

Converting Colors

RGB(107, 184, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(107, 184, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(107, 184, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6BB8CE
RGB	107, 184, 206
RGB Percent	42%, 72%, 81%
CMY	0.5804, 0.2784, 0.1922
CMYK	0.48, 0.11, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	193°, 50%, 61%
HSV	193°, 48%, 81%
XYZ	34.3445, 41.8630, 64.6627
YIQ	163.4850, -52.9540, -9.4820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

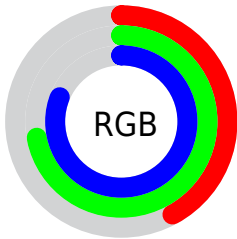
Format	Color
RYB	107, 150, 206
Decimal	7059662
CIELab	70.78, -17.91, -18.50
CIElCh	71, 25.743, 225.930
Yxy	41.8630, 0.2438, 0.2972
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285249742 (0xFF6BB8CE)
YUV	163.4850, 20.9599, -49.5373
Hunter-Lab	64.7016, -18.4777, -13.9632

Details

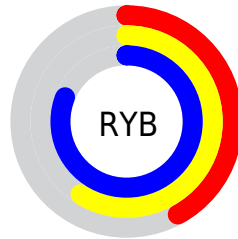
The RGB color **107, 184, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **206, 129, 107**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164, 240, 255**, and **48, 131, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 179, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128, 189, 206**.

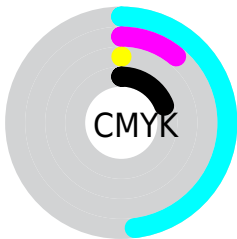
Distribution



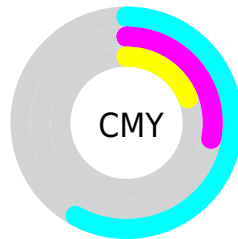
- Red (42%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)




- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 107, 184, 206 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 107, 184, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 107, 184, 206

255, 255, 255


 164, 240, 255


 192, 255, 255

 222, 255, 255

 251, 255, 255

 107, 184, 206


 78, 157, 178

 48, 131, 152

 1, 106, 126

 0, 81, 101

 0, 58, 77

 0, 36, 54

 0, 7, 33

 0, 0, 6

 0, 0, 0

■ 107, 184, 206

■ 107, 184, 206

■ 86, 179, 206

■ 128, 189, 206

■ 66, 175, 206

■ 148, 193, 206

■ 45, 170, 206

■ 169, 198, 206

■ 25, 166, 206

■ 189, 202, 206

■ 4, 161, 206

■ 210, 207, 206

■ 0, 160, 206

■ 231, 211, 206

■ 251, 216, 206

■ 255, 221, 206

■ 255, 225, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106, 186, 185



107, 184, 206



129, 179, 218

Triad

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



107, 184, 206



213, 157, 185



177, 176, 128

Complementary

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



107, 184, 206



206, 129, 107

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.



200, 168, 128



107, 184, 206



221, 156, 161

Square

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



107, 184, 206



192, 163, 206



216, 161, 141



151, 182, 140

Rectangle

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



107, 184, 206



151, 174, 219



216, 161, 141



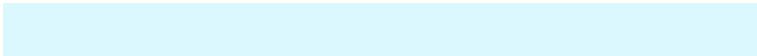
186, 173, 127

Sweetspot

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



107, 184, 206



219, 247, 255



107, 206, 128



106, 123, 128



0, 0, 0



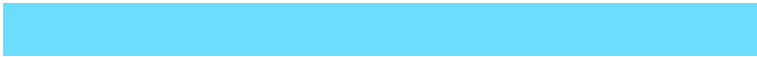
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



107, 184, 206



107, 222, 255



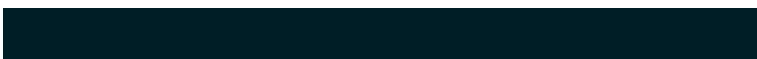
107, 135, 206



92, 100, 102



0, 129, 166



0, 30, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 107, 184



255, 107, 222



206, 178, 107



102, 92, 100



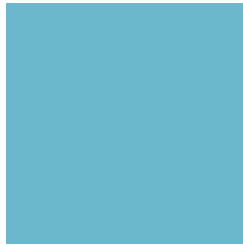
166, 0, 129



38, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 107, 184, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

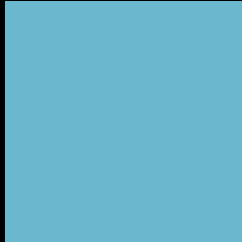
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 107, 184, 206 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 107, 184, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 107, 184, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 107, 184, 206.

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](#).

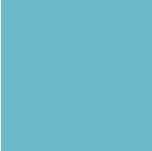
Dichromacy



Original Color
107, 184, 206

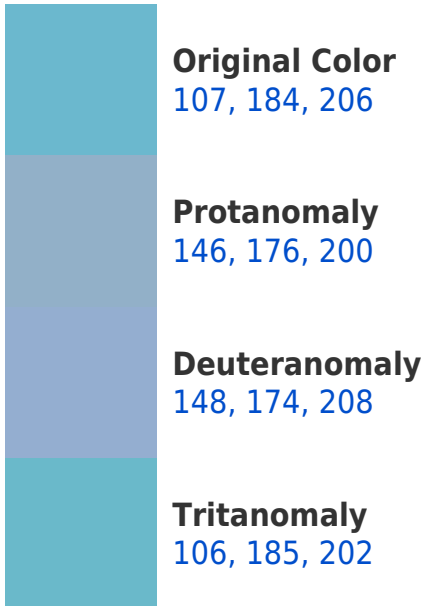
Protanopia
168, 171, 197

Deuteranopia
171, 169, 209

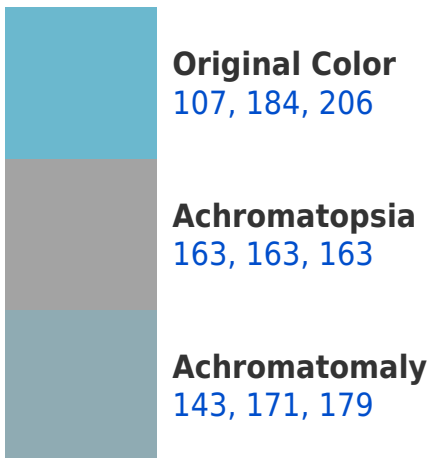


Tritanopia
105, 185, 200

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 107, 184, 206 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(107, 184, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 184, 206)  
}
```

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(107, 184, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 184, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 107, 184, 206 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(107, 184, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 184, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 184, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 184, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 184, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 184,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 107, 184, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 184, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
184, 206) }
```

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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