

Converting Colors

`RYB(0, 208, 160)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(0, 208, 160) contains.

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Color

RYB(0, 208, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	30D000
RGB	48, 208, 0
RGB Percent	19%, 82%, 0%
CMY	0.8118, 0.1843, 1.0000
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 1.00, 0.18
HSL	106°, 100%, 41%
HSV	106°, 100%, 82%
XYZ	23.7748, 45.7401, 7.5757
YIQ	136.4480, -28.5920, -98.6080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

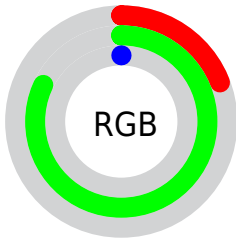
Format	Color
RYB	0, 208, 160
Decimal	3198976
CIELab	73.38, -70.21, 71.84
CIELCh	73, 100.447, 134.342
Yxy	45.7401, 0.3084, 0.5933
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281389056 (0xFF30D000)
YUV	136.4480, -67.2689, -77.5689
Hunter-Lab	67.6314, -55.6061, 40.7007

Details

The RYB color **0, 208, 160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC00**. The color can be described as dark washed green. A complement of this color would be **160, 0, 208**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82, 255, 215**, and **0, 152, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 208, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21, 208, 165**.

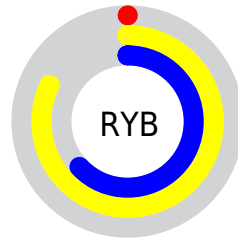
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (82%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (63%)

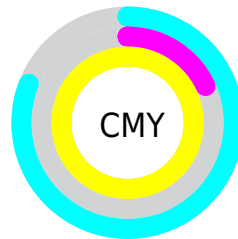


Cyan (77%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 0, 208, 160 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, 208, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 0, 208, 160

 0, 208, 160

255, 255, 255

 0, 180, 180

 82, 255, 215

 0, 152, 152

 112, 255, 213

 0, 125, 125

 140, 255, 210

 0, 98, 98

 169, 255, 208

 0, 73, 73

 198, 255, 205

 0, 49, 49

 228, 255, 228

 0, 20, 20

 0, 0, 0

 0, 208, 160

 21, 208, 165

 42, 208, 170

 62, 208, 174

 83, 208, 179

 104, 208, 184

 125, 208, 189

 146, 208, 194

 166, 208, 198

 187, 208, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

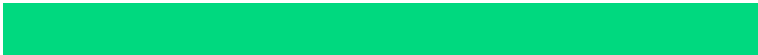
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



0, 190, 13



0, 208, 160



0, 137, 217

Triad

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



0, 208, 160



0, 114, 255



255, 58, 141

Complementary

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



0, 208, 160



160, 0, 208

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, 73, 232



0, 208, 160



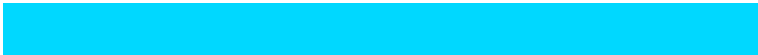
0, 104, 255

Square

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



0, 208, 160



0, 117, 255



236, 131, 255



255, 137, 50

Rectangle

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



0, 208, 160



0, 117, 219



236, 131, 255



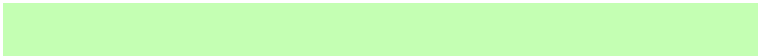
255, 51, 171

Sweetspot

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



0, 208, 160



179, 255, 238



64, 208, 0



82, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



0, 208, 160



0, 255, 196



0, 165, 208



94, 105, 102



0, 168, 129



0, 41, 32

Inverse Universe

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



160, 0, 208



196, 0, 255



208, 0, 153



102, 94, 105



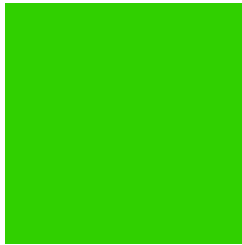
129, 0, 168



31, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 0, 208, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

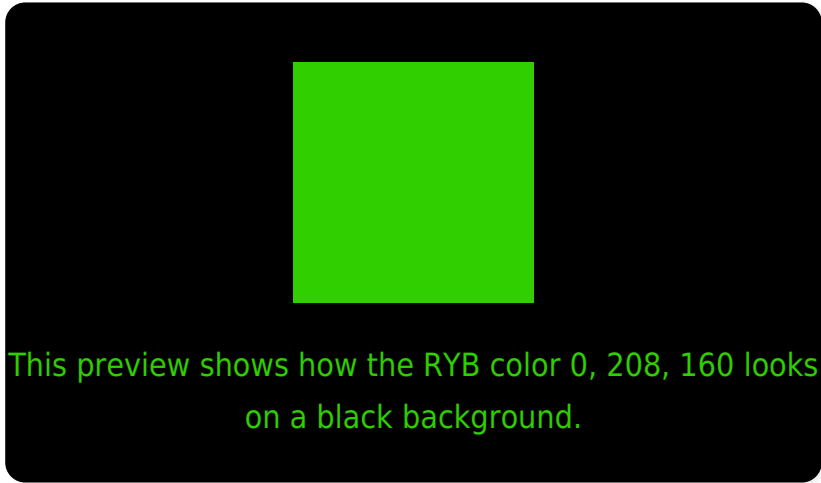
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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](#).

RYB 0, 208, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 0, 208, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 0, 208, 160.

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, 208, 160

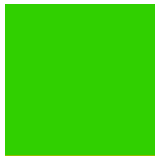
Protanopia
26, 202, 0

Deuteranopia
126, 225, 45



Tritanopia
97, 149, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 208, 160



Protanomaly

0, 190, 44



Deuteranomaly

29, 183, 51



Tritanomaly

79, 161, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color

0, 208, 160



Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136



Achromatomaly

87, 162, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 0, 208, 160 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(48, 208, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 208, 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(48, 208, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 208, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 0, 208, 160 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(48, 208, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 208, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 208, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 208, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 208, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 208, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 0, 208, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 208, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 208,  
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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