

Converting Colors

`RYB(106, 137, 167)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(106, 137, 167) contains.

RYB(106, 137, 167)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(106, 137, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6AA7A5
RGB	106, 167, 165
RGB Percent	42%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.5843, 0.3451, 0.3528
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.01, 0.35
HSL	178°, 26%, 54%
HSV	178°, 37%, 65%
XYZ	26.5570, 33.4194, 40.6636
YIQ	148.5330, -35.7140, -13.5540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

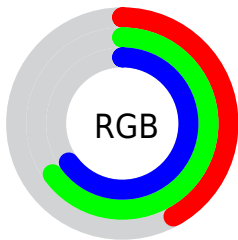
Format	Color
RYB	106, 137, 167
Decimal	6989733
CIELab	64.50, -20.10, -5.24
CIELCh	64, 20.773, 194.599
Yxy	33.4194, 0.2639, 0.3321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285179813 (0xFF6AA7A5)
YUV	148.5330, 8.1182, -37.3014
Hunter-Lab	57.8095, -19.1657, -1.2383

Details

The RYB color **106, 137, 167** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 106, 108**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160, 192, 222**, and **53, 85, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 129, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123, 145, 167**.

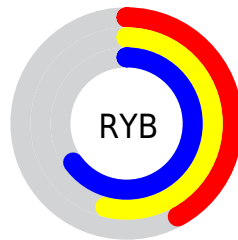
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (65%)

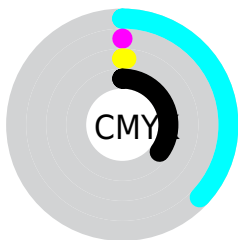
Blue (65%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (65%)

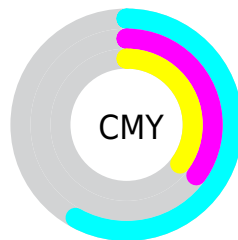


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (35%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 106, 137, 167 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 RYB color 106, 137, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 137, 167


255, 255, 255


 160, 192, 222

 188, 220, 251

 216, 236, 255


 245, 250, 255

 106, 137, 167


 80, 110, 140

 53, 85, 115

 25, 58, 90


 0, 33, 66


 0, 22, 44


 0, 13, 25

 0, 0, 0

 106, 137, 167

 89, 129, 167

 106, 137, 167

 123, 145, 167

■ 73, 121, 167

■ 139, 153, 167

■ 56, 113, 167

■ 156, 162, 167

■ 39, 104, 167

■ 173, 167, 167

■ 22, 96, 167

■ 189, 167, 168

■ 6, 88, 167

■ 206, 167, 168

■ 0, 85, 167

■ 223, 167, 169

■ 240, 167, 169

■ 255, 167, 170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 149, 166



106, 137, 167



106, 139, 182

Triad

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



106, 137, 167



171, 149, 183



172, 179, 121

Complementary

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



106, 137, 167



167, 106, 108

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.



191, 151, 131



106, 137, 167



188, 144, 167

Square

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



106, 137, 167



147, 154, 192



195, 143, 148



123, 161, 120

Rectangle

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



106, 137, 167



115, 144, 189



195, 143, 148



184, 171, 123

Sweetspot

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



106, 137, 167



193, 205, 217



106, 167, 165



95, 103, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



106, 137, 167



121, 170, 217



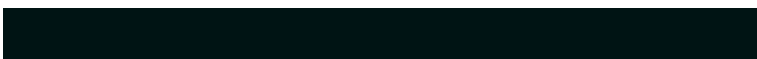
106, 127, 167



76, 80, 84



0, 75, 148



0, 10, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 106, 108



217, 121, 124



167, 158, 106



84, 76, 76



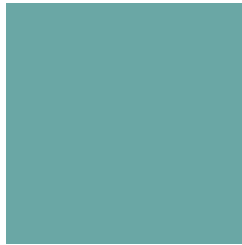
148, 0, 5



20, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 106, 137, 167 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 RYB color 106, 137, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

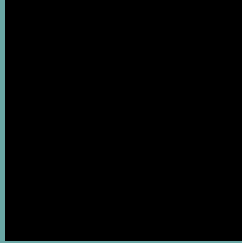
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 106, 137, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 137, 167.

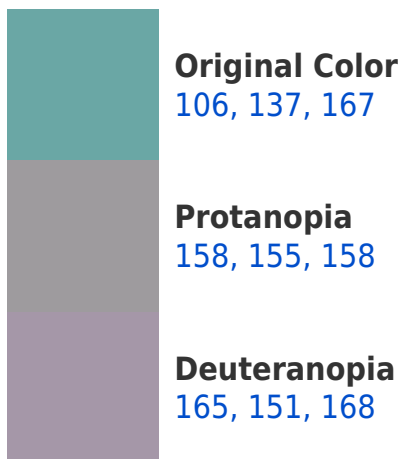


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 137, 167.

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
109, 140, 178

Trichromacy



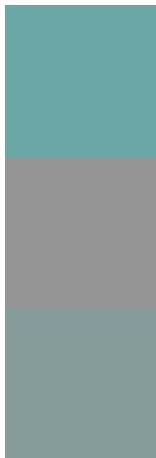
Original Color
106, 137, 167

Protanomaly
139, 149, 161

Deuteranomaly
144, 152, 167

Tritanomaly
108, 139, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
106, 137, 167

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
133, 145, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 106, 137, 167 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, 167, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 167, 165)  
}
```

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, 167, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 167, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 106, 137, 167 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, 167, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 167, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 167, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 167, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 167, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 167,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 106, 137, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 167, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
167, 165) }
```

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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