

Converting Colors

`RYB(106, 200, 187)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(106, 200, 187) contains.

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Color

R_YB(106, 200, 187)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	77C86A
RGB	119, 200, 106
RGB Percent	47%, 78%, 42%
CMY	0.5333, 0.2157, 0.5843
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.47, 0.22
HSL	112°, 46%, 60%
HSV	112°, 47%, 78%
XYZ	30.8635, 46.2711, 20.9402
YIQ	165.0650, -18.1020, -46.4060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

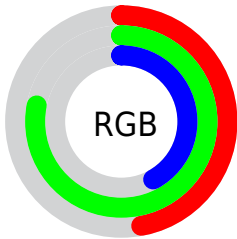
Format	Color
RYB	106, 200, 187
Decimal	7850090
CIELab	73.72, -43.06, 39.25
CIELCh	74, 58.263, 137.652
Yxy	46.2711, 0.3147, 0.4718
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286040170 (0xFF77C86A)
YUV	165.0650, -29.1190, -40.3990
Hunter-Lab	68.0229, -38.0504, 29.3641

Details

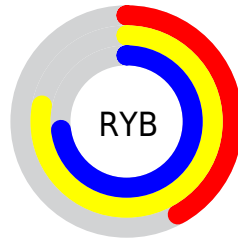
The RYB color **106, 200, 187** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **187, 106, 200**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159, 255, 239**, and **56, 145, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 200, 184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126, 200, 190**.

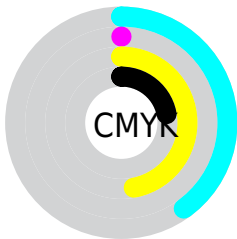
Distribution



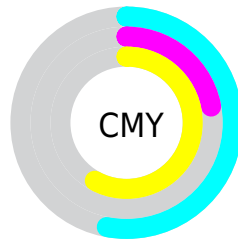
- Red (47%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 106, 200, 187 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, 200, 187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 200, 187

255, 255, 255


 159, 255, 239


 186, 255, 238


 214, 255, 236


 243, 255, 243

 106, 200, 187

 81, 172, 161

 56, 145, 137

 31, 119, 117

 0, 92, 94

 0, 69, 69

 0, 46, 46

 0, 21, 21

 0, 0, 0

 106, 200, 187

 106, 200, 187

 86, 200, 184

 126, 200, 190

 66, 200, 181

 146, 200, 193

 46, 200, 179

 166, 200, 195

 26, 200, 176

 186, 200, 198

 6, 200, 173

 205, 200, 206

 0, 200, 172

 222, 200, 226

 240, 200, 246

 255, 200, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73, 188, 80



106, 200, 187



0, 117, 206

Triad

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



106, 200, 187



0, 110, 255



255, 136, 152

Complementary

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



106, 200, 187



187, 106, 200

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.



255, 137, 206



106, 200, 187



146, 170, 255

Square

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



106, 200, 187



0, 113, 255



225, 154, 254



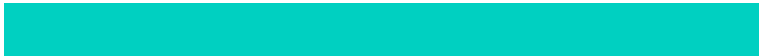
255, 170, 104

Rectangle

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



106, 200, 187



0, 108, 208



225, 154, 254



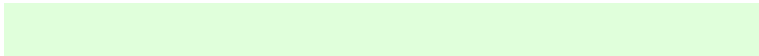
255, 134, 169

Sweetspot

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



106, 200, 187



219, 255, 250



122, 200, 106



106, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



106, 200, 187



112, 255, 235



106, 176, 200



90, 99, 98



0, 163, 140



0, 36, 31

Inverse Universe

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



187, 106, 200



235, 112, 255



200, 106, 167



98, 90, 99



141, 0, 163



31, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 106, 200, 187 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, 200, 187 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, 200, 187 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 200, 187.

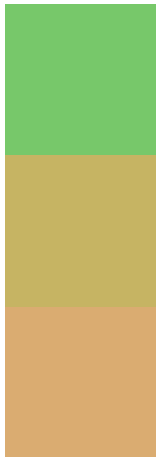


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 200, 187.

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, 200, 187

Protanopia
121, 198, 99

Deuteranopia
195, 218, 113



Tritanopia
137, 166, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color

106, 200, 187



Protanomaly

102, 187, 120



Deuteranomaly

110, 182, 110



Tritanomaly

130, 169, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color

106, 200, 187



Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165



Achromatomaly

144, 178, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 106, 200, 187 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(119, 200, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 200, 106)  
}
```

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(119, 200, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 200, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 106, 200, 187 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(119, 200, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 200, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(119, 200, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 200, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 200, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 200,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 106, 200, 187 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 200, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119,  
200, 106) }
```

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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