

Converting Colors

`RYB(106, 156, 223)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(106, 156, 223) contains.

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Color

RYB(106, 156, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6AC1DF
RGB	106, 193, 223
RGB Percent	42%, 76%, 87%
CMY	0.5843, 0.2419, 0.1255
CMYK	0.52, 0.13, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	195°, 65%, 65%
HSV	195°, 52%, 87%
XYZ	38.4025, 46.6705, 76.7963
YIQ	170.4070, -61.4820, -9.1140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

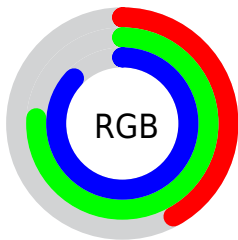
Format	Color
RYB	106, 156, 223
Decimal	6996447
CIELab	73.98, -18.20, -22.89
CIELCh	74, 29.246, 231.515
Yxy	46.6705, 0.2372, 0.2883
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285186527 (0xFF6AC1DF)
YUV	170.4070, 25.9283, -56.4849
Hunter-Lab	68.3158, -19.2123, -18.8290

Details

The RYB color **106, 156, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **223, 146, 106**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164, 208, 255**, and **42, 97, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84, 143, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128, 169, 223**.

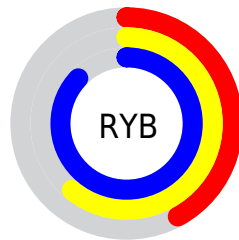
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (76%)

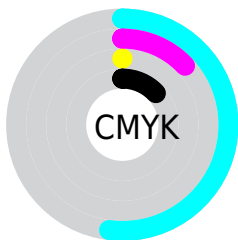
Blue (87%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (87%)

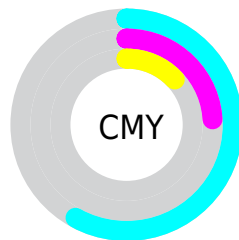


Cyan (52%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 106, 156, 223 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, 156, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 156, 223


255, 255, 255


 164, 208, 255

 194, 225, 255

 223, 239, 255

253, 254, 255

 106, 156, 223

 76, 127, 195

 42, 97, 168

 0, 63, 141

 0, 50, 116

 0, 38, 91

 0, 26, 67

 0, 16, 45

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

■ 106, 156, 223

■ 106, 156, 223

■ 84, 143, 223

■ 128, 169, 223

■ 61, 130, 223

■ 151, 182, 223

■ 39, 118, 223

■ 173, 194, 223

■ 17, 105, 223

■ 195, 207, 223

■ 0, 95, 223

■ 218, 220, 223

■ 240, 228, 223

■ 255, 238, 223

■ 255, 255, 223

■ 240, 255, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100, 149, 201



106, 156, 223



137, 170, 234

Triad

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



106, 156, 223



230, 163, 191



131, 186, 136

Complementary

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



106, 156, 223



223, 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.



177, 208, 129



106, 156, 223



236, 163, 163

Square

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



106, 156, 223



209, 169, 216



228, 182, 141



148, 193, 191

Rectangle

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



106, 156, 223



163, 177, 234



228, 182, 141



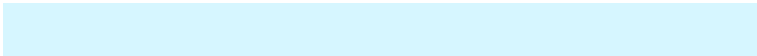
138, 191, 129

Sweetspot

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



106, 156, 223



214, 232, 255



106, 200, 223



103, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



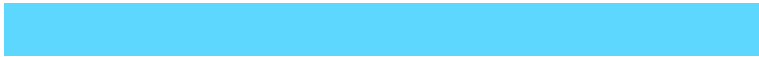
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



106, 156, 223



94, 163, 255



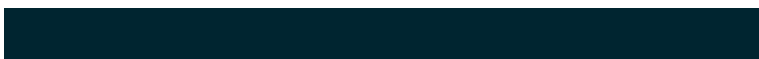
106, 129, 223



101, 106, 112



0, 75, 176



0, 21, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 106, 193



255, 94, 214



145, 223, 106



112, 101, 109



176, 0, 131



48, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 106, 156, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

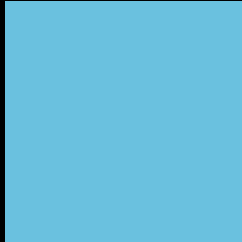
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 223 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, 156, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 156, 223.

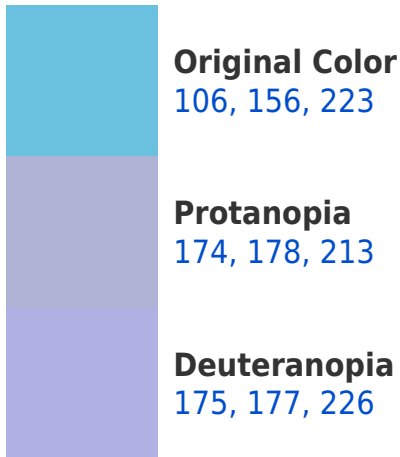


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 156, 223.

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





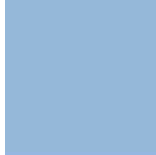
Tritanopia
102, 152, 211

Trichromacy



Original Color

106, 156, 223



Protanomaly

149, 172, 217



Deuteranomaly

150, 173, 225



Tritanomaly

103, 153, 215

Monochromacy



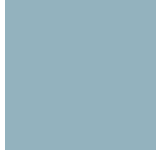
Original Color

106, 156, 223



Achromatopsia

171, 171, 171



Achromatomaly

147, 165, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 106, 156, 223 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, 193, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 193, 223)  
}
```

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, 193, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 193, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 106, 156, 223 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, 193, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 193, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 193, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 193, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 193, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 193,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 106, 156, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 193, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
193, 223) }
```

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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