

Converting Colors

RGB(106, 222, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(106, 222, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(106, 222, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6ADEB2
RGB	106, 222, 178
RGB Percent	42%, 87%, 70%
CMY	0.5843, 0.1294, 0.3020
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.20, 0.13
HSL	157°, 64%, 64%
HSV	157°, 52%, 87%
XYZ	40.1010, 58.5211, 51.3016
YIQ	182.3000, -55.0120, -38.2760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

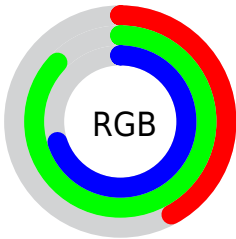
Format	Color
RYB	106, 178, 222
Decimal	7003826
CIELab	81.03, -43.21, 11.66
CIELCh	81, 44.759, 164.898
Yxy	58.5211, 0.2675, 0.3903
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285193906 (0xFF6ADEB2)
YUV	182.3000, -2.1199, -66.9151
Hunter-Lab	76.4991, -40.3032, 13.7884

Details

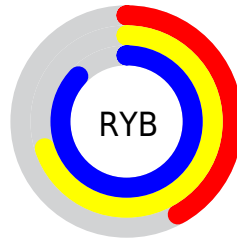
The RGB color **106, 222, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **222, 106, 150**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164, 255, 234**, and **42, 166, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84, 222, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128, 222, 186**.

Distribution



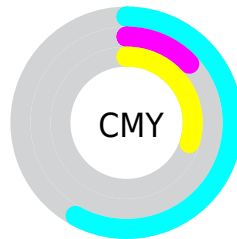
- Red (42%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 106, 222, 178 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, 222, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 222, 178

255, 255, 255


 164, 255, 234


 194, 255, 255


 223, 255, 255


253, 255, 255

 106, 222, 178


 76, 194, 151

 42, 166, 125

 0, 139, 100

 0, 113, 76

 0, 88, 54

 0, 63, 32

 0, 42, 10

 0, 7, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 106, 222, 178

■ 106, 222, 178

■ 84, 222, 170

■ 128, 222, 186

■ 62, 222, 161

■ 150, 222, 195

■ 39, 222, 153

■ 173, 222, 203

■ 17, 222, 144

■ 195, 222, 212

■ 0, 222, 138

■ 217, 222, 220

■ 239, 222, 229

■ 255, 222, 237

■ 255, 222, 245

■ 255, 222, 254

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 216, 140



106, 222, 178



28, 223, 221

Triad

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



106, 222, 178



174, 198, 255



255, 177, 144

Complementary

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



106, 222, 178



222, 106, 150

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, 169, 182



106, 222, 178



232, 183, 255

Square

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



106, 222, 178



98, 212, 255



255, 171, 224



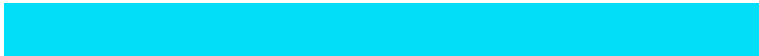
247, 191, 120

Rectangle

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



106, 222, 178



0, 222, 248



255, 171, 224



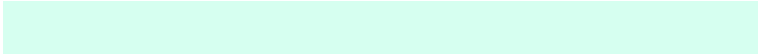
255, 173, 155

Sweetspot

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



106, 222, 178



214, 255, 240



150, 222, 106



103, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



106, 222, 178



94, 255, 194



106, 208, 222



101, 112, 108



0, 176, 109



0, 48, 30

Inverse Universe

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



222, 106, 150



255, 94, 155



222, 120, 106



112, 101, 105



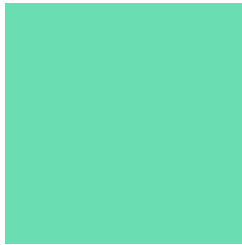
176, 0, 67



48, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 222, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

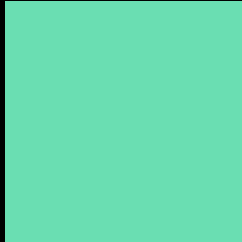
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 222, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

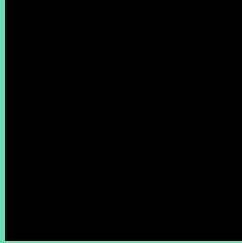
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 222, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 222, 178.

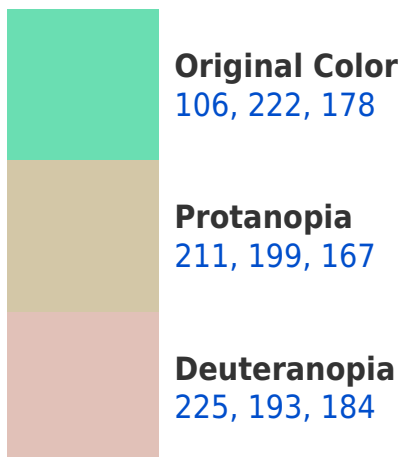


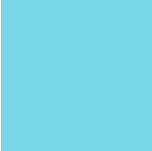
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 222, 178.

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
122, 215, 232

Trichromacy



Original Color

106, 222, 178



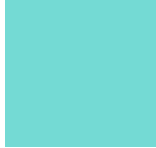
Protanomaly

173, 207, 171



Deuteranomaly

182, 204, 182



Tritanomaly

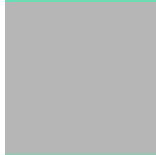
116, 218, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color

106, 222, 178



Achromatopsia

182, 182, 182



Achromatomaly

154, 197, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 106, 222, 178 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, 222, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 222, 178)  
}
```

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, 222, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 222, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 106, 222, 178 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, 222, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 222, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 222, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 222, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 222, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 222,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 106, 222, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 222, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
222, 178) }
```

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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