

Converting Colors

`RYB(0, 166, 186)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(0, 166, 186) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(0, 166, 186)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00BA16
RGB	0, 186, 22
RGB Percent	0%, 73%, 9%
CMY	1.0000, 0.2706, 0.9121
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.88, 0.27
HSL	127°, 100%, 36%
HSV	127°, 100%, 73%
XYZ	17.7077, 35.1773, 6.6366
YIQ	111.6900, -58.2120, -90.4360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

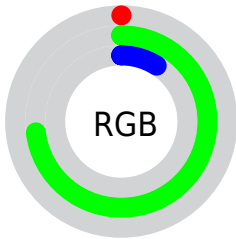
Format	Color
RYB	0, 166, 186
Decimal	47638
CIELab	65.89, -67.39, 62.47
CIELCh	66, 91.894, 137.168
Yxy	35.1773, 0.2975, 0.5910
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278237718 (0xFF00BA16)
YUV	111.6900, -44.2172, -97.9521
Hunter-Lab	59.3105, -50.5005, 34.8831

Details

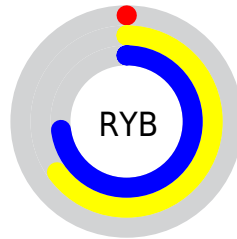
The RYB color **0, 166, 186** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC33**. A complement of this color would be **186, 0, 164**, and the grayscale version is **112, 112, 112**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85, 244, 229**, and **0, 131, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 166, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19, 168, 186**.

Distribution



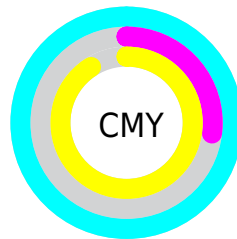
- Red (0%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (9%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 0, 166, 186 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, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 0, 166, 186

 0, 166, 186

255, 255, 255

 0, 158, 158

 86, 244, 230

 0, 131, 131

 113, 255, 236

 0, 104, 104

 141, 255, 233

 0, 79, 79

 169, 255, 230

 0, 55, 55


 198, 255, 229


 0, 29, 29


 227, 255, 227


 0, 0, 0


 0, 166, 186


 19, 168, 186


 37, 170, 186


 56, 173, 186


 74, 174, 186

 93, 176, 186

 112, 178, 186

 130, 180, 186

 149, 182, 186

 167, 183, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 171, 22



0, 166, 186



0, 119, 193

Triad

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



0, 166, 186



0, 106, 255



255, 54, 117

Complementary

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



0, 166, 186



186, 0, 164

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, 60, 199



0, 166, 186



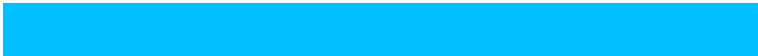
0, 96, 255

Square

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



0, 166, 186



0, 110, 255



220, 111, 255



255, 131, 35

Rectangle

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



0, 166, 186



0, 102, 195



220, 111, 255



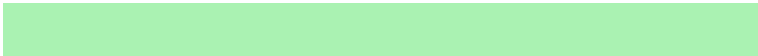
255, 45, 144

Sweetspot

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



0, 166, 186



170, 235, 242



0, 186, 22



78, 117, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



0, 166, 186



0, 216, 242



0, 115, 186



83, 91, 92



0, 139, 156



0, 25, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 0, 164



242, 0, 213



186, 0, 71



92, 83, 91



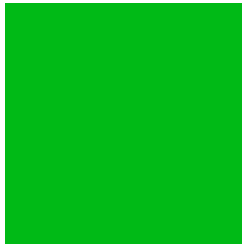
156, 0, 137



28, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 0, 166, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

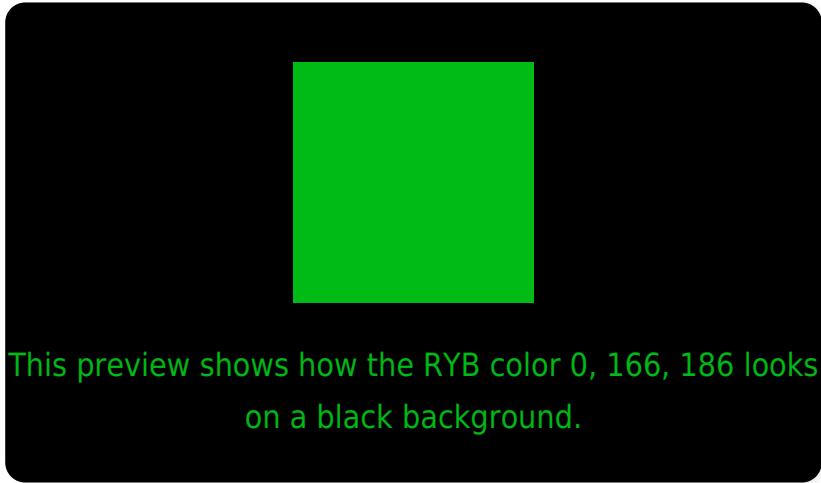
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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, 166, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 0, 166, 186.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 0, 166, 186.

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, 186

Protanopia
35, 179, 12

Deuteranopia
115, 199, 45



Tritanopia
78, 129, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 166, 186



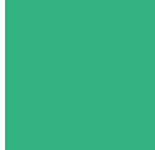
Protanomaly

16, 169, 71



Deuteranomaly

37, 164, 74



Tritanomaly

50, 130, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color

0, 166, 186



Achromatopsia

112, 112, 112



Achromatomaly

71, 132, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 0, 166, 186 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, 186, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 186, 22)  
}
```

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, 186, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 186, 22) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 0, 166, 186 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, 186, 22) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 186, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 186, 22)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 186, 22); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 186, 22);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 186, 22)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 0, 166, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 186, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 186,  
22) }
```

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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