

Converting Colors

`RYB(106, 147, 170)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(106, 147, 170) contains.

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Color

R_YB(106, 147, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6AAA8E
RGB	106, 170, 142
RGB Percent	42%, 67%, 56%
CMY	0.5843, 0.3333, 0.4435
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.17, 0.33
HSL	154°, 27%, 54%
HSV	154°, 38%, 67%
XYZ	25.1937, 33.7637, 30.7420
YIQ	147.6720, -29.1560, -22.2760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

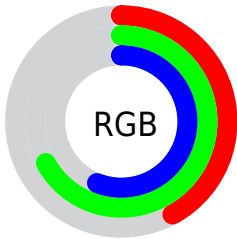
Format	Color
RYB	106, 147, 170
Decimal	6990478
CIELab	64.77, -26.98, 8.06
CIELCh	65, 28.160, 163.367
Yxy	33.7637, 0.2809, 0.3764
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285180558 (0xFF6AAA8E)
YUV	147.6720, -2.7963, -36.5463
Hunter-Lab	58.1065, -24.2927, 9.3064

Details

The RYB color **106, 147, 170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **170, 106, 134**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160, 203, 226**, and **54, 93, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 141, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123, 153, 170**.

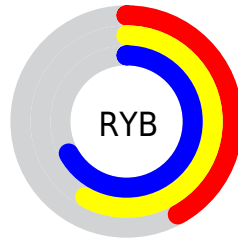
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (67%)

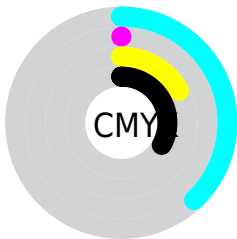
Blue (56%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (67%)

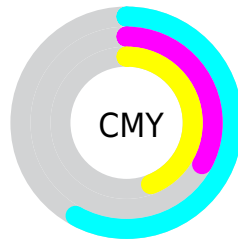


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 106, 147, 170 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, 147, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 147, 170

255, 255, 255


 160, 203, 226

 187, 230, 254

 216, 236, 255

 245, 250, 255

 106, 147, 170

 80, 120, 143

 54, 93, 117

 27, 67, 92


 0, 41, 68


 0, 30, 46

 0, 25, 25

 0, 0, 0

 106, 147, 170

 89, 141, 170

 106, 147, 170

 123, 153, 170

■ 72, 135, 170

■ 140, 159, 170

■ 55, 128, 170

■ 157, 165, 170

■ 38, 123, 170

■ 174, 170, 172

■ 21, 116, 170

■ 191, 170, 179

■ 4, 110, 170

■ 208, 170, 187

■ 0, 109, 170

■ 225, 170, 194

■ 242, 170, 202

■ 255, 170, 209

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 166, 151



106, 147, 170



82, 127, 171

Triad

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



106, 147, 170



141, 153, 206



203, 149, 124

Complementary

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



106, 147, 170



170, 106, 134

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.



208, 139, 147



106, 147, 170



175, 147, 194

Square

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



106, 147, 170



104, 142, 205



198, 140, 172



176, 187, 109

Rectangle

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



106, 147, 170



76, 126, 184



198, 140, 172



206, 143, 131

Sweetspot

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



106, 147, 170



197, 213, 222



106, 170, 141



98, 107, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



106, 147, 170



122, 186, 222



106, 137, 170



76, 81, 84



0, 95, 148



0, 13, 20

Inverse Universe

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



170, 106, 134



222, 122, 166



170, 109, 106



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 65



20, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 106, 147, 170 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, 147, 170 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, 147, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 147, 170.

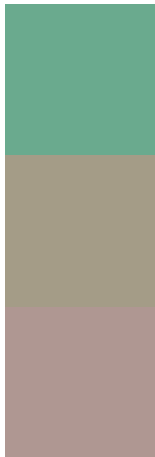


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 147, 170.

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
106, 147, 170

Protanopia
146, 164, 135

Deuteranopia
175, 152, 146



Tritanopia
114, 142, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color
106, 147, 170

Protanomaly
138, 161, 156

Deuteranomaly
145, 158, 153

Tritanomaly
111, 140, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
106, 147, 170

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
133, 148, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 106, 147, 170 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, 170, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 170, 142)  
}
```

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, 170, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 170, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 106, 147, 170 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, 170, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 170, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 170, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 170, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 170, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 170,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 106, 147, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 170, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
170, 142) }
```

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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