

Converting Colors

RGB(96, 132, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(96, 132, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(96, 132, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	608492
RGB	96, 132, 146
RGB Percent	38%, 52%, 57%
CMY	0.6235, 0.4824, 0.4275
CMYK	0.34, 0.10, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	197°, 21%, 47%
HSV	197°, 34%, 57%
XYZ	18.2634, 21.0646, 30.2974
YIQ	122.8320, -25.9500, -3.2780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

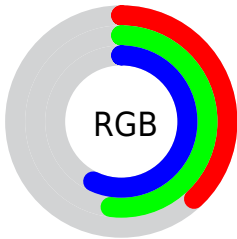
Format	Color
R_{YB}	96, 117, 146
Decimal	6325394
CIE _{Lab}	53.02, -8.97, -11.57
CIE _{LCh}	53, 14.643, 232.200
Yxy	21.0646, 0.2623, 0.3025
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284515474 (0xFF608492)
YUV	122.8320, 11.4218, -23.5317
Hunter-Lab	45.8962, -9.2881, -7.0117

Details

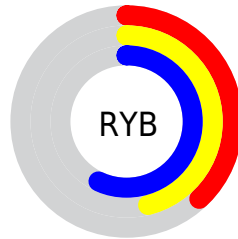
The RGB color **96, 132, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 110, 96**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148, 185, 200**, and **46, 83, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81, 128, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111, 136, 146**.

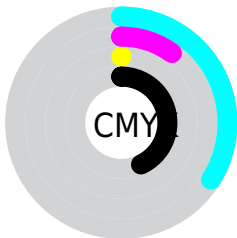
Distribution



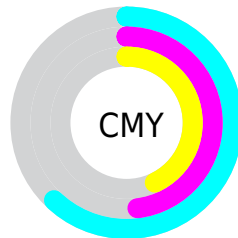
- Red (38%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 96, 132, 146 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, 132, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96, 132, 146



96, 132, 146

255, 255, 255



71, 107, 120



148, 185, 200



46, 83, 96



175, 213, 228



21, 59, 72



203, 241, 255



0, 38, 49



232, 255, 255



0, 17, 28



0, 0, 0



96, 132, 146



96, 132, 146



81, 128, 146



111, 136, 146



67, 124, 146



125, 140, 146

■ 52, 120, 146

■ 140, 144, 146

■ 38, 116, 146

■ 154, 148, 146

■ 23, 112, 146

■ 169, 152, 146

■ 8, 107, 146

■ 184, 157, 146

■ 0, 105, 146

■ 198, 161, 146

■ 213, 165, 146

■ 227, 169, 146

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93, 134, 136



96, 132, 146



108, 129, 151

Triad

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



96, 132, 146



150, 118, 130



126, 129, 103

Complementary

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



96, 132, 146



146, 110, 96

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.



140, 125, 102



96, 132, 146



153, 118, 118

Square

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



96, 132, 146



140, 120, 142



149, 121, 107



112, 132, 111

Rectangle

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



96, 132, 146



119, 126, 151



149, 121, 107



131, 127, 102

Sweetspot

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



96, 132, 146



170, 183, 189



96, 146, 109



83, 91, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



96, 132, 146



111, 167, 189



96, 108, 146



67, 72, 74



0, 99, 138



0, 7, 10

Inverse Universe

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



146, 96, 132



189, 111, 167



146, 134, 96



74, 67, 72



138, 0, 99



10, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 132, 146 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 132, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

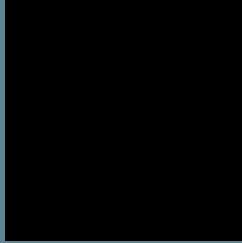
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

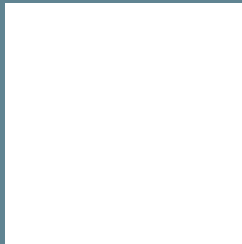
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 96, 132, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 132, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 132, 146.

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](#), [132](#), [146](#)

Protanopia

[124](#), [125](#), [142](#)

Deuteranopia

[128](#), [123](#), [148](#)



Tritanopia
95, 132, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color

96, 132, 146

Protanomaly

114, 128, 143

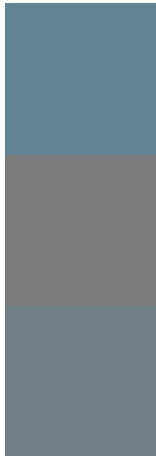
Deuteranomaly

116, 126, 147

Tritanomaly

95, 132, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color

96, 132, 146

Achromatopsia

123, 123, 123

Achromatomaly

113, 126, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 96, 132, 146 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, 132, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 132, 146)  
}
```

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, 132, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 132, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 96, 132, 146 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, 132, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 132, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 132, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 132, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 132, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 132,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 132, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 132, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 132,  
146) }
```

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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