

Converting Colors

RGB(96, 157, 191)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(96, 157, 191) contains.

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Color

RGB(96, 157, 191)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	609DBF
RGB	96, 157, 191
RGB Percent	38%, 62%, 75%
CMY	0.6235, 0.3843, 0.2510
CMYK	0.50, 0.18, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	201°, 43%, 56%
HSV	201°, 50%, 75%
XYZ	26.2848, 30.3623, 53.7654
YIQ	142.6370, -47.2700, -2.3580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

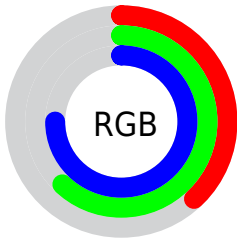
Format	Color
RYB	96, 133, 191
Decimal	6331839
CIELab	61.97, -10.30, -23.66
CIElCh	62, 25.803, 246.466
Yxy	30.3623, 0.2381, 0.2750
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284521919 (0xFF609DBF)
YUV	142.6370, 23.8430, -40.9006
Hunter-Lab	55.1020, -11.2803, -19.2803

Details

The RGB color **96, 157, 191** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **191, 130, 96**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152, 212, 247**, and **37, 106, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77, 150, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115, 164, 191**.

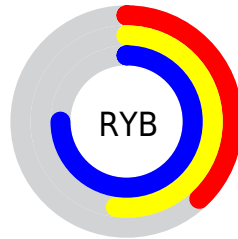
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (62%)

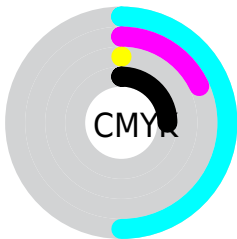
Blue (75%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (75%)

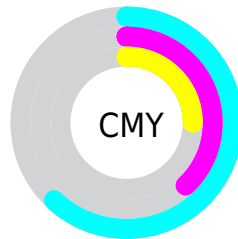


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 96, 157, 191 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, 157, 191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96, 157, 191

255, 255, 255

■ 152, 212, 247

■ 180, 240, 255

■ 209, 255, 255

■ 238, 255, 255

■ 96, 157, 191

■ 68, 131, 164

■ 37, 106, 137

■ 0, 82, 112

■ 0, 59, 87

■ 0, 37, 64

■ 0, 16, 42

■ 0, 1, 21

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 96, 157, 191

■ 96, 157, 191

■ 77, 150, 191

■ 115, 164, 191

■ 58, 143, 191

■ 134, 171, 191

■ 39, 136, 191

■ 153, 178, 191

■ 20, 130, 191

■ 172, 184, 191

■ 1, 123, 191

■ 191, 191, 191

■ 0, 123, 191

■ 211, 198, 191

■ 230, 205, 191

■ 249, 212, 191

■ 255, 219, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79, 161, 176



96, 157, 191



128, 150, 195

Triad

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



96, 157, 191



195, 133, 146



136, 156, 112

Complementary

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



96, 157, 191



191, 130, 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.



161, 150, 104



96, 157, 191



194, 136, 124

Square

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



96, 157, 191



183, 135, 168



181, 142, 108



110, 161, 131

Rectangle

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



96, 157, 191



149, 145, 191



181, 142, 108



145, 154, 108

Sweetspot

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



96, 157, 191



210, 234, 247



96, 191, 129



102, 117, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



96, 157, 191



99, 194, 247



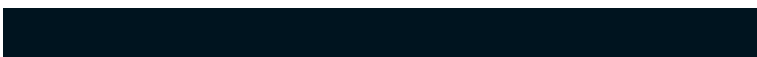
96, 110, 191



85, 91, 94



0, 102, 158



0, 20, 31

Inverse Universe

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



191, 96, 157



247, 99, 194



191, 177, 96



94, 85, 91



158, 0, 102



31, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 157, 191 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

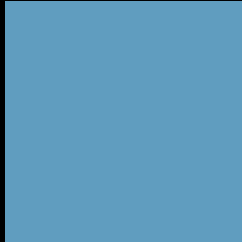
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 191 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 ✓ Pass

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

RGB 96, 157, 191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 157, 191.

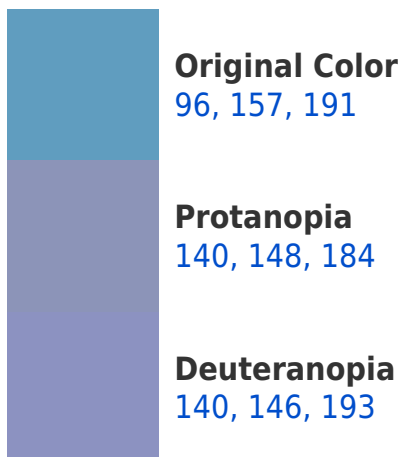


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 157, 191.

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
90, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
96, 157, 191

Protanomaly
124, 151, 187

Deuteranomaly
124, 150, 192

Tritanomaly
92, 159, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
96, 157, 191

Achromatopsia
143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly
126, 148, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 96, 157, 191 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, 157, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 157, 191)  
}
```

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, 157, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 157, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 96, 157, 191 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

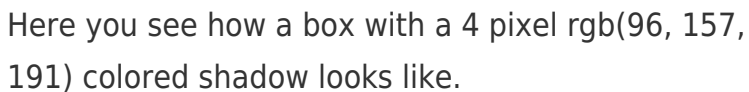
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(96, 157, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 157, 191) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 157, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 157, 191); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 157, 191); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 157, 191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 157, 191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 157, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 157,  
191) }
```

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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