

Converting Colors

RGB(106, 200, 130)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(106, 200, 130) contains.

RGB(106, 200, 130)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(106, 200, 130)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6AC882
RGB	106, 200, 130
RGB Percent	42%, 78%, 51%
CMY	0.5843, 0.2157, 0.4902
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.35, 0.22
HSL	135°, 46%, 60%
HSV	135°, 47%, 78%
XYZ	30.6274, 45.9844, 28.3807
YIQ	163.9140, -33.5540, -41.6980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

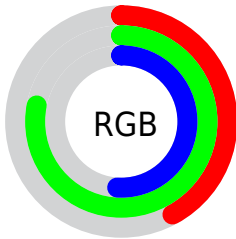
Format	Color
RYB	106, 181, 200
Decimal	6998146
CIELab	73.54, -43.14, 26.61
CIELCh	74, 50.689, 148.328
Yxy	45.9844, 0.2917, 0.4380
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285188226 (0xFF6AC882)
YUV	163.9140, -16.7196, -50.7906
Hunter-Lab	67.8118, -38.0507, 22.6541

Details

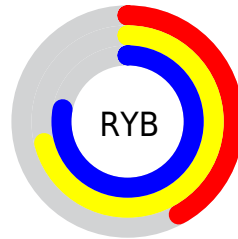
The RGB color **106, 200, 130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **200, 106, 176**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162, 255, 183**, and **48, 145, 80** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 200, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126, 200, 145**.

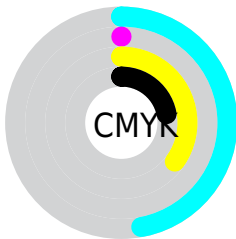
Distribution



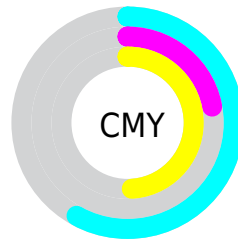
- Red (42%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 106, 200, 130 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, 130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 200, 130

255, 255, 255


 162, 255, 183

 191, 255, 211


 220, 255, 240

 249, 255, 255

 106, 200, 130

 78, 172, 104

 48, 145, 80

 7, 119, 56

 0, 94, 33

 0, 69, 10

 0, 46, 0

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 106, 200, 130

 106, 200, 130

■ 86, 200, 115

■ 126, 200, 145

■ 66, 200, 100

■ 146, 200, 160

■ 46, 200, 85

■ 166, 200, 175

■ 26, 200, 70

■ 186, 200, 190

■ 6, 200, 56

■ 206, 200, 204

■ 0, 200, 51

■ 226, 200, 219

■ 246, 200, 234

■ 255, 200, 249

■ 255, 200, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 191, 96



106, 200, 130



0, 204, 176

Triad

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



106, 200, 130



93, 186, 255



255, 146, 139

Complementary

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



106, 200, 130



200, 106, 176

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, 142, 185



106, 200, 130



180, 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, 130



0, 198, 255



236, 152, 230



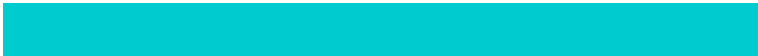
247, 160, 102

Rectangle

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



106, 200, 130



0, 204, 208



236, 152, 230



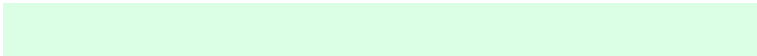
255, 143, 154

Sweetspot

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



106, 200, 130



219, 255, 228



177, 200, 106



106, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



106, 200, 130



112, 255, 149



106, 200, 177



90, 99, 92



0, 163, 42



0, 36, 9

Inverse Universe

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



200, 106, 176



255, 112, 219



200, 106, 130



99, 90, 97



163, 0, 122



36, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 200, 130 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, 130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

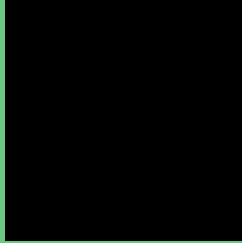
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 200, 130.

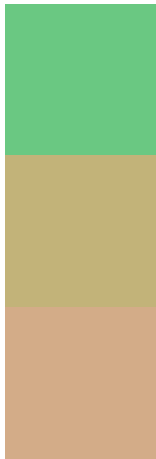


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 200, 130.

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](#).

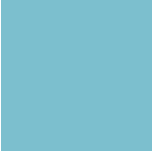
Dichromacy



Original Color
106, 200, 130

Protanopia
194, 179, 121

Deuteranopia
211, 172, 136



Tritanopia
124, 191, 206

Trichromacy



Original Color

106, 200, 130



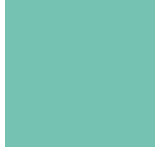
Protanomaly

162, 187, 124



Deuteranomaly

173, 182, 134



Tritanomaly

117, 194, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color

106, 200, 130



Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164



Achromatomaly

143, 177, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 106, 200, 130 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, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 200, 130)  
}
```

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, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 200, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 106, 200, 130 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, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 200, 130) }
```

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, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 200, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 200, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 200,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 106, 200, 130 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, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
200, 130) }
```

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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