

Converting Colors

RGB(96, 142, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(96, 142, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(96, 142, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	608E94
RGB	96, 142, 148
RGB Percent	38%, 56%, 58%
CMY	0.6235, 0.4431, 0.4196
CMYK	0.35, 0.04, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	187°, 21%, 48%
HSV	187°, 35%, 58%
XYZ	19.8422, 23.9709, 31.5980
YIQ	128.9300, -29.3420, -7.8860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

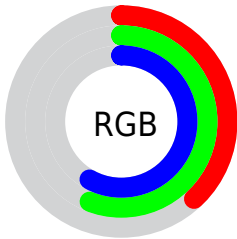
Format	Color
R_{YB}	96, 120, 148
Decimal	6327956
CIE _{Lab}	56.06, -13.99, -8.17
CIE _{LCh}	56, 16.200, 210.301
Yxy	23.9709, 0.2631, 0.3179
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284518036 (0xFF608E94)
YUV	128.9300, 9.4015, -28.8796
Hunter-Lab	48.9601, -13.3391, -3.9927

Details

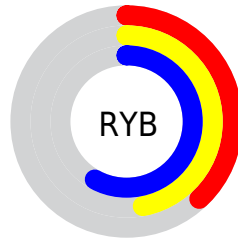
The RGB color **96, 142, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 102, 96**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149, 196, 202**, and **46, 92, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81, 140, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111, 144, 148**.

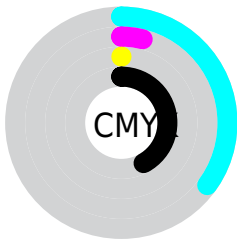
Distribution



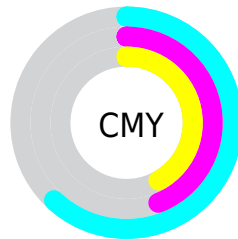
- Red (38%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 96, 142, 148 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, 142, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96, 142, 148

255, 255, 255

■ 149, 196, 202

■ 176, 224, 230

■ 204, 252, 255

■ 232, 255, 255

■ 96, 142, 148

■ 71, 116, 122

■ 46, 92, 97

■ 19, 68, 74

■ 0, 46, 51

■ 0, 26, 30

■ 0, 0, 3

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 96, 142, 148

■ 81, 140, 148

■ 96, 142, 148

■ 111, 144, 148

66, 139, 148

126, 145, 148

52, 137, 148

140, 147, 148

37, 135, 148

155, 149, 148

22, 133, 148

170, 151, 148

7, 132, 148

185, 152, 148

0, 131, 148

200, 154, 148

214, 156, 148

229, 157, 148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101, 142, 134



96, 142, 148



103, 140, 158

Triad

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



96, 142, 148



153, 127, 149



145, 133, 106

Complementary

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



96, 142, 148



148, 102, 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.



157, 129, 110



96, 142, 148



162, 125, 135

Square

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



96, 142, 148



137, 131, 159



163, 125, 121



130, 138, 110

Rectangle

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



96, 142, 148



112, 137, 162



163, 125, 121



150, 132, 107

Sweetspot

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



96, 142, 148



170, 189, 191



96, 148, 101



84, 95, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



96, 142, 148



111, 182, 191



96, 117, 148



67, 73, 74



0, 122, 138



0, 9, 10

Inverse Universe

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



148, 96, 142



191, 111, 182



148, 127, 96



74, 67, 73



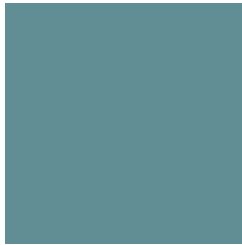
138, 0, 122



10, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 142, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

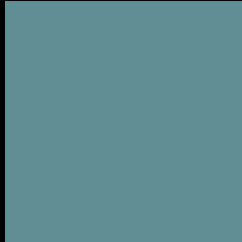
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

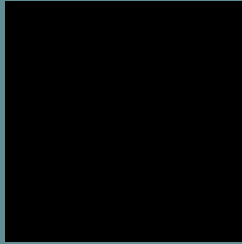
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 142, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 142, 148.

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
97, 141, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

96, 142, 148

Protanomaly

120, 136, 144

Deuteranomaly

123, 134, 149

Tritanomaly

97, 141, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color

96, 142, 148

Achromatopsia

129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly

117, 134, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 96, 142, 148 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, 142, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 142, 148)  
}
```

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, 142, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 142, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 96, 142, 148 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, 142, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 142, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(96, 142, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 142, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 142, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 142,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 142, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 142, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 142,  
148) }
```

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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