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 0, 166, 115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 0, 166, 115.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 0, 166, 115.

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, 166, 115

Protanopia
20, 162, 0

Deuteranopia
98, 180, 35



Tritanopia

84, 122, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 166, 115



Protanomaly

0, 152, 30



Deuteranomaly

22, 147, 36



Tritanomaly

72, 134, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

0, 166, 115



Achromatopsia

113, 113, 113



Achromatomaly

72, 132, 114

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 0, 166, 115 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(51, 166, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 166, 0)  
}
```

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(51, 166, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 166, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 0, 166, 115 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(51, 166, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 166, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 166, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 166, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 166, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 166, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 0, 166, 115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 166, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 166,  
0) }
```

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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