

Converting Colors

RGB(96, 161, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(96, 161, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(96, 161, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60A198
RGB	96, 161, 152
RGB Percent	38%, 63%, 60%
CMY	0.6235, 0.3686, 0.4039
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.06, 0.37
HSL	172°, 26%, 50%
HSV	172°, 40%, 63%
XYZ	23.2362, 30.2435, 34.3187
YIQ	140.5390, -35.8510, -16.5790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

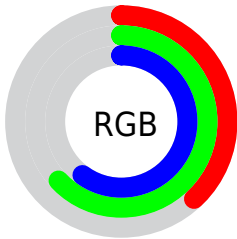
Format	Color
RYB	96, 131, 161
Decimal	6332824
CIELab	61.86, -22.98, -1.86
CIELCh	62, 23.054, 184.630
Yxy	30.2435, 0.2647, 0.3445
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284522904 (0xFF60A198)
YUV	140.5390, 5.6503, -39.0607
Hunter-Lab	54.9941, -20.8195, 1.4964

Details

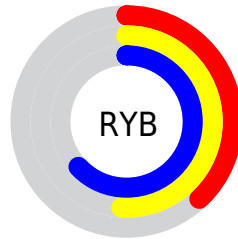
The RGB color **96, 161, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 96, 105**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150, 216, 206**, and **43, 109, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80, 161, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112, 161, 154**.

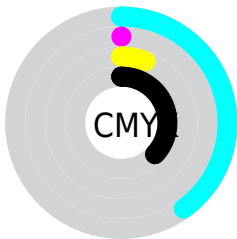
Distribution



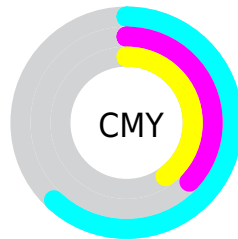
- Red (38%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (37%)




- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 96, 161, 152 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, 161, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 96, 161, 152


255, 255, 255


 150, 216, 206


 177, 245, 234

 206, 255, 255

 234, 255, 255

 96, 161, 152

 70, 135, 126

 43, 109, 101


 10, 85, 77


 0, 61, 55


 0, 39, 33

 0, 13, 11

 0, 0, 0

 96, 161, 152

 80, 161, 150

 96, 161, 152

 112, 161, 154

■ 64, 161, 148

■ 128, 161, 156

■ 48, 161, 145

■ 144, 161, 159

■ 32, 161, 143

■ 160, 161, 161

■ 16, 161, 141

■ 177, 161, 163

■ 0, 161, 139

■ 193, 161, 165

■ 209, 161, 168

■ 225, 161, 170

■ 241, 161, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116, 159, 131



96, 161, 152



89, 160, 172

Triad

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



96, 161, 152



157, 143, 183



179, 142, 113

Complementary

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



96, 161, 152



161, 96, 105

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.



190, 137, 127



96, 161, 152



178, 137, 167

Square

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



96, 161, 152



129, 150, 190



190, 135, 147



161, 149, 109

Rectangle

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



96, 161, 152



96, 158, 182



190, 135, 147



184, 140, 117

Sweetspot

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



96, 161, 152



184, 209, 206



106, 161, 96



90, 105, 103



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



96, 161, 152



109, 209, 195



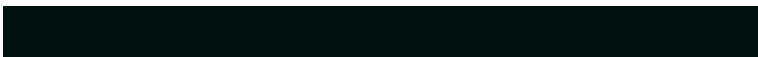
96, 138, 161



73, 82, 80



0, 145, 125



0, 18, 15

Inverse Universe

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



161, 96, 105



209, 109, 123



161, 119, 96



82, 73, 75



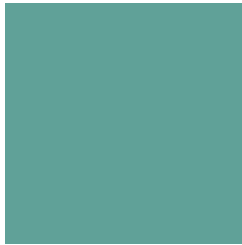
145, 0, 20



18, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 161, 152 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, 161, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

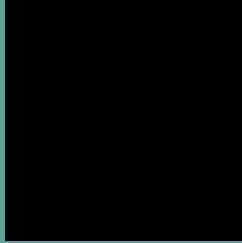
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 161, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 161, 152.

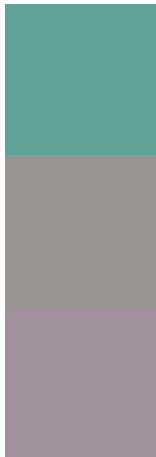


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 161, 152.

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, 161, 152

Protanopia
152, 148, 145

Deuteranopia
160, 144, 156



Tritanopia
101, 158, 171

Trichromacy



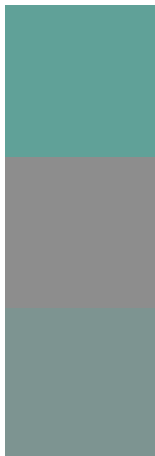
Original Color
96, 161, 152

Protanomaly
132, 153, 148

Deuteranomaly
137, 150, 155

Tritanomaly
99, 159, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color
96, 161, 152

Achromatopsia
141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly
125, 148, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 96, 161, 152 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, 161, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 161, 152)  
}
```

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, 161, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 161, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 96, 161, 152 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

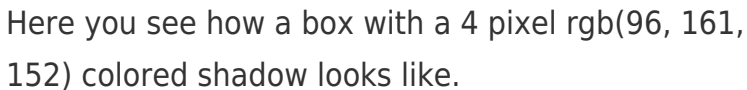
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(96, 161, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 161, 152) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 161, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 161, 152); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 161, 152); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 161, 152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 161, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 161, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 161,  
152) }
```

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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