

Converting Colors

RGB(96, 115, 105)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(96, 115, 105) contains.

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Color

RGB(96, 115, 105)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	607369
RGB	96, 115, 105
RGB Percent	38%, 45%, 41%
CMY	0.6235, 0.5490, 0.5882
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.09, 0.55
HSL	148°, 9%, 41%
HSV	148°, 17%, 45%
XYZ	13.5044, 15.7682, 15.6964
YIQ	108.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

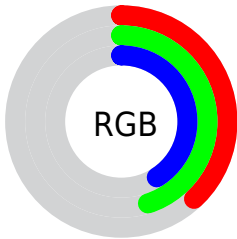
Format	Color
R_{YB}	96, 109, 115
Decimal	6321001
CIE Lab	46.67, -9.22, 3.18
CIE LCh	47, 9.753, 160.960
Yxy	15.7682, 0.3003, 0.3506
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284511081 (0xFF607369)
YUV	108.1790, -1.5672, -10.6810
Hunter-Lab	39.7092, -8.7863, 4.3600

Details

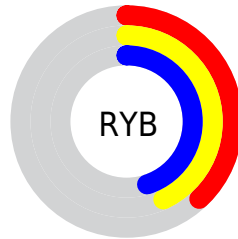
The RGB color `96, 115, 105` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `115, 96, 106`, and the grayscale version is `108, 108, 108`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `147, 167, 156`, and `49, 67, 58` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `85, 115, 99`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `108, 115, 111`.

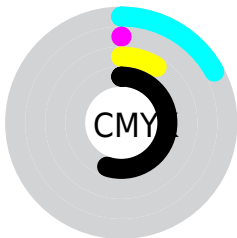
Distribution



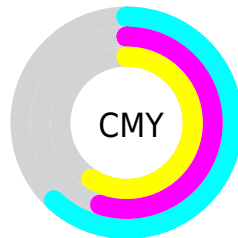
- Red (38%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 96, 115, 105 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 RGB color 96, 115, 105 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96, 115, 105



96, 115, 105

255, 255, 255



72, 90, 81



147, 167, 156



49, 67, 58



173, 194, 183



28, 45, 36



201, 222, 211



4, 25, 15



229, 251, 239



0, 0, 0



96, 115, 105



96, 115, 105



85, 115, 99



108, 115, 111



73, 115, 93



119, 115, 117



62, 115, 87



131, 115, 123

■ 50, 115, 81

■ 142, 115, 129

■ 39, 115, 75

■ 154, 115, 135

■ 27, 115, 69

■ 165, 115, 141

■ 16, 115, 63

■ 177, 115, 147

■ 4, 115, 57

■ 188, 115, 153

■ 0, 115, 54

■ 200, 115, 159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 113, 98



96, 115, 105



90, 115, 113

Triad

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



96, 115, 105



106, 110, 127



127, 106, 100

Complementary

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



96, 115, 105



115, 96, 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.



128, 105, 108



96, 115, 105



116, 108, 123

Square

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



96, 115, 105



96, 113, 126



124, 106, 116



122, 108, 95

Rectangle

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



96, 115, 105



90, 115, 119



124, 106, 116



128, 106, 103

Sweetspot

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



96, 115, 105



143, 150, 146



106, 115, 96



72, 77, 74



204, 204, 204



77, 77, 77

Same Dimension

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



96, 115, 105



120, 150, 135



96, 115, 114



53, 59, 56



0, 122, 58



0, 250, 118

Inverse Universe

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



115, 96, 106



150, 120, 136



115, 96, 97



59, 53, 56



122, 0, 64



250, 0, 132

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 115, 105 looks on a white 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 115, 105 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

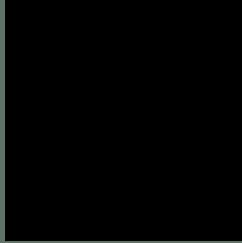
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

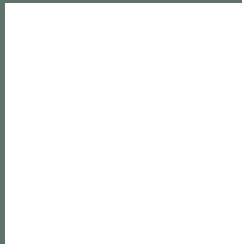
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 96, 115, 105 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 115, 105.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 115, 105.

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

96, 115, 105

Protanopia

114, 110, 102

Deuteranopia

122, 107, 107



Tritanopia
99, 113, 122

Trichromacy



Original Color

96, 115, 105

Protanomaly

107, 112, 103

Deuteranomaly

113, 110, 106

Tritanomaly

98, 114, 116

Monochromacy



Original Color

96, 115, 105

Achromatopsia

108, 108, 108

Achromatomaly

104, 111, 107

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 96, 115, 105 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(96, 115, 105) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 115, 105)  
}
```

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(96, 115, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 115, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 96, 115, 105 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(96, 115, 105) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 115, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 115, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 115, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 115, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 115,  
105) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 115, 105 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 115, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 115,  
105) }
```

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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