

Converting Colors

RGB(106, 226, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(106, 226, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(106, 226, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6AE29D
RGB	106, 226, 157
RGB Percent	42%, 89%, 62%
CMY	0.5843, 0.1137, 0.3843
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.31, 0.11
HSL	146°, 67%, 65%
HSV	146°, 53%, 89%
XYZ	39.2260, 59.8912, 41.3910
YIQ	182.2540, -49.3710, -46.8990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

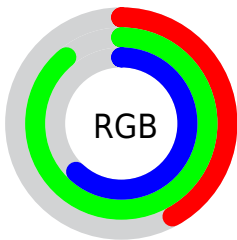
Format	Color
RYB	106, 190, 226
Decimal	7004829
CIELab	81.78, -49.20, 23.70
CIELCh	82, 54.612, 154.276
Yxy	59.8912, 0.2792, 0.4262
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285194909 (0xFF6AE29D)
YUV	182.2540, -12.4502, -66.8748
Hunter-Lab	77.3894, -44.9560, 22.4619

Details

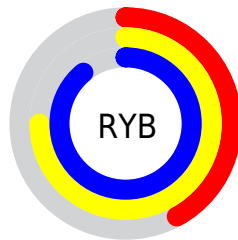
The RGB color **106, 226, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. A complement of this color would be **226, 106, 175**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165, 255, 212**, and **41, 170, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83, 226, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129, 226, 170**.

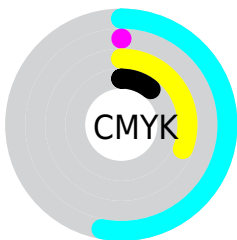
Distribution



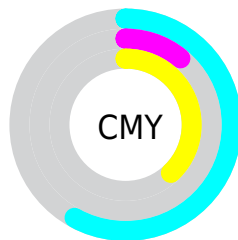
- Red (42%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 106, 226, 157 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, 226, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 226, 157

255, 255, 255


 165, 255, 212


 194, 255, 240

 224, 255, 255


254, 255, 255

 106, 226, 157


 76, 198, 131

 41, 170, 105

 0, 143, 81

 0, 116, 57

 0, 91, 35

 0, 66, 12

 0, 44, 0

 0, 12, 0

 0, 0, 0

 106, 226, 157

 106, 226, 157

 83, 226, 144

 129, 226, 170

 61, 226, 131

 151, 226, 183

 38, 226, 118

 174, 226, 196

 16, 226, 105

 196, 226, 209

 0, 226, 96

 219, 226, 222

 242, 226, 235

 255, 226, 248

 255, 226, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 217, 116



106, 226, 157



0, 230, 209

Triad

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



106, 226, 157



130, 206, 255



255, 168, 148

Complementary

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



106, 226, 157



226, 106, 175

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, 161, 198



106, 226, 157



217, 187, 255

Square

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



106, 226, 157



0, 220, 255



255, 169, 249



255, 185, 111

Rectangle

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



106, 226, 157



0, 229, 244



255, 169, 249



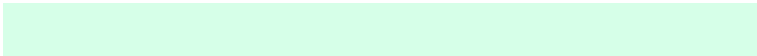
255, 164, 164

Sweetspot

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



106, 226, 157



214, 255, 232



176, 226, 106



103, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



106, 226, 157



92, 255, 161



106, 226, 216



101, 112, 106



0, 176, 75



0, 48, 21

Inverse Universe

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



226, 106, 175



255, 92, 186



226, 106, 116



112, 101, 107



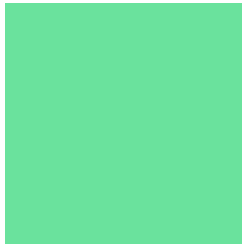
176, 0, 101



48, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 226, 157 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, 226, 157 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, 226, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 226, 157.

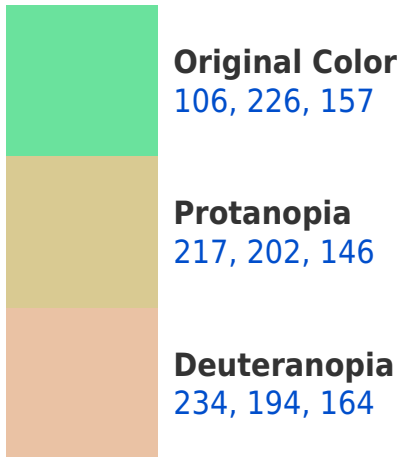


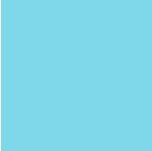
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 226, 157.

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
127, 216, 234

Trichromacy



Original Color

106, 226, 157



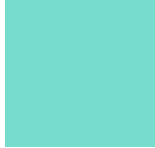
Protanomaly

177, 211, 150



Deuteranomaly

187, 206, 161



Tritanomaly

119, 220, 206

Monochromacy



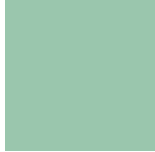
Original Color

106, 226, 157



Achromatopsia

182, 182, 182



Achromatomaly

154, 198, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 106, 226, 157 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, 226, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 226, 157)  
}
```

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, 226, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 226, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 106, 226, 157 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, 226, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 226, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 226, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 226, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 226, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 226,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 106, 226, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 226, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
226, 157) }
```

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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