

Converting Colors

RGB(106, 204, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(106, 204, 213) contains.

RGB(106, 204, 213)	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, 204, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6ACCD5
RGB	106, 204, 213
RGB Percent	42%, 80%, 84%
CMY	0.5843, 0.2000, 0.1647
CMYK	0.50, 0.04, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	185°, 56%, 63%
HSV	185°, 50%, 84%
XYZ	39.5470, 51.0540, 70.7209
YIQ	175.7240, -61.2970, -17.9770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

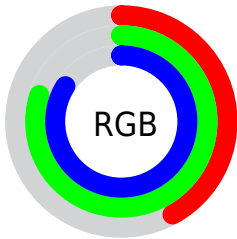
Format	Color
R _{YB}	106, 157, 213
Decimal	6999253
CIE Lab	76.71, -26.34, -13.36
CIE LCh	77, 29.537, 206.885
Yxy	51.0540, 0.2451, 0.3165
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285189333 (0xFF6ACCD5)
YUV	175.7240, 18.3771, -61.1479
Hunter-Lab	71.4521, -26.2458, -8.6668

Details

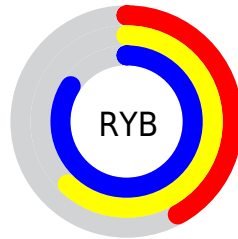
The RGB color **106, 204, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 115, 106**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164, 255, 255**, and **42, 150, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85, 202, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127, 206, 213**.

Distribution



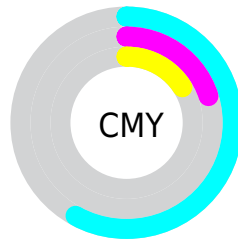
- Red (42%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 106, 204, 213 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, 204, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 204, 213

255, 255, 255


 164, 255, 255


 193, 255, 255

 223, 255, 255

253, 255, 255

 106, 204, 213

 76, 176, 185

 42, 150, 158

 0, 123, 132

 0, 98, 107

 0, 74, 83

 0, 51, 60

 0, 32, 38

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

■ 106, 204, 213

■ 106, 204, 213

■ 85, 202, 213

■ 127, 206, 213

■ 63, 200, 213

■ 149, 208, 213

■ 42, 199, 213

■ 170, 209, 213

■ 21, 197, 213

■ 191, 211, 213

■ 0, 195, 213

■ 213, 213, 213

■ 234, 215, 213

■ 255, 217, 213

■ 255, 218, 213

■ 255, 220, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 204, 185



106, 204, 213



117, 200, 234

Triad

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



106, 204, 213



222, 174, 220



212, 187, 135

Complementary

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



106, 204, 213



213, 115, 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.



233, 177, 145



106, 204, 213



241, 169, 193

Square

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



106, 204, 213



190, 183, 238



244, 171, 166



183, 195, 140

Rectangle

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



106, 204, 213



138, 195, 242



244, 171, 166



220, 183, 137

Sweetspot

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



106, 204, 213



217, 252, 255



106, 213, 115



105, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



106, 204, 213



102, 242, 255



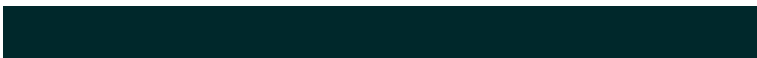
106, 151, 213



96, 106, 107



0, 156, 171



0, 40, 43

Inverse Universe

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



213, 106, 204



255, 102, 242



213, 168, 106



107, 96, 106



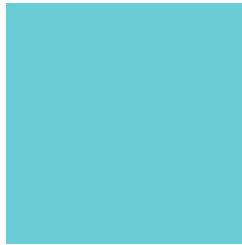
171, 0, 156



43, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 204, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

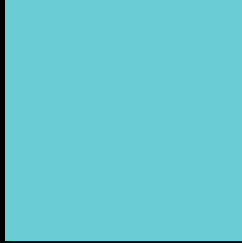
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 204, 213 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

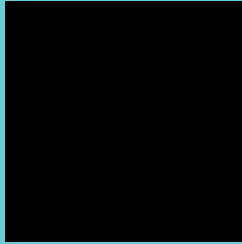
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 204, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 204, 213.

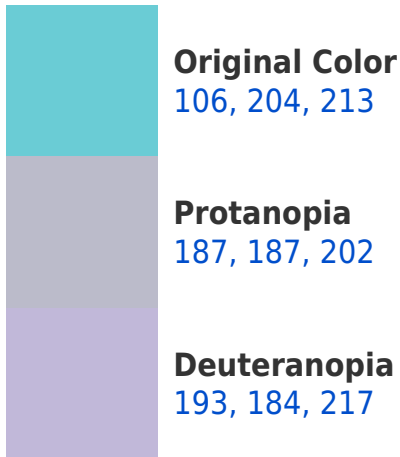


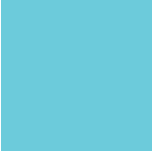
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 204, 213.

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](#).

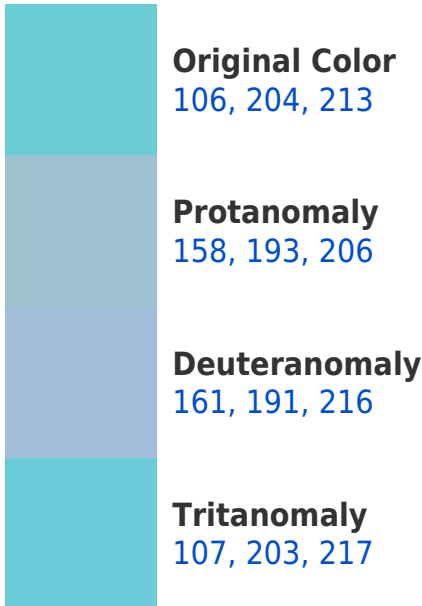
Dichromacy



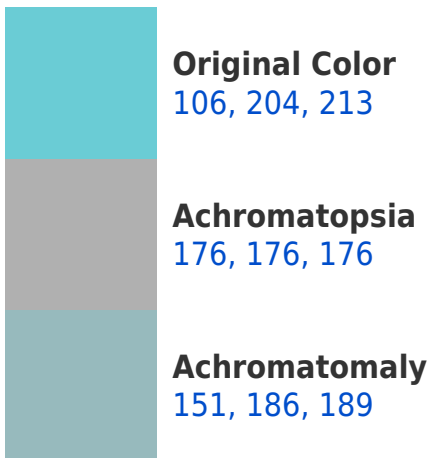


Tritanopia
108, 203, 219

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 106, 204, 213 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, 204, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 204, 213)  
}
```

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, 204, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 204, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 106, 204, 213 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, 204, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 204, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 204, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 204, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 204, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 204,  
213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 106, 204, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 204, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
204, 213) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor