

Converting Colors

RGB(106, 158, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(106, 158, 114) contains.

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Color

RGB(106, 158, 114)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A9E72
RGB	106, 158, 114
RGB Percent	42%, 62%, 45%
CMY	0.5843, 0.3804, 0.5529
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.28, 0.38
HSL	129°, 21%, 52%
HSV	129°, 33%, 62%
XYZ	21.2080, 28.7328, 20.3478
YIQ	137.4360, -16.8680, -24.7080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

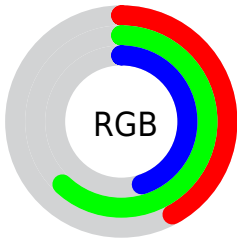
Format	Color
R_{YB}	106, 151, 158
Decimal	6987378
CIE _{Lab}	60.55, -26.67, 17.63
CIE _{LCh}	61, 31.970, 146.534
Yxy	28.7328, 0.3017, 0.4088
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285177458 (0xFF6A9E72)
YUV	137.4360, -11.5539, -27.5694
Hunter-Lab	53.6030, -23.1818, 15.0155

Details

The RGB color **106, 158, 114** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **158, 106, 150**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159, 213, 166**, and **56, 106, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 158, 101**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122, 158, 127**.

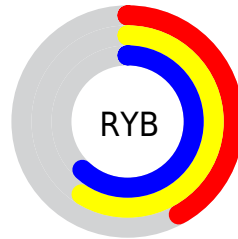
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (62%)

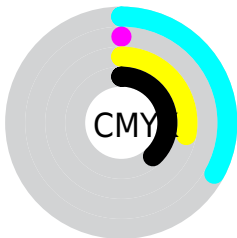
Blue (45%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (62%)

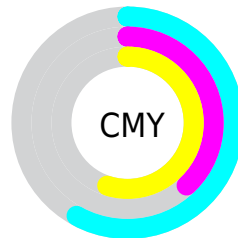


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 106, 158, 114 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 RGB color 106, 158, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 158, 114

255, 255, 255


 159, 213, 166

 186, 241, 193


 214, 255, 221

 243, 255, 250


 106, 158, 114

 81, 132, 89

 56, 106, 66

 31, 82, 43


 3, 58, 22

 0, 36, 0


 0, 4, 0

 0, 0, 0

 106, 158, 114

 90, 158, 101

 106, 158, 114

 122, 158, 127

■ 74, 158, 87

■ 138, 158, 141

■ 59, 158, 74

■ 153, 158, 154

■ 43, 158, 61

■ 169, 158, 167

■ 27, 158, 47

■ 185, 158, 181

■ 11, 158, 34

■ 201, 158, 194

■ 0, 158, 24

■ 217, 158, 208

■ 232, 158, 221

■ 248, 158, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 152, 95



106, 158, 114



70, 161, 142

Triad

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



106, 158, 114



101, 150, 202



201, 126, 122

Complementary

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



106, 158, 114



158, 106, 150

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.



198, 125, 150



106, 158, 114



145, 140, 196

Square

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



106, 158, 114



55, 157, 192



179, 130, 177



190, 133, 100

Rectangle

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



106, 158, 114



47, 161, 161



179, 130, 177



202, 125, 131

Sweetspot

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



106, 158, 114



186, 207, 189



150, 158, 106



92, 105, 94



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



106, 158, 114



126, 207, 138



106, 158, 140



71, 79, 72



0, 143, 22



0, 15, 2

Inverse Universe

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



158, 106, 150



207, 126, 194



158, 106, 124



79, 71, 78



143, 0, 121



15, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 158, 114 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



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 158, 114 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

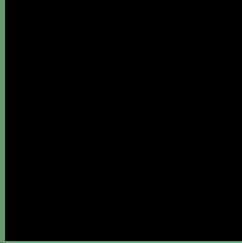
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 106, 158, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 158, 114.

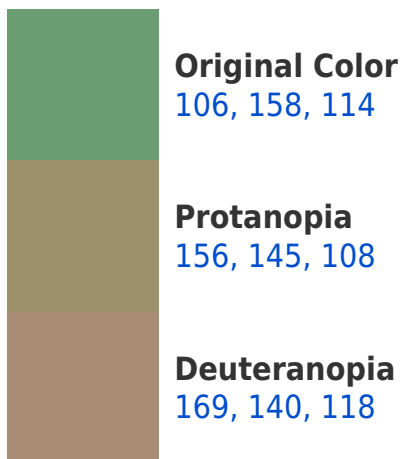



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 158, 114.

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
116, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
106, 158, 114

Protanomaly
138, 150, 110

Deuteranomaly
146, 147, 117

Tritanomaly
112, 154, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color
106, 158, 114

Achromatopsia
137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly
126, 145, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 106, 158, 114 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(106, 158, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 158, 114)  
}
```

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(106, 158, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 158, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 106, 158, 114 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(106, 158, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 158, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 158, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 158, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 158, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 158,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 106, 158, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 158, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
158, 114) }
```

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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