

Converting Colors

`RYB(106, 150, 211)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(106, 150, 211) contains.

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Color

R_YB(106, 150, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6AB6D3
RGB	106, 182, 211
RGB Percent	42%, 71%, 83%
CMY	0.5843, 0.2873, 0.1725
CMYK	0.50, 0.14, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	197°, 54%, 62%
HSV	197°, 50%, 83%
XYZ	34.3760, 41.1159, 67.7524
YIQ	162.5820, -54.6050, -7.0930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

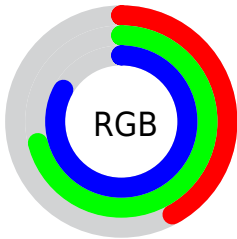
Format	Color
R _Y B	106, 150, 211
Decimal	6993619
CIE Lab	70.26, -15.56, -22.03
CIE LCh	70, 26.968, 234.767
Yxy	41.1159, 0.2400, 0.2870
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285183699 (0xFF6AB6D3)
YUV	162.5820, 23.8701, -49.6224
Hunter-Lab	64.1217, -16.5180, -17.7620

Details

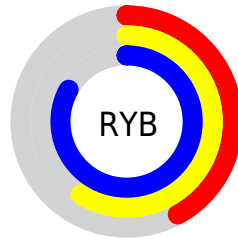
The RYB color **106, 150, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **211, 146, 106**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 204, 255**, and **46, 93, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85, 138, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127, 162, 211**.

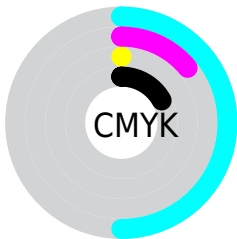
Distribution



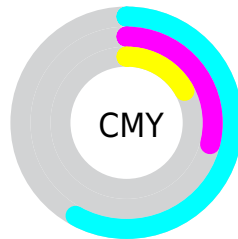
- Red (42%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 106, 150, 211 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, 150, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 150, 211


255, 255, 255


 163, 204, 255

 192, 224, 255

 221, 238, 255

 251, 253, 255


 106, 150, 211

 77, 122, 183

 46, 93, 156

 0, 58, 130

 0, 45, 105

 0, 33, 81

 0, 22, 58

 0, 4, 36

 0, 0, 13

 0, 0, 0

■ 106, 150, 211

■ 106, 150, 211

■ 85, 138, 211

■ 127, 162, 211

■ 64, 126, 211

■ 148, 174, 211

■ 43, 113, 211

■ 169, 187, 211

■ 22, 101, 211

■ 190, 199, 211

■ 1, 89, 211

■ 212, 211, 211

■ 0, 88, 211

■ 233, 219, 211

■ 254, 228, 211

■ 255, 241, 211

■ 248, 255, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98, 143, 191



106, 150, 211



135, 162, 220

Triad

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



106, 150, 211



217, 154, 177



127, 177, 136

Complementary

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



106, 150, 211



211, 146, 106

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.



162, 194, 123



106, 150, 211



221, 155, 152

Square

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



106, 150, 211



199, 159, 200



213, 176, 133



140, 179, 182

Rectangle

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



106, 150, 211



158, 168, 219



213, 176, 133



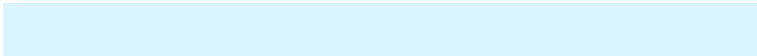
127, 177, 124

Sweetspot

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



106, 150, 211



217, 233, 255



106, 189, 211



105, 114, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



106, 150, 211



102, 166, 255



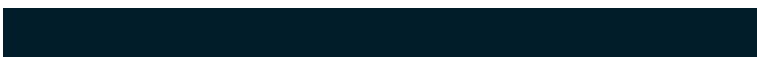
106, 126, 211



94, 99, 105



0, 70, 168



0, 17, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 106, 182



255, 102, 212



137, 211, 106



105, 94, 102



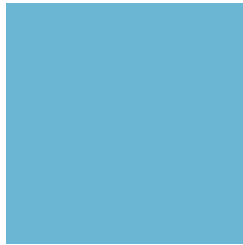
168, 0, 121



41, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 106, 150, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

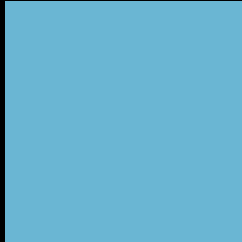
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 150, 211 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, 150, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 150, 211.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 150, 211.

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
102, 146, 199

Trichromacy



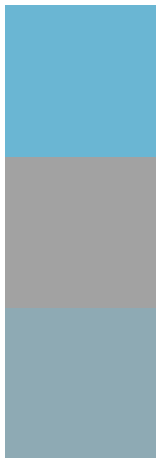
Original Color
106, 150, 211

Protanomaly
143, 164, 206

Deuteranomaly
144, 164, 213

Tritanomaly
103, 147, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
106, 150, 211

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
142, 158, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 106, 150, 211 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, 182, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 182, 211)  
}
```

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, 182, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 182, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 106, 150, 211 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, 182, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 182, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(106, 182, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 182, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 182, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 182,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 106, 150, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 182, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
182, 211) }
```

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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