

Converting Colors

RGB(106, 232, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(106, 232, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(106, 232, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6AE8A9
RGB	106, 232, 169
RGB Percent	42%, 91%, 66%
CMY	0.5843, 0.0902, 0.3373
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.27, 0.09
HSL	150°, 73%, 66%
HSV	150°, 54%, 91%
XYZ	41.9619, 63.6420, 47.6086
YIQ	187.1440, -54.8730, -46.3050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

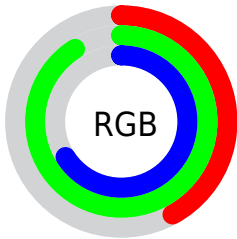
Format	Color
RYB	106, 190, 232
Decimal	7006377
CIELab	83.78, -49.36, 20.23
CIELCh	84, 53.345, 157.711
Yxy	63.6420, 0.2739, 0.4154
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285196457 (0xFF6AE8A9)
YUV	187.1440, -8.9450, -71.1633
Hunter-Lab	79.7759, -45.7174, 20.4601

Details

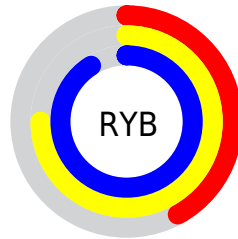
The RGB color **106, 232, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **232, 106, 169**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165, 255, 224**, and **39, 175, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83, 232, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129, 232, 181**.

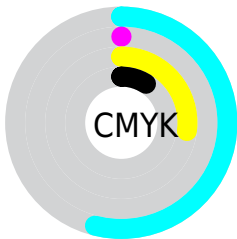
Distribution



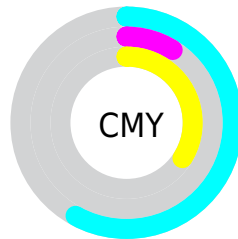
- Red (42%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (9%)

















- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 106, 232, 169 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, 232, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 232, 169	 106, 232, 169
255, 255, 255	 75, 203, 142
 165, 255, 224	 39, 175, 117
 195, 255, 253	 0, 148, 92
 225, 255, 255	 0, 122, 68
255, 255, 255	 0, 96, 45
	 0, 71, 23
	 0, 48, 0
	 0, 22, 0
	 0, 0, 0

 106, 232, 169

 106, 232, 169

 83, 232, 157

 129, 232, 181

 60, 232, 146

 152, 232, 192

 36, 232, 134

 176, 232, 204

 13, 232, 123

 199, 232, 215

 0, 232, 116

 222, 232, 227

 245, 232, 239

 255, 232, 250

 255, 232, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 224, 127



106, 232, 169



0, 235, 221

Triad

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



106, 232, 169



151, 210, 255



255, 176, 150

Complementary

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



106, 232, 169



232, 106, 169

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, 168, 198



106, 232, 169



231, 191, 255

Square

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



106, 232, 169



0, 224, 255



255, 174, 248



255, 193, 116

Rectangle

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



106, 232, 169



0, 234, 254



255, 174, 248



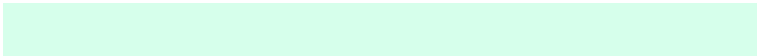
255, 172, 165

Sweetspot

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



106, 232, 169



214, 255, 235



169, 232, 106



103, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



106, 232, 169



89, 255, 172



106, 232, 232



103, 115, 109



0, 179, 89



0, 51, 26

Inverse Universe

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



232, 106, 169



255, 89, 172



232, 106, 106



115, 103, 109



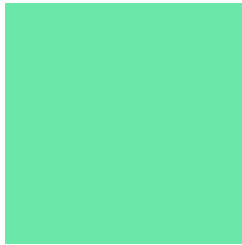
179, 0, 89



51, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 232, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

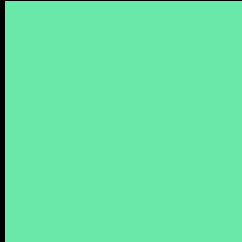
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 232, 169 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, 232, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 232, 169.

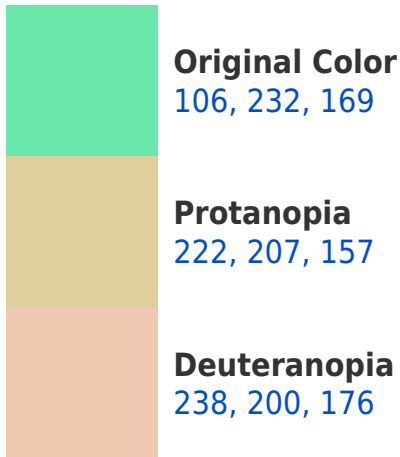


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 232, 169.

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, 223, 241

Trichromacy



Original Color

106, 232, 169



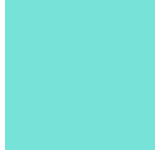
Protanomaly

180, 216, 161



Deuteranomaly

190, 212, 173



Tritanomaly

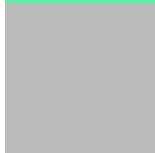
119, 226, 215

Monochromacy



Original Color

106, 232, 169



Achromatopsia

187, 187, 187



Achromatomaly

158, 203, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 106, 232, 169 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, 232, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 232, 169)  
}
```

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, 232, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 232, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 106, 232, 169 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, 232, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 232, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 232, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 232, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 232, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 232,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 106, 232, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 232, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
232, 169) }
```

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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