

Converting Colors

RGB(96, 152, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(96, 152, 156) contains.

RGB(96, 152, 156)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(96, 152, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60989C
RGB	96, 152, 156
RGB Percent	38%, 60%, 61%
CMY	0.6235, 0.4039, 0.3882
CMYK	0.38, 0.03, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	184°, 24%, 49%
HSV	184°, 38%, 61%
XYZ	22.0529, 27.3436, 35.5680
YIQ	135.7120, -34.6600, -10.6280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

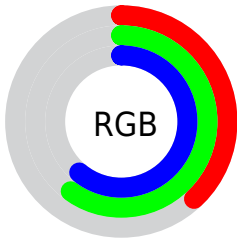
Format	Color
R_{YB}	96, 125, 156
Decimal	6330524
CIE _{Lab}	59.29, -17.29, -7.93
CIE _{LCh}	59, 19.021, 204.636
Yxy	27.3436, 0.2596, 0.3218
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284520604 (0xFF60989C)
YUV	135.7120, 10.0020, -34.8274
Hunter-Lab	52.2911, -16.2301, -3.7249

Details

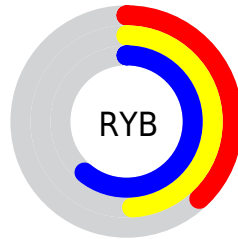
The RGB color `96, 152, 156` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `156, 100, 96`, and the grayscale version is `136, 136, 136`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `149, 206, 210`, and `44, 101, 105` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `80, 151, 156`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `112, 153, 156`.

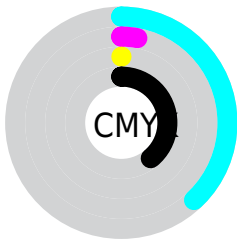
Distribution



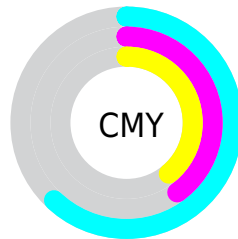
- Red (38%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)




- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 96, 152, 156 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, 152, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 96, 152, 156


255, 255, 255


 149, 206, 210


 177, 235, 239

 205, 255, 255

 234, 255, 255

 96, 152, 156

 70, 126, 130

 44, 101, 105


 13, 77, 81


 0, 54, 58


 0, 33, 36


 0, 1, 15

 0, 0, 0

 96, 152, 156

 80, 151, 156

 96, 152, 156

 112, 153, 156

■ 65, 150, 156

■ 127, 154, 156

■ 49, 149, 156

■ 143, 155, 156

■ 34, 148, 156

■ 158, 156, 156

■ 18, 147, 156

■ 174, 157, 156

■ 2, 146, 156

■ 190, 158, 156

■ 0, 146, 156

■ 205, 159, 156

■ 221, 160, 156

■ 236, 161, 156

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 152, 139



96, 152, 156



101, 150, 169

Triad

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



96, 152, 156



162, 134, 162



158, 141, 110

Complementary

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



96, 152, 156



156, 100, 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.



171, 135, 116



96, 152, 156



174, 131, 146

Square

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



96, 152, 156



142, 139, 173



177, 132, 130



141, 146, 112

Rectangle

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



96, 152, 156



112, 147, 174



177, 132, 130



163, 139, 111

Sweetspot

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



96, 152, 156



180, 202, 204



96, 156, 100



88, 101, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



96, 152, 156



110, 198, 204



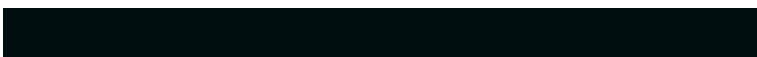
96, 122, 156



71, 79, 79



0, 133, 143



0, 14, 15

Inverse Universe

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



156, 96, 152



204, 110, 198



156, 130, 96



79, 71, 79



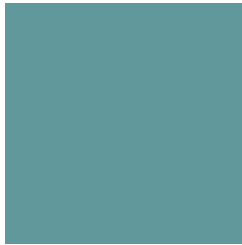
143, 0, 133



15, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 152, 156 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, 152, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

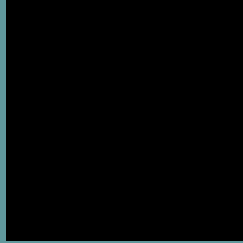
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 152, 156.

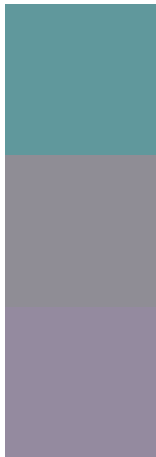


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 152, 156.

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, 152, 156

Protanopia
143, 141, 149

Deuteranopia
148, 138, 159



Tritanopia
98, 151, 163

Trichromacy



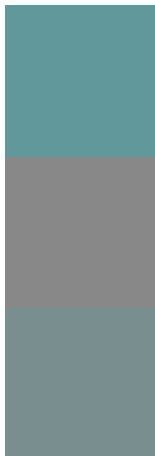
Original Color
96, 152, 156

Protanomaly
126, 145, 152

Deuteranomaly
129, 143, 158

Tritanomaly
97, 151, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
96, 152, 156

Achromatopsia
136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly
121, 142, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 96, 152, 156 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, 152, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 152, 156)  
}
```

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, 152, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 152, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 96, 152, 156 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

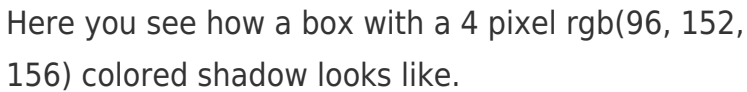
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(96, 152, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 152, 156) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 152, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 152, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 152, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 152,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 152, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 152, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 152,  
156) }
```

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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