

Converting Colors

RGB(106, 200, 113)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(106, 200, 113) contains.

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Color

RGB(106, 200, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6AC871
RGB	106, 200, 113
RGB Percent	42%, 78%, 44%
CMY	0.5843, 0.2157, 0.5569
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.43, 0.22
HSL	124°, 46%, 60%
HSV	124°, 47%, 78%
XYZ	29.5788, 45.5650, 22.8587
YIQ	161.9760, -28.0970, -46.9850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

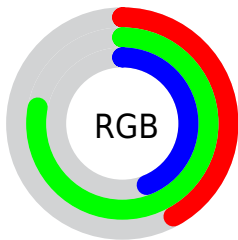
Format	Color
RYB	106, 193, 200
Decimal	6998129
CIELab	73.26, -45.92, 35.03
CIELCh	73, 57.758, 142.659
Yxy	45.5650, 0.3018, 0.4649
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285188209 (0xFF6AC871)
YUV	161.9760, -24.1452, -49.0910
Hunter-Lab	67.5018, -39.9109, 27.1734

Details

The RGB color **106, 200, 113** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **200, 106, 193**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162, 255, 166**, and **48, 145, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 200, 94**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126, 200, 132**.

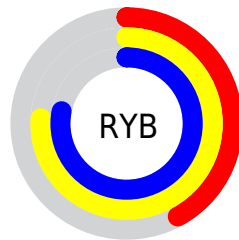
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (78%)

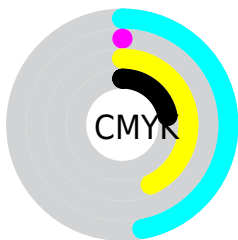
Blue (44%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (78%)

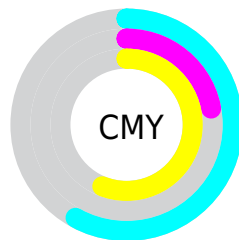


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 106, 200, 113 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, 200, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 200, 113

255, 255, 255

 162, 255, 166

 191, 255, 193


 220, 255, 222

 250, 255, 250

 106, 200, 113

 78, 172, 88

 48, 145, 63

 4, 119, 39

 0, 93, 13

 0, 69, 0

 0, 46, 0

 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 106, 200, 113

 106, 200, 113

 86, 200, 94

 126, 200, 132

 66, 200, 76

 146, 200, 150

 46, 200, 57

 166, 200, 169

 26, 200, 39

 186, 200, 187

 6, 200, 20

 206, 200, 206

 0, 200, 15

 226, 200, 224

 246, 200, 243

 255, 200, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 189, 77



106, 200, 113



0, 205, 165

Triad

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



106, 200, 113



0, 190, 255



255, 137, 142

Complementary

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



106, 200, 113



200, 106, 193

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, 135, 195



106, 200, 113



161, 171, 255

Square

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



106, 200, 113



0, 201, 255



232, 150, 245



255, 153, 97

Rectangle

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



106, 200, 113



0, 206, 201



232, 150, 245



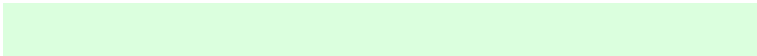
255, 134, 159

Sweetspot

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



106, 200, 113



219, 255, 222



194, 200, 106



106, 128, 107



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



106, 200, 113



112, 255, 123



106, 200, 159



90, 99, 90



0, 163, 12



0, 36, 3

Inverse Universe

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



200, 106, 193



255, 112, 244



200, 106, 147



99, 90, 99



163, 0, 151



36, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 200, 113 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

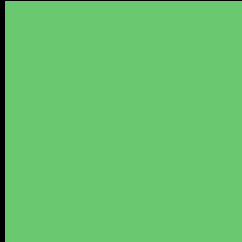
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 113 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

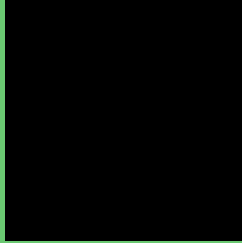
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 200, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 200, 113.

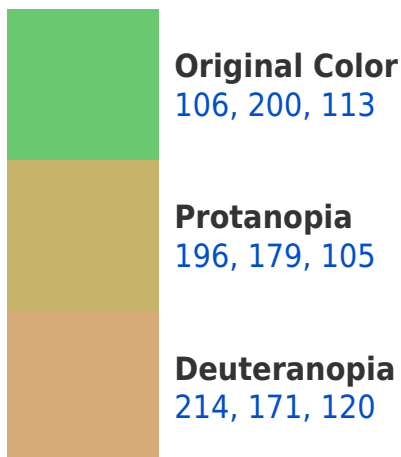


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 200, 113.

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
126, 189, 205

Trichromacy



Original Color

106, 200, 113



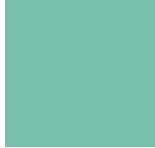
Protanomaly

163, 187, 108



Deuteranomaly

175, 182, 117



Tritanomaly

119, 193, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color

106, 200, 113



Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162



Achromatomaly

142, 176, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 106, 200, 113 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, 200, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 200, 113)  
}
```

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, 200, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 200, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 106, 200, 113 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, 200, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 200, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 200, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 200, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 200, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 200,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 106, 200, 113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 200, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
200, 113) }
```

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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