

Converting Colors

RGB(96, 159, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(96, 159, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(96, 159, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	609FBE
RGB	96, 159, 190
RGB Percent	38%, 62%, 75%
CMY	0.6235, 0.3765, 0.2549
CMYK	0.49, 0.16, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	200°, 42%, 56%
HSV	200°, 49%, 75%
XYZ	26.5163, 31.0008, 53.3014
YIQ	143.6970, -47.4990, -3.7150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

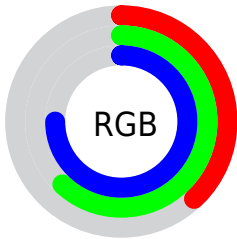
Format	Color
R _Y B	96, 134, 190
Decimal	6332350
CIE Lab	62.51, -11.69, -22.27
CIE LCh	63, 25.147, 242.302
Yxy	31.0008, 0.2393, 0.2797
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284522430 (0xFF609FBE)
YUV	143.6970, 22.8274, -41.8303
Hunter-Lab	55.6783, -12.4282, -17.7840

Details

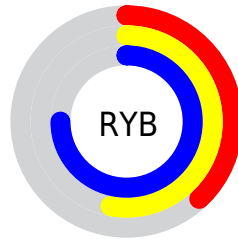
The RGB color **96, 159, 190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **190, 127, 96**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152, 214, 246**, and **37, 108, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77, 153, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115, 165, 190**.

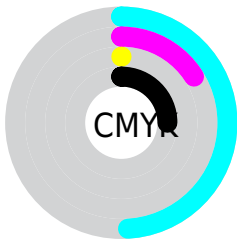
Distribution



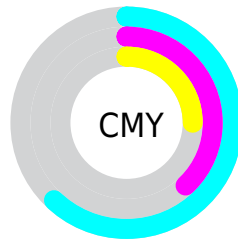
- Red (38%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)




- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 96, 159, 190 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, 159, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 96, 159, 190


255, 255, 255


 152, 214, 246


 180, 242, 255

 209, 255, 255

 238, 255, 255

 96, 159, 190


 68, 133, 163


 37, 108, 137

 0, 83, 111


 0, 60, 87


 0, 38, 63

 0, 18, 41

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

 96, 159, 190

 96, 159, 190

■ 77, 153, 190

■ 115, 165, 190

■ 58, 146, 190

■ 134, 172, 190

■ 39, 140, 190

■ 153, 178, 190

■ 20, 134, 190

■ 172, 184, 190

■ 1, 128, 190

■ 191, 190, 190

■ 0, 127, 190

■ 210, 197, 190

■ 229, 203, 190

■ 248, 209, 190

■ 255, 215, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83, 163, 174



96, 159, 190



125, 153, 195

Triad

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



96, 159, 190



195, 135, 150



141, 157, 113

Complementary

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



96, 159, 190



190, 127, 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.



166, 150, 107



96, 159, 190



195, 137, 128

Square

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



96, 159, 190



181, 138, 172



185, 143, 112



116, 162, 130

Rectangle

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



96, 159, 190



147, 147, 192



185, 143, 112



150, 155, 110

Sweetspot

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



96, 159, 190



210, 235, 247



96, 190, 126



102, 118, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



96, 159, 190



101, 199, 247



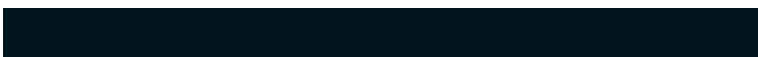
96, 113, 190



85, 91, 94



0, 106, 158



0, 21, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 96, 159



247, 101, 199



190, 173, 96



94, 85, 91



158, 0, 106



31, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 159, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

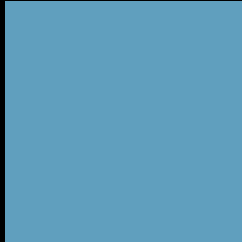
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 190 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, 159, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 159, 190.

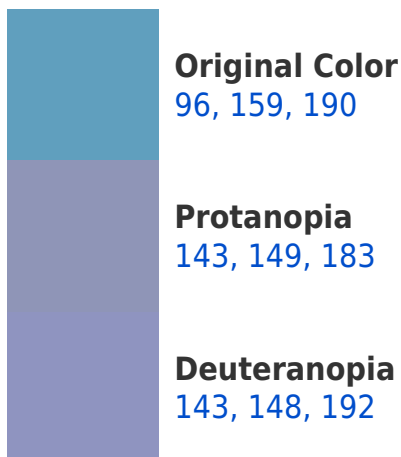


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 159, 190.

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
91, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
96, 159, 190

Protanomaly
126, 153, 186

Deuteranomaly
126, 152, 191

Tritanomaly
93, 161, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
96, 159, 190

Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly
127, 149, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 96, 159, 190 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, 159, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 159, 190)  
}
```

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, 159, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 159, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 96, 159, 190 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, 159, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 159, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 159, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 159, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 159, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 159,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 159, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 159, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 159,  
190) }
```

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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