

Converting Colors

RGB(106, 200, 124)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(106, 200, 124) contains.

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Color

RGB(106, 200, 124)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6AC87C
RGB	106, 200, 124
RGB Percent	42%, 78%, 49%
CMY	0.5843, 0.2157, 0.5137
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.38, 0.22
HSL	131°, 46%, 60%
HSV	131°, 47%, 78%
XYZ	30.2362, 45.8280, 26.3208
YIQ	163.2300, -31.6280, -43.5640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

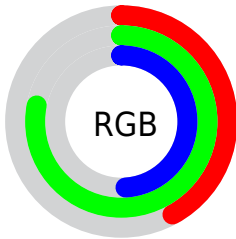
Format	Color
RYB	106, 185, 200
Decimal	6998140
CIELab	73.43, -44.17, 29.61
CIELCh	73, 53.173, 146.163
Yxy	45.8280, 0.2953, 0.4476
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285188220 (0xFF6AC87C)
YUV	163.2300, -19.3404, -50.1907
Hunter-Lab	67.6964, -38.7425, 24.3351

Details

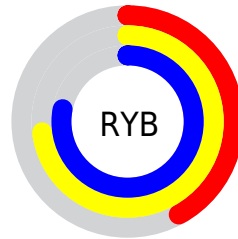
The RGB color **106, 200, 124** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **200, 106, 182**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162, 255, 177**, and **48, 145, 74** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 200, 108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126, 200, 140**.

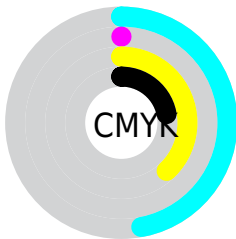
Distribution



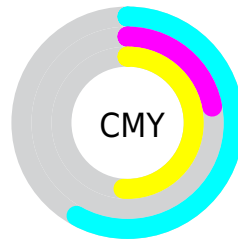
- Red (42%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 106, 200, 124 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, 124 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 200, 124

255, 255, 255


 162, 255, 177

 191, 255, 205


 220, 255, 233

 249, 255, 255

 106, 200, 124

 78, 172, 99

 48, 145, 74

 6, 119, 50

 0, 93, 27

 0, 69, 3

 0, 46, 0

 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 106, 200, 124

 106, 200, 124

 86, 200, 108

 126, 200, 140

 66, 200, 92

 146, 200, 156

 46, 200, 75

 166, 200, 173

 26, 200, 59

 186, 200, 189

 6, 200, 43

 206, 200, 205

 0, 200, 38

 226, 200, 221

 246, 200, 237

 255, 200, 253

 255, 200, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 190, 89



106, 200, 124



0, 205, 172

Triad

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



106, 200, 124



72, 187, 255



255, 143, 140

Complementary

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



106, 200, 124



200, 106, 182

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, 140, 189



106, 200, 124



174, 170, 255

Square

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



106, 200, 124



0, 199, 255



235, 151, 235



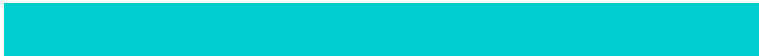
251, 158, 100

Rectangle

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



106, 200, 124



0, 205, 206



235, 151, 235



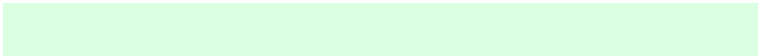
255, 140, 156

Sweetspot

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



106, 200, 124



219, 255, 226



183, 200, 106



106, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



106, 200, 124



112, 255, 140



106, 200, 170



90, 99, 91



0, 163, 31



0, 36, 7

Inverse Universe

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



200, 106, 182



255, 112, 228



200, 106, 136



99, 90, 98



163, 0, 132



36, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 200, 124 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

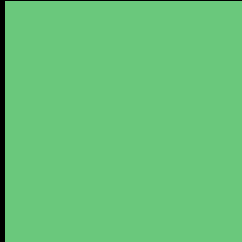
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 124 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

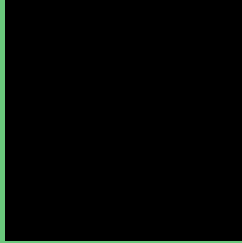
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 124 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 200, 124.

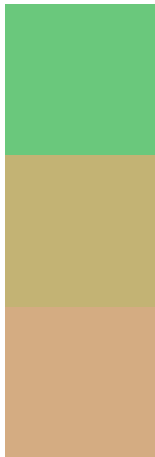


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 200, 124.

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](#).

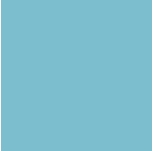
Dichromacy



Original Color
106, 200, 124

Protanopia
195, 179, 116

Deuteranopia
212, 172, 130



Tritanopia
124, 190, 205

Trichromacy



Original Color

106, 200, 124



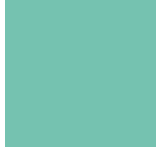
Protanomaly

163, 187, 119



Deuteranomaly

173, 182, 128



Tritanomaly

117, 194, 176

Monochromacy



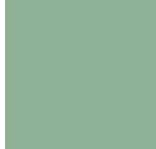
Original Color

106, 200, 124



Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163



Achromatomaly

142, 176, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 106, 200, 124 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, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 200, 124)  
}
```

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, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 200, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 106, 200, 124 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, 124) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 200, 124) }
```

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, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 200, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 200, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 200,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 106, 200, 124 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, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
200, 124) }
```

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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