

Converting Colors

RGB(96, 147, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(96, 147, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(96, 147, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	609388
RGB	96, 147, 136
RGB Percent	38%, 58%, 53%
CMY	0.6235, 0.4235, 0.4667
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.07, 0.42
HSL	167°, 21%, 48%
HSV	167°, 35%, 58%
XYZ	19.7015, 25.1318, 27.1051
YIQ	130.4970, -26.8650, -14.2330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

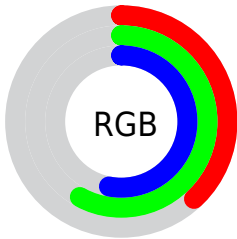
Format	Color
R_{YB}	96, 125, 147
Decimal	6329224
CIE _{Lab}	57.20, -19.62, 0.40
CIE _{LCh}	57, 19.629, 178.833
Yxy	25.1318, 0.2739, 0.3494
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284519304 (0xFF609388)
YUV	130.4970, 2.7130, -30.2539
Hunter-Lab	50.1316, -17.5806, 3.0353

Details

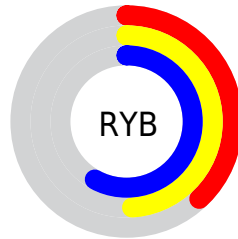
The RGB color **96, 147, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 96, 107**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148, 201, 189**, and **46, 96, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81, 147, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111, 147, 139**.

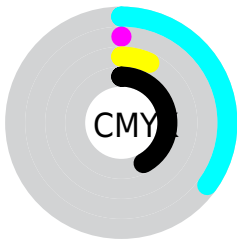
Distribution



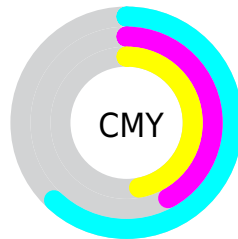
- Red (38%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 96, 147, 136 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, 147, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96, 147, 136



96, 147, 136

255, 255, 255



71, 121, 111



148, 201, 189



46, 96, 86



176, 229, 217



20, 72, 63



204, 255, 245



0, 49, 41



232, 255, 255



0, 29, 21



0, 0, 0



96, 147, 136



96, 147, 136



81, 147, 133



111, 147, 139



67, 147, 130



125, 147, 142

■ 52, 147, 126

■ 140, 147, 146

■ 37, 147, 123

■ 155, 147, 149

■ 23, 147, 120

■ 170, 147, 152

■ 8, 147, 117

■ 184, 147, 155

■ 0, 147, 115

■ 199, 147, 158

■ 214, 147, 161

■ 228, 147, 165

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 145, 119



96, 147, 136



88, 147, 153

Triad

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



96, 147, 136



139, 133, 167



165, 130, 109

Complementary

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



96, 147, 136



147, 96, 107

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.



172, 126, 122



96, 147, 136



159, 128, 155

Square

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



96, 147, 136



116, 139, 171



170, 125, 139



151, 136, 103

Rectangle

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



96, 147, 136



92, 145, 162



170, 125, 139



168, 129, 112

Sweetspot

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



96, 147, 136



172, 191, 187



107, 147, 96



85, 97, 94



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



96, 147, 136



111, 191, 174



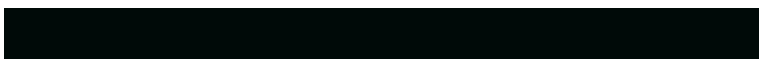
96, 133, 147



67, 74, 72



0, 138, 108



0, 10, 8

Inverse Universe

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



147, 96, 107



191, 111, 128



147, 110, 96



74, 67, 68



138, 0, 30



10, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 147, 136 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, 147, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

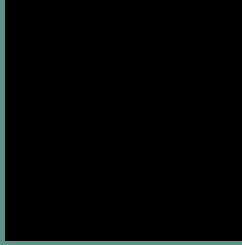
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 147, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 147, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 147, 136.

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](#).

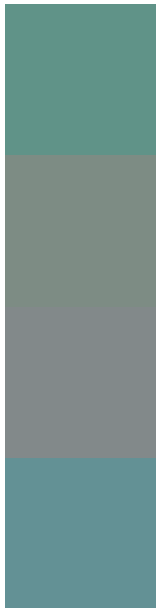
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
101, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

96, 147, 136

Protanomaly

125, 140, 132

Deuteranomaly

130, 137, 138

Tritanomaly

99, 145, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color

96, 147, 136

Achromatopsia

130, 130, 130

Achromatomaly

118, 136, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 96, 147, 136 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, 147, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 147, 136)  
}
```

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, 147, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 147, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 96, 147, 136 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, 147, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 147, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 147, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 147, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 147, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 147,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 147, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 147, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 147,  
136) }
```

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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