

Converting Colors

RGB(106, 200, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(106, 200, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(106, 200, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6AC8A6
RGB	106, 200, 166
RGB Percent	42%, 78%, 65%
CMY	0.5843, 0.2157, 0.3490
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.17, 0.22
HSL	158°, 46%, 60%
HSV	158°, 47%, 78%
XYZ	33.4811, 47.1259, 43.4080
YIQ	168.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

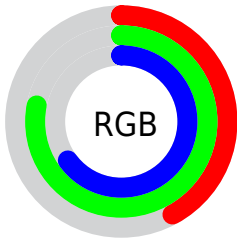
Format	Color
R _{YB}	106, 163, 200
Decimal	6998182
CIE Lab	74.27, -35.97, 8.44
CIE LCh	74, 36.952, 166.795
Yxy	47.1259, 0.2700, 0.3800
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285188262 (0xFF6AC8A6)
YUV	168.0180, -0.9949, -54.3898
Hunter-Lab	68.6483, -33.0767, 10.5633

Details

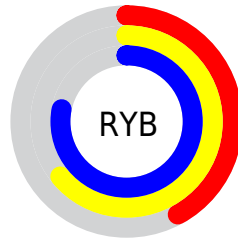
The RGB color **106, 200, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **200, 106, 140**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162, 255, 221**, and **48, 145, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 200, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126, 200, 173**.

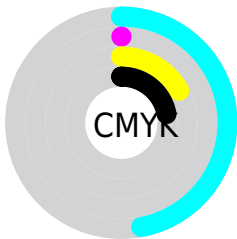
Distribution



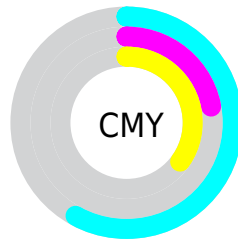
- Red (42%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 106, 200, 166 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, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 200, 166

255, 255, 255


 162, 255, 221


 191, 255, 250


 220, 255, 255

 249, 255, 255

 106, 200, 166

 78, 172, 140


 48, 145, 114

 5, 119, 90

 0, 94, 66

 0, 70, 44

 0, 46, 23

 0, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 106, 200, 166

 106, 200, 166

■ 86, 200, 159

■ 126, 200, 173

■ 66, 200, 152

■ 146, 200, 180

■ 46, 200, 144

■ 166, 200, 188

■ 26, 200, 137

■ 186, 200, 195

■ 6, 200, 130

■ 206, 200, 202

■ 0, 200, 128

■ 226, 200, 209

■ 246, 200, 217

■ 255, 200, 224

■ 255, 200, 231

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 195, 135



106, 200, 166



66, 201, 201

Triad

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



106, 200, 166



165, 179, 247



242, 164, 135

Complementary

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



106, 200, 166



200, 106, 140

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.



250, 157, 165



106, 200, 166



210, 167, 229

Square

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



106, 200, 166



110, 190, 248



240, 158, 199



219, 175, 117

Rectangle

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



106, 200, 166



56, 199, 222



240, 158, 199



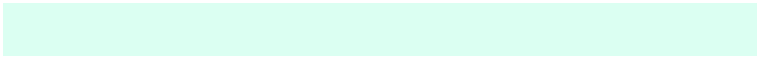
246, 161, 144

Sweetspot

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



106, 200, 166



219, 255, 242



140, 200, 106



106, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



106, 200, 166



112, 255, 203



106, 187, 200



90, 99, 96



0, 163, 104



0, 36, 23

Inverse Universe

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



200, 106, 140



255, 112, 164



200, 119, 106



99, 90, 93



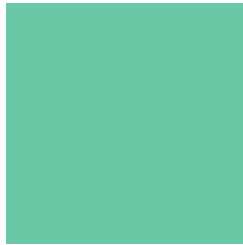
163, 0, 59



36, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 200, 166 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, 166 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

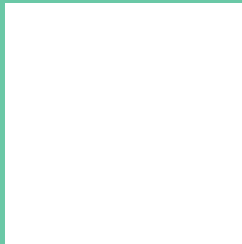
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 106, 200, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 200, 166.

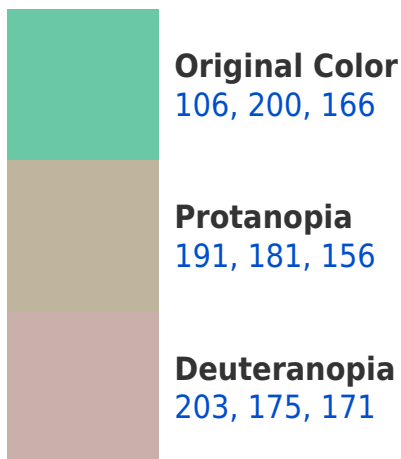


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 200, 166.

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](#).

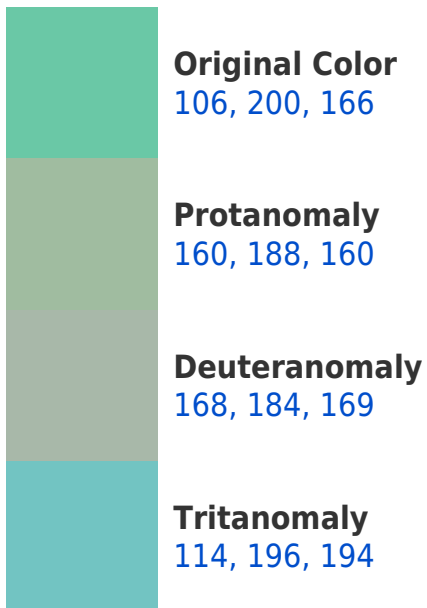
Dichromacy



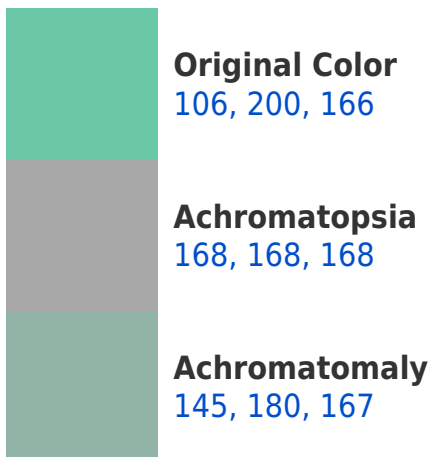


Tritanopia
118, 194, 210

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 106, 200, 166 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, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 200, 166)  
}
```

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, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 200, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 106, 200, 166 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, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 200, 166) }
```

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, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 200, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 200, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 200,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 106, 200, 166 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, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
200, 166) }
```

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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