

Converting Colors

RGB(96, 158, 110)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(96, 158, 110) contains.

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Color

RGB(96, 158, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	609E6E
RGB	96, 158, 110
RGB Percent	38%, 62%, 43%
CMY	0.6235, 0.3804, 0.5686
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.30, 0.38
HSL	134°, 24%, 50%
HSV	134°, 39%, 62%
XYZ	19.8652, 28.0663, 19.1222
YIQ	133.9900, -21.5440, -28.0720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

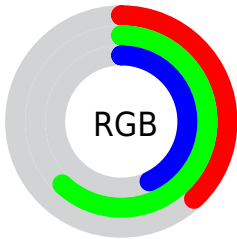
Format	Color
R _Y B	96, 147, 158
Decimal	6332014
CIE Lab	59.95, -30.64, 18.94
CIE LCh	60, 36.023, 148.271
Yxy	28.0663, 0.2963, 0.4186
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284522094 (0xFF609E6E)
YUV	133.9900, -11.8271, -33.3172
Hunter-Lab	52.9776, -25.7781, 15.6837

Details

The RGB color **96, 158, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **158, 96, 144**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149, 213, 162**, and **45, 106, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80, 158, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112, 158, 122**.

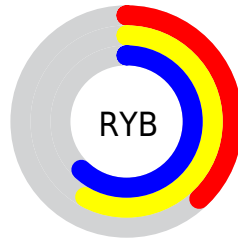
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (62%)

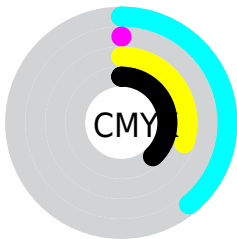
Blue (43%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (62%)

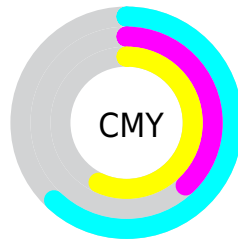


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 96, 158, 110 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, 158, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96, 158, 110



96, 158, 110

255, 255, 255



70, 132, 85



149, 213, 162



45, 106, 62



176, 242, 189



16, 81, 40



204, 255, 217



0, 58, 18



233, 255, 245



0, 37, 0



0, 0, 0



96, 158, 110



96, 158, 110



80, 158, 98



112, 158, 122



64, 158, 86



128, 158, 134

■ 49, 158, 73

■ 143, 158, 147

■ 33, 158, 61

■ 159, 158, 159

■ 17, 158, 49

■ 175, 158, 171

■ 1, 158, 37

■ 191, 158, 183

■ 0, 158, 36

■ 207, 158, 196

■ 222, 158, 208

■ 238, 158, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 152, 87



96, 158, 110



48, 161, 141

Triad

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



96, 158, 110



93, 148, 207



205, 122, 116

Complementary

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



96, 158, 110



158, 96, 144

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.



203, 119, 148



96, 158, 110



145, 137, 200

Square

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



96, 158, 110



16, 156, 198



183, 126, 178



191, 131, 91

Rectangle

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



96, 158, 110



0, 161, 163



183, 126, 178



206, 120, 126

Sweetspot

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



96, 158, 110



182, 207, 187



145, 158, 96



90, 105, 93



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



96, 158, 110



109, 207, 131



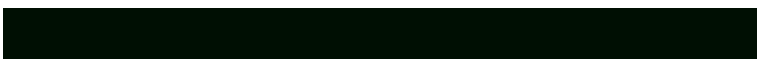
96, 158, 140



71, 79, 73



0, 143, 32



0, 15, 3

Inverse Universe

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



158, 96, 144



207, 109, 185



158, 96, 114



79, 71, 77



143, 0, 111



15, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 158, 110 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, 158, 110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

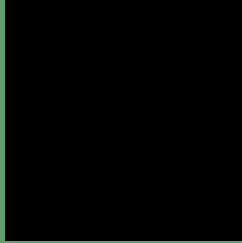
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 158, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 158, 110.

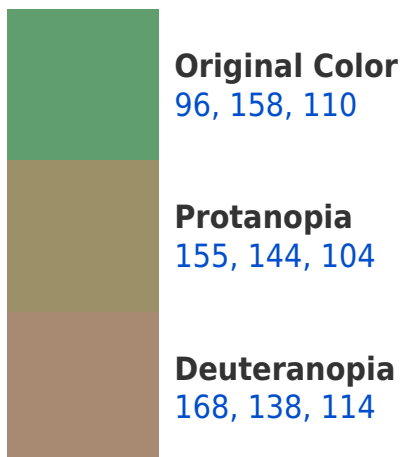


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 158, 110.

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
107, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
96, 158, 110

Protanomaly
134, 149, 106

Deuteranomaly
142, 145, 113

Tritanomaly
103, 154, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
96, 158, 110

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
120, 143, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 96, 158, 110 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, 158, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 158, 110)  
}
```

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, 158, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 158, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 96, 158, 110 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, 158, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 158, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 158, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 158, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 158, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 158,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 158, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 158, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 158,  
110) }
```

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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