

Converting Colors

RGB(106, 223, 250)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(106, 223, 250) contains.

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Color

RGB(106, 223, 250)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6ADFFA
RGB	106, 223, 250
RGB Percent	42%, 87%, 98%
CMY	0.5843, 0.1255, 0.0196
CMYK	0.58, 0.11, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	191°, 94%, 70%
HSV	191°, 58%, 98%
XYZ	49.5869, 62.7417, 99.9393
YIQ	191.0950, -78.3990, -16.4070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

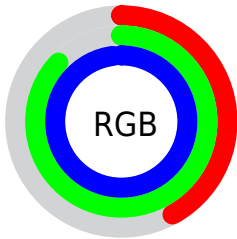
Format	Color
RYB	106, 171, 250
Decimal	7004154
CIELab	83.31, -25.53, -23.15
CIELCh	83, 34.464, 222.198
Yxy	62.7417, 0.2336, 0.2956
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285194234 (0xFF6ADFFA)
YUV	191.0950, 29.0402, -74.6283
Hunter-Lab	79.2096, -26.8722, -19.3599

Details

The RGB color **106, 223, 250** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **250, 133, 106**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168, 255, 255**, and **27, 168, 193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81, 218, 250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131, 228, 250**.

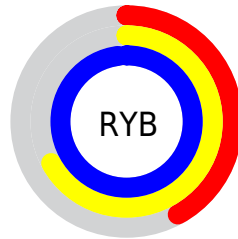
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (87%)

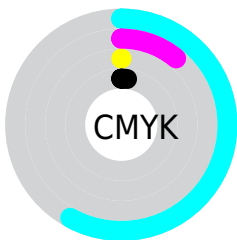
Blue (98%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (98%)

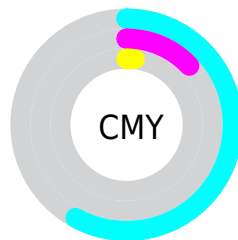


Cyan (58%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 106, 223, 250 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, 223, 250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 223, 250


255, 255, 255


 168, 255, 255

 198, 255, 255


 229, 255, 255

 106, 223, 250

 72, 195, 221

 27, 168, 193

 0, 141, 166

 0, 115, 140

 0, 90, 114

 0, 66, 90

 0, 44, 66

 0, 22, 44

 0, 1, 23

■ 106, 223, 250

■ 106, 223, 250

■ 81, 218, 250

■ 131, 228, 250

■ 56, 214, 250

■ 156, 232, 250

■ 31, 209, 250

■ 181, 237, 250

■ 6, 204, 250

■ 206, 242, 250

■ 0, 203, 250

■ 231, 246, 250

■ 255, 251, 250

■ 255, 255, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112, 226, 220



106, 223, 250



138, 216, 255

Triad

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



106, 223, 250



255, 186, 228



217, 210, 144

Complementary

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



106, 223, 250



250, 133, 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.



247, 199, 146



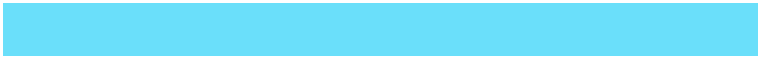
106, 223, 250



255, 184, 195

Square

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



106, 223, 250



229, 195, 255



255, 189, 165



181, 219, 159

Rectangle

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



106, 223, 250



169, 210, 255



255, 189, 165



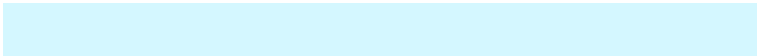
228, 206, 143

Sweetspot

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



106, 223, 250



212, 247, 255



106, 250, 132



102, 123, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



106, 223, 250



79, 222, 255



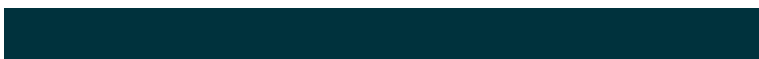
106, 152, 250



112, 123, 125



0, 153, 189



0, 50, 61

Inverse Universe

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



250, 106, 223



255, 79, 222



250, 204, 106



125, 112, 123



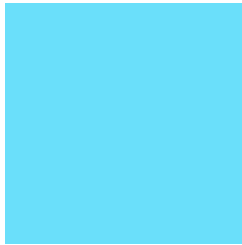
189, 0, 153



61, 0, 50

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 223, 250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

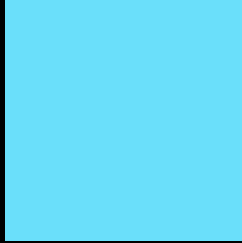
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 223, 250 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, 223, 250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 223, 250.

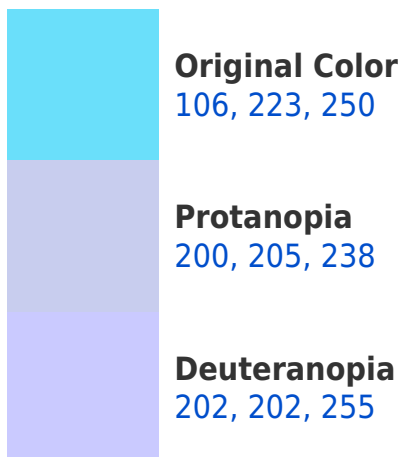


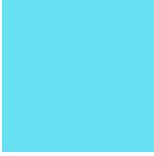
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 223, 250.

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
103, 224, 242

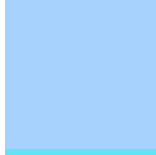
Trichromacy



Original Color
106, 223, 250



Protanomaly
166, 212, 242



Deuteranomaly
167, 210, 253

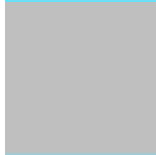


Tritanomaly
104, 224, 245

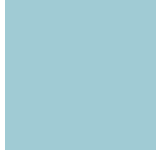
Monochromacy



Original Color
106, 223, 250



Achromatopsia
191, 191, 191



Achromatomaly
160, 203, 212

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 106, 223, 250 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, 223, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 223, 250)  
}
```

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, 223, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 223, 250) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 106, 223, 250 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, 223, 250) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 223, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 223, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 223, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 223, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 223,  
250) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 106, 223, 250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 223, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
223, 250) }
```

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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