

Converting Colors

RGB(106, 202, 202)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(106, 202, 202) contains.

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Color

RGB(106, 202, 202)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6ACACA
RGB	106, 202, 202
RGB Percent	42%, 79%, 79%
CMY	0.5843, 0.2078, 0.2078
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	180°, 48%, 60%
HSV	180°, 48%, 79%
XYZ	37.7251, 49.5695, 63.4567
YIQ	173.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

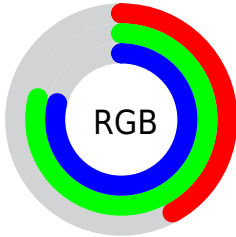
Format	Color
RYB	106, 154, 202
Decimal	6998730
CIELab	75.80, -28.26, -8.78
CIELCh	76, 29.587, 197.253
Yxy	49.5695, 0.2502, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285188810 (0xFF6ACACA)
YUV	173.2960, 14.1511, -59.0186
Hunter-Lab	70.4056, -27.5651, -4.1542

Details

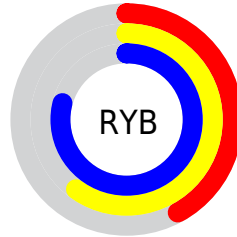
The RGB color **106, 202, 202** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **202, 106, 106**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 255, 255**, and **44, 148, 148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 202, 202**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126, 202, 202**.

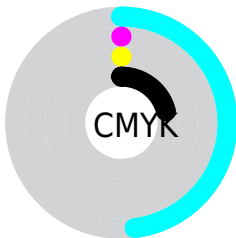
Distribution



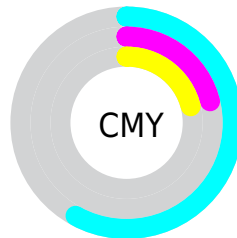
- Red (42%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 106, 202, 202 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, 202, 202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 106, 202, 202

 106, 202, 202

255, 255, 255

 77, 174, 175

 163, 255, 255

 44, 148, 148

 193, 255, 255

 0, 121, 122

 222, 255, 255

 0, 96, 97

 252, 255, 255

 0, 72, 74

 0, 49, 51

 0, 29, 30

 0, 0, 4

 0, 0, 0

 106, 202, 202

 106, 202, 202

 86, 202, 202

 126, 202, 202

 66, 202, 202

 146, 202, 202

 45, 202, 202

 167, 202, 202

 25, 202, 202

 187, 202, 202

 5, 202, 202

 207, 202, 202

 0, 202, 202

 227, 202, 202

 247, 202, 202

 255, 202, 202

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 201, 174



106, 202, 202



107, 199, 226

Triad

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



106, 202, 202



210, 175, 224



217, 181, 134

Complementary

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



106, 202, 202



202, 106, 106

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.



236, 172, 148



106, 202, 202



234, 168, 200

Square

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



106, 202, 202



175, 184, 239



242, 167, 172



190, 190, 134

Rectangle

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



106, 202, 202



124, 195, 236



242, 167, 172



224, 178, 137

Sweetspot

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



106, 202, 202



219, 255, 255



106, 202, 106



106, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



106, 202, 202



110, 255, 255



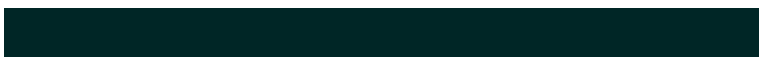
106, 154, 202



92, 102, 102



0, 166, 166



0, 38, 38

Inverse Universe

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



202, 106, 202



255, 110, 255



202, 154, 106



102, 92, 102



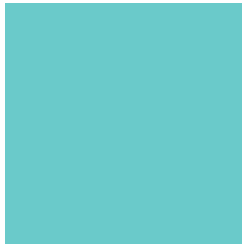
166, 0, 166



38, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 202, 202 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

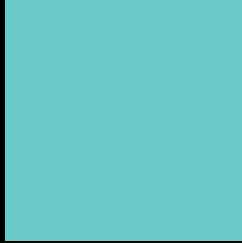
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 202, 202 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, 202, 202 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 202, 202.

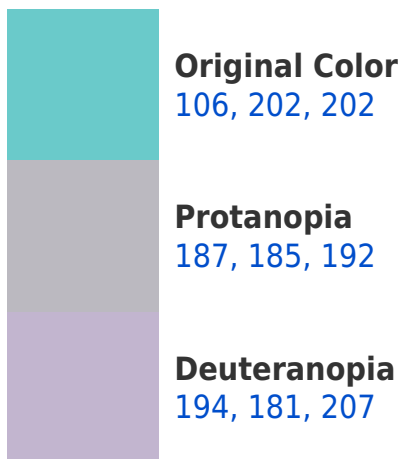


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 202, 202.

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
111, 200, 216

Trichromacy



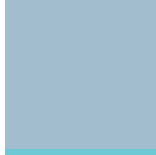
Original Color

106, 202, 202



Protanomaly

158, 191, 196



Deuteranomaly

162, 189, 205



Tritanomaly

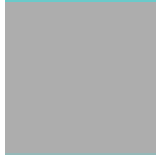
109, 201, 211

Monochromacy



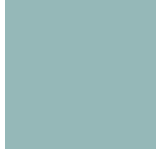
Original Color

106, 202, 202



Achromatopsia

173, 173, 173



Achromatomaly

149, 184, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 106, 202, 202 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, 202, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 202, 202)  
}
```

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, 202, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 202, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 106, 202, 202 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, 202, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 202, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 202, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 202, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 202, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 202,  
202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 106, 202, 202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 202, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
202, 202) }
```

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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