

Converting Colors

`RYB(106, 162, 164)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(106, 162, 164) contains.

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Color

R_YB(106, 162, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6AA46C
RGB	106, 164, 108
RGB Percent	42%, 64%, 42%
CMY	0.5843, 0.3569, 0.5762
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.34, 0.36
HSL	122°, 24%, 53%
HSV	122°, 35%, 64%
XYZ	21.9299, 30.6993, 18.9770
YIQ	140.2740, -16.5920, -29.7120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

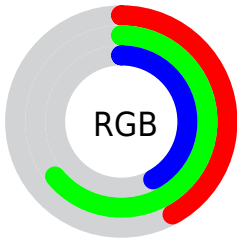
Format	Color
RYB	106, 162, 164
Decimal	6988908
CIELab	62.25, -30.63, 23.20
CIElCh	62, 38.425, 142.855
Yxy	30.6993, 0.3063, 0.4287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285178988 (0xFF6AA46C)
YUV	140.2740, -15.9111, -30.0583
Hunter-Lab	55.4070, -26.3125, 18.4779

Details

The RYB color **106, 162, 164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **164, 106, 162**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159, 218, 219**, and **55, 107, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 162, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122, 162, 164**.

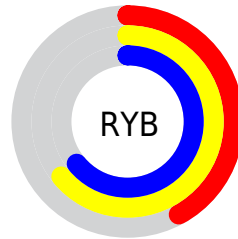
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (64%)

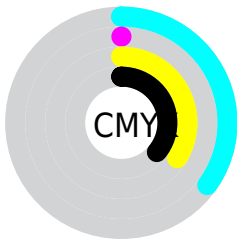
Blue (42%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (64%)

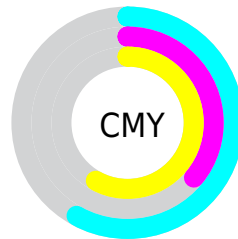


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 106, 162, 164 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, 162, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 162, 164

255, 255, 255


 159, 218, 219


 187, 248, 248

 215, 255, 255

 243, 255, 254

 106, 162, 164

 80, 134, 137

 55, 107, 112

 29, 80, 87


 0, 51, 63

 0, 41, 41

 0, 15, 15

 0, 0, 0

 106, 162, 164

 90, 162, 164

 106, 162, 164

 122, 162, 164

■ 73, 161, 164

■ 139, 163, 164

■ 57, 160, 164

■ 155, 163, 164

■ 40, 159, 164

■ 172, 164, 171

■ 24, 159, 164

■ 188, 164, 187

■ 8, 159, 164

■ 204, 164, 203

■ 0, 158, 164

■ 221, 164, 219

■ 237, 164, 235

■ 254, 164, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86, 156, 96



106, 162, 164



55, 119, 168

Triad

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



106, 162, 164



81, 129, 218



216, 125, 126

Complementary

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



106, 162, 164



164, 106, 162

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.



210, 124, 160



106, 162, 164



142, 145, 213

Square

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



106, 162, 164



0, 91, 204



185, 132, 192



204, 154, 97

Rectangle

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



106, 162, 164



0, 85, 168



185, 132, 192



216, 123, 137

Sweetspot

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



106, 162, 164



191, 214, 214



106, 164, 108



93, 106, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



106, 162, 164



124, 211, 214



106, 144, 164



73, 81, 82



0, 140, 145



0, 17, 18

Inverse Universe

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



164, 106, 162



214, 124, 211



164, 106, 133



82, 73, 81



145, 0, 140



18, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 106, 162, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

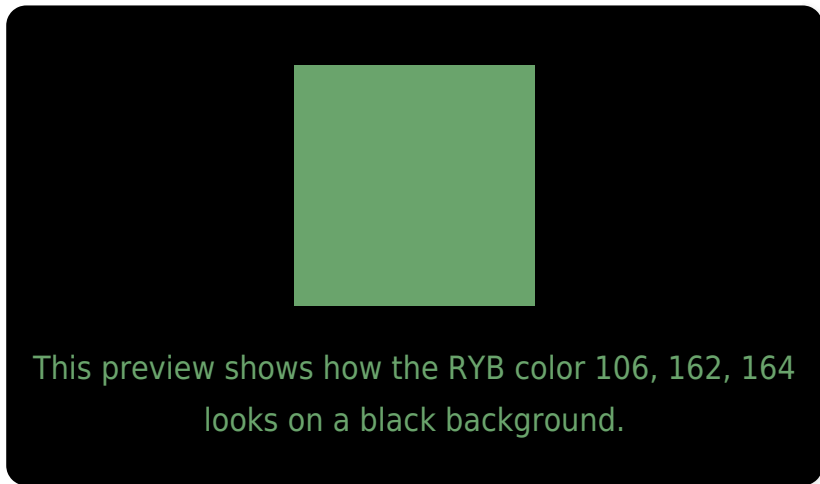
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

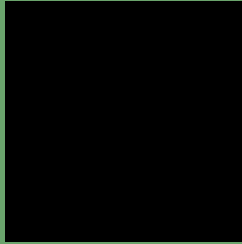
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 162, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 162, 164.

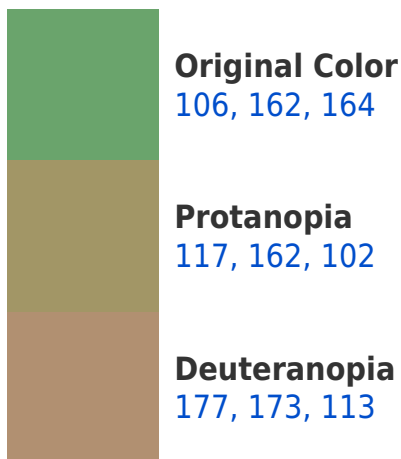


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 162, 164.

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
118, 140, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
106, 162, 164

Protanomaly
104, 155, 117

Deuteranomaly
111, 151, 111

Tritanomaly
114, 140, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
106, 162, 164

Achromatopsia
140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly
128, 149, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 106, 162, 164 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, 164, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 164, 108)  
}
```

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, 164, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 164, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 106, 162, 164 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

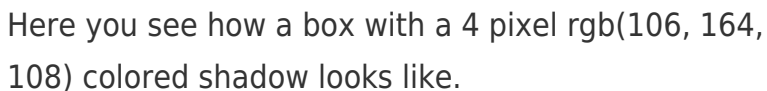
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(106, 164, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 164, 108) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 164, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 164, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 164, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 164,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 106, 162, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 164, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
164, 108) }
```

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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