

Converting Colors

`RYB(0, 166, 125)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(0, 166, 125) contains.

RYB(0, 166, 125)	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, 166, 125)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	29A600
RGB	41, 166, 0
RGB Percent	16%, 65%, 0%
CMY	0.8392, 0.3490, 1.0000
CMYK	0.75, 0.00, 1.00, 0.35
HSL	105°, 100%, 33%
HSV	105°, 100%, 65%
XYZ	14.5507, 27.7439, 4.5882
YIQ	109.7010, -21.2140, -78.1260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

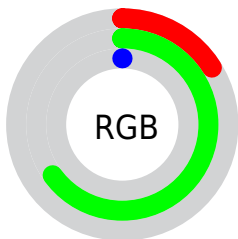
Format	Color
RYB	0, 166, 125
Decimal	2729472
CIELab	59.66, -58.63, 60.85
CIELCh	60, 84.496, 133.938
Yxy	27.7439, 0.3104, 0.5918
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280919552 (0xFF29A600)
YUV	109.7010, -54.0826, -60.2508
Hunter-Lab	52.6724, -42.8664, 31.7061

Details

The RYB color **0, 166, 125** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **125, 0, 166**, and the grayscale version is **110, 110, 110**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73, 222, 186**, and **0, 112, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 166, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17, 166, 129**.

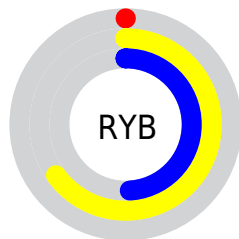
Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (65%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (49%)

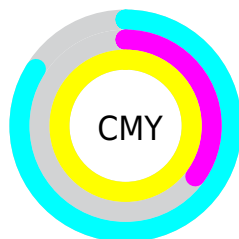


Cyan (75%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (35%)


Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 0, 166, 125 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, 125 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 0, 166, 125

 0, 166, 125


255, 255, 255

 0, 139, 139

 73, 222, 186

 0, 112, 112

 101, 251, 213

 0, 87, 87

 128, 255, 215

 0, 62, 62

 156, 255, 213

 0, 39, 39


 184, 255, 211


 0, 0, 0


 213, 255, 213


 242, 255, 242


 0, 166, 125


 17, 166, 129


 33, 166, 133

 50, 166, 137


 66, 166, 141

 83, 166, 145

 100, 166, 150

 116, 166, 153

 133, 166, 158

 149, 166, 162

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 151, 9



0, 166, 125



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, 125



0, 100, 255



255, 46, 113

Complementary

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



0, 166, 125



125, 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.



254, 59, 187



0, 166, 125



0, 91, 255

Square

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



0, 166, 125



0, 102, 246



188, 105, 252



252, 100, 40

Rectangle

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



0, 166, 125



0, 94, 175



188, 105, 252



255, 41, 137

Sweetspot

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



0, 166, 125



152, 217, 201



56, 166, 0



70, 110, 100



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



0, 166, 125



0, 217, 163



0, 133, 166



76, 84, 82



0, 148, 111



0, 20, 15

Inverse Universe

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



125, 0, 166



163, 0, 217



166, 0, 124



82, 76, 84



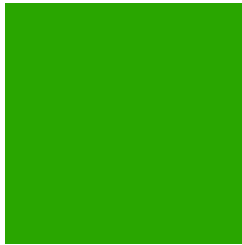
111, 0, 148



15, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 0, 166, 125 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

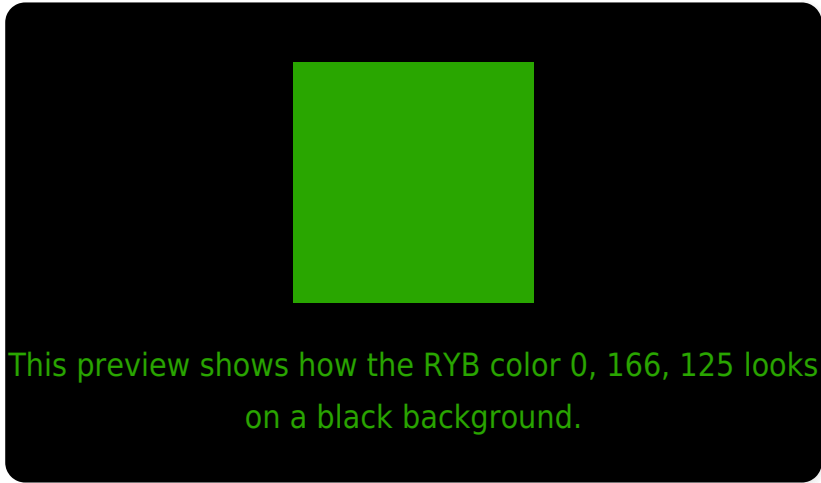
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

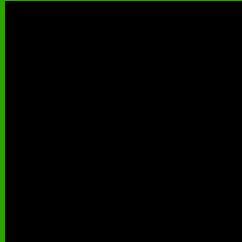
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

R Y B 0, 166, 125 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 0, 166, 125.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 0, 166, 125.

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, 125

Protanopia
20, 161, 0

Deuteranopia
100, 179, 36



Tritanopia
79, 119, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 166, 125



Protanomaly

0, 151, 34



Deuteranomaly

23, 146, 40



Tritanomaly

65, 130, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

0, 166, 125



Achromatopsia

110, 110, 110



Achromatomaly

70, 130, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 0, 166, 125 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(41, 166, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 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(41, 166, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 166, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 0, 166, 125 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(41, 166, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 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(41, 166, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 166, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 166, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 166, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 0, 166, 125 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 166, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 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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