

Converting Colors

RGB(106, 163, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(106, 163, 120) contains.

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Color

RGB(106, 163, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6AA378
RGB	106, 163, 120
RGB Percent	42%, 64%, 47%
CMY	0.5843, 0.3608, 0.5294
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.26, 0.36
HSL	135°, 24%, 53%
HSV	135°, 35%, 64%
XYZ	22.4312, 30.6146, 22.4963
YIQ	141.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

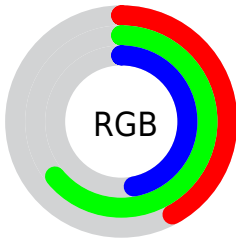
Format	Color
RYB	106, 152, 163
Decimal	6988664
CIELab	62.18, -28.00, 16.56
CIELCh	62, 32.529, 149.398
Yxy	30.6146, 0.2969, 0.4053
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285178744 (0xFF6AA378)
YUV	141.0550, -10.3801, -30.7432
Hunter-Lab	55.3305, -24.4637, 14.6252

Details

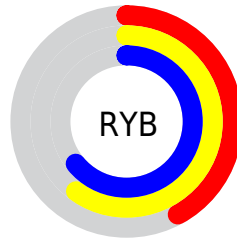
The RGB color **106, 163, 120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **163, 106, 149**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159, 218, 172**, and **55, 111, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 163, 108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122, 163, 132**.

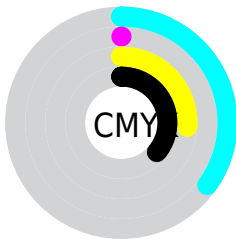
Distribution



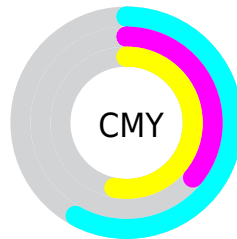
- Red (42%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 106, 163, 120 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, 163, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 163, 120


255, 255, 255


 159, 218, 172

 187, 247, 200

 215, 255, 228

 244, 255, 255

 106, 163, 120

 80, 137, 95

 55, 111, 71

 30, 86, 49


 0, 62, 27

 0, 40, 2

 0, 14, 0

 0, 0, 0

 106, 163, 120

 90, 163, 108

 106, 163, 120


 122, 163, 132


 73, 163, 95

 139, 163, 145

 57, 163, 83


 155, 163, 157


 41, 163, 71


 171, 163, 169


 25, 163, 59

 187, 163, 181

 8, 163, 46

 204, 163, 194

 0, 163, 40

 220, 163, 206

 236, 163, 218

 253, 163, 231

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 157, 99



106, 163, 120



69, 166, 149

Triad

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



106, 163, 120



109, 153, 208



206, 130, 123

Complementary

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



106, 163, 120



163, 106, 149

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.



204, 128, 152



106, 163, 120



153, 143, 200

Square

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



106, 163, 120



61, 161, 199



186, 133, 180



193, 138, 101

Rectangle

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



106, 163, 120



47, 166, 168



186, 133, 180



207, 129, 133

Sweetspot

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



106, 163, 120



190, 212, 196



150, 163, 106



94, 107, 97



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



106, 163, 120



123, 212, 145



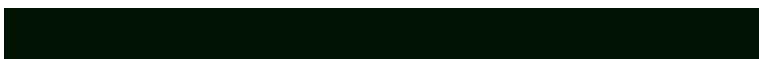
106, 163, 148



73, 82, 75



0, 145, 36



0, 18, 4

Inverse Universe

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



163, 106, 149



212, 123, 190



163, 106, 121



82, 73, 80



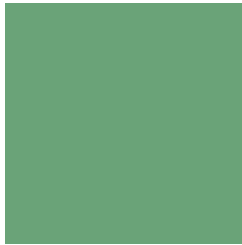
145, 0, 110



18, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 163, 120 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



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 163, 120 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 ✓ Pass

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

RGB 106, 163, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 163, 120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 163, 120.

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, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

106, 163, 120

Protanomaly

140, 154, 116

Deuteranomaly

149, 151, 123

Tritanomaly

112, 159, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color

106, 163, 120

Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly

128, 149, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 106, 163, 120 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, 163, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 163, 120)  
}
```

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, 163, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 163, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 106, 163, 120 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, 163, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 163, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 163, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 163, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 163, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 163,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 106, 163, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 163, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
163, 120) }
```

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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