

Converting Colors

RGB(106, 206, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(106, 206, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(106, 206, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6ACE85
RGB	106, 206, 133
RGB Percent	42%, 81%, 52%
CMY	0.5843, 0.1922, 0.4784
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.35, 0.19
HSL	136°, 51%, 61%
HSV	136°, 49%, 81%
XYZ	32.2488, 48.9002, 29.9293
YIQ	167.7780, -36.1670, -43.9030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

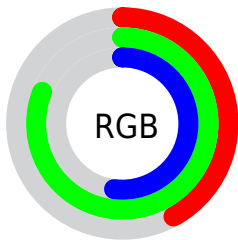
Format	Color
RYB	106, 185, 206
Decimal	6999685
CIELab	75.39, -45.18, 27.53
CIELCh	75, 52.910, 148.649
Yxy	48.9002, 0.2903, 0.4402
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285189765 (0xFF6ACE85)
YUV	167.7780, -17.1456, -54.1793
Hunter-Lab	69.9287, -40.0569, 23.5741

Details

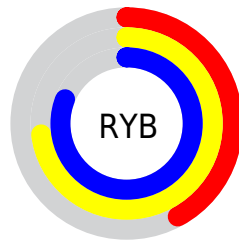
The RGB color **106, 206, 133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **206, 106, 179**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 255, 187**, and **47, 151, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85, 206, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127, 206, 148**.

Distribution



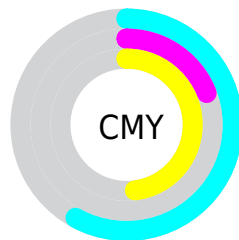
- Red (42%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 106, 206, 133 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, 206, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 206, 133

255, 255, 255


 163, 255, 187


 191, 255, 215


 220, 255, 243

 250, 255, 255

 106, 206, 133

 77, 178, 107

 47, 151, 83

 0, 124, 59

 0, 99, 36

 0, 74, 13

 0, 50, 0

 0, 27, 0

 0, 0, 0

 106, 206, 133

 106, 206, 133

 85, 206, 118

 127, 206, 148

 65, 206, 103

 147, 206, 163

 44, 206, 88

 168, 206, 178

 24, 206, 73

 188, 206, 193

 3, 206, 58

 209, 206, 208

 0, 206, 56

 230, 206, 223

 250, 206, 238

 255, 206, 253

 255, 206, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 197, 97



106, 206, 133



0, 210, 182

Triad

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



106, 206, 133



92, 191, 255



255, 149, 142

Complementary

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



106, 206, 133



206, 106, 179

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, 145, 190



106, 206, 133



186, 174, 255

Square

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



106, 206, 133



0, 204, 255



244, 155, 237



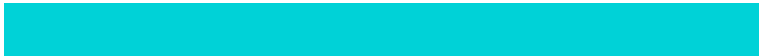
255, 165, 103

Rectangle

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



106, 206, 133



0, 210, 215



244, 155, 237



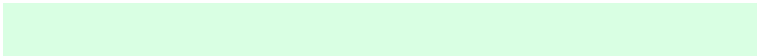
255, 146, 157

Sweetspot

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



106, 206, 133



217, 255, 227



179, 206, 106



105, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



106, 206, 133



107, 255, 147



106, 206, 183



92, 102, 95



0, 166, 45



0, 38, 10

Inverse Universe

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



206, 106, 179



255, 107, 215



206, 106, 129



102, 92, 99



166, 0, 121



38, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 206, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

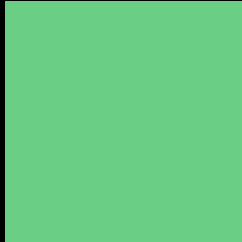
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 206, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

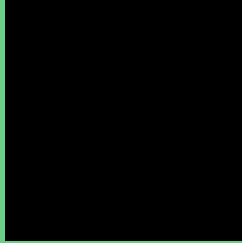
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 206, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 206, 133.

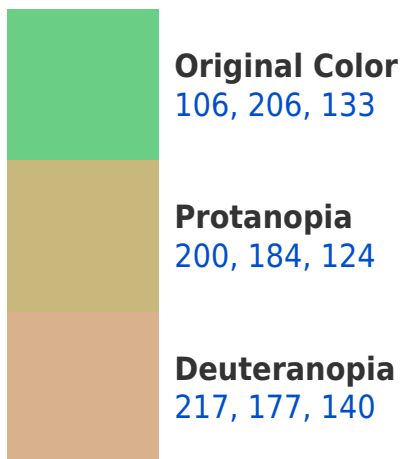


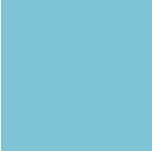
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 206, 133.

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
125, 196, 212

Trichromacy



Original Color

106, 206, 133



Protanomaly

166, 192, 127



Deuteranomaly

177, 188, 137



Tritanomaly

118, 200, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color

106, 206, 133



Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168



Achromatomaly

145, 182, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 106, 206, 133 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, 206, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 206, 133)  
}
```

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, 206, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 206, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 106, 206, 133 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, 206, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 206, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 206, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 206, 133); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 206, 133); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 206, 133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 106, 206, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 206, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
206, 133) }
```

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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