

Converting Colors

RGB(106, 170, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(106, 170, 132) contains.

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Color

RGB(106, 170, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6AAA84
RGB	106, 170, 132
RGB Percent	42%, 67%, 52%
CMY	0.5843, 0.3333, 0.4824
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.22, 0.33
HSL	144°, 27%, 54%
HSV	144°, 38%, 67%
XYZ	24.4834, 33.4796, 27.0016
YIQ	146.5320, -25.9460, -25.3860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

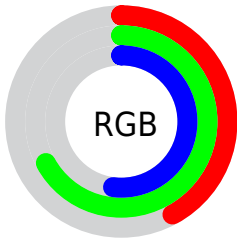
Format	Color
RYB	106, 152, 170
Decimal	6990468
CIELab	64.55, -29.05, 13.22
CIELCh	65, 31.917, 155.528
Yxy	33.4796, 0.2882, 0.3940
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285180548 (0xFF6AAA84)
YUV	146.5320, -7.1643, -35.5466
Hunter-Lab	57.8615, -25.7275, 12.8349

Details

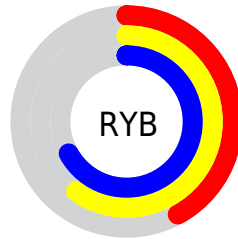
The RGB color **106, 170, 132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **170, 106, 144**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160, 226, 185**, and **54, 117, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 170, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123, 170, 142**.

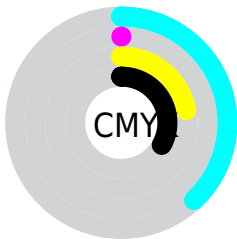
Distribution



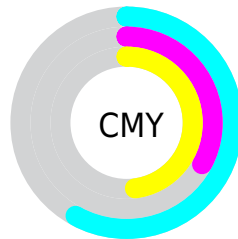
- Red (42%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 106, 170, 132 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, 170, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 170, 132

255, 255, 255


 160, 226, 185


 187, 254, 213

 216, 255, 241

 244, 255, 255

 106, 170, 132


 80, 143, 107

 54, 117, 82

 28, 92, 59


 0, 68, 37

 0, 45, 17

 0, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 106, 170, 132

 89, 170, 122

 106, 170, 132

 123, 170, 142

■ 72, 170, 112

■ 140, 170, 152

■ 55, 170, 102

■ 157, 170, 162

■ 38, 170, 92

■ 174, 170, 172

■ 21, 170, 82

■ 191, 170, 182

■ 4, 170, 71

■ 208, 170, 193

■ 0, 170, 69

■ 225, 170, 203

■ 242, 170, 213

■ 255, 170, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 165, 109



106, 170, 132



72, 172, 161

Triad

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



106, 170, 132



126, 157, 213



210, 138, 125

Complementary

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



106, 170, 132



170, 106, 144

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.



212, 135, 152



106, 170, 132



167, 147, 203

Square

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



106, 170, 132



81, 166, 208



197, 138, 181



196, 147, 105

Rectangle

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



106, 170, 132



56, 172, 180



197, 138, 181



213, 136, 133

Sweetspot

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



106, 170, 132



197, 222, 207



144, 170, 106



98, 112, 104



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



106, 170, 132



122, 222, 163



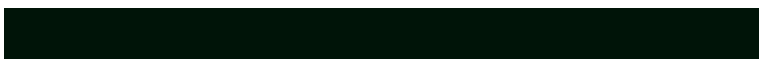
106, 170, 164



76, 84, 79



0, 148, 60



0, 20, 8

Inverse Universe

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



170, 106, 144



222, 122, 181



170, 106, 112



84, 76, 81



148, 0, 88



20, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 170, 132 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, 170, 132 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, 170, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 170, 132.

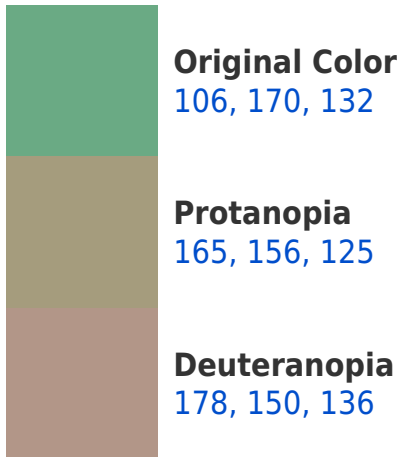



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 170, 132.

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, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

106, 170, 132

Protanomaly

144, 161, 128

Deuteranomaly

152, 157, 135

Tritanomaly

112, 166, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

106, 170, 132

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

132, 155, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 106, 170, 132 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, 170, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 170, 132)  
}
```

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, 170, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 170, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 106, 170, 132 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, 170, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 170, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 170, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 170, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 170, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 170,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 106, 170, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 170, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
170, 132) }
```

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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