

Converting Colors

RGB(96, 176, 124)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(96, 176, 124) contains.

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Color

RGB(96, 176, 124)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60B07C
RGB	96, 176, 124
RGB Percent	38%, 69%, 49%
CMY	0.6235, 0.3098, 0.5137
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.30, 0.31
HSL	141°, 34%, 53%
HSV	141°, 45%, 69%
XYZ	23.9873, 34.9927, 24.5588
YIQ	146.1520, -30.9880, -33.1320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

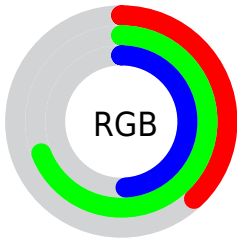
Format	Color
RYB	96, 155, 176
Decimal	6336636
CIELab	65.74, -36.37, 19.19
CIElCh	66, 41.121, 152.177
Yxy	34.9927, 0.2871, 0.4189
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284526716 (0xFF60B07C)
YUV	146.1520, -10.9209, -43.9833
Hunter-Lab	59.1546, -31.1386, 16.7933

Details

The RGB color **96, 176, 124** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **176, 96, 148**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150, 232, 177**, and **41, 123, 75** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78, 176, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114, 176, 135**.

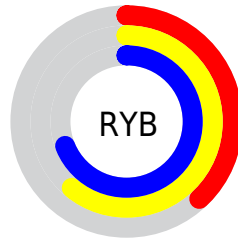
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (69%)

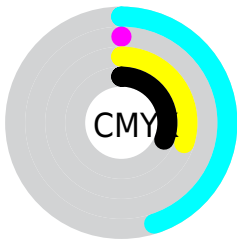
Blue (49%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (69%)

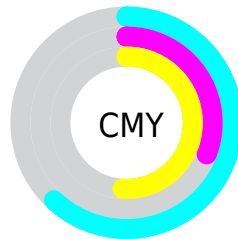


Cyan (45%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 96, 176, 124 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, 176, 124 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96, 176, 124



96, 176, 124

255, 255, 255



69, 149, 99



150, 232, 177



41, 123, 75



178, 255, 204



2, 97, 52



207, 255, 233



0, 73, 30



236, 255, 255



0, 49, 7



0, 28, 0



0, 0, 0



96, 176, 124



96, 176, 124



78, 176, 113



114, 176, 135

■ 61, 176, 101

■ 131, 176, 147

■ 43, 176, 90

■ 149, 176, 158

■ 26, 176, 78

■ 166, 176, 170

■ 8, 176, 67

■ 184, 176, 181

■ 0, 176, 62

■ 202, 176, 193

■ 219, 176, 204

■ 237, 176, 216

■ 254, 176, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 169, 96



96, 176, 124



23, 179, 161

Triad

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



96, 176, 124



106, 163, 233



228, 134, 122

Complementary

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



96, 176, 124



176, 96, 148

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.



228, 130, 158



96, 176, 124



167, 149, 222

Square

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



96, 176, 124



0, 173, 224



208, 136, 195



211, 145, 95

Rectangle

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



96, 176, 124



0, 179, 186



208, 136, 195



230, 132, 134

Sweetspot

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



96, 176, 124



197, 230, 209



148, 176, 96



95, 115, 102



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



96, 176, 124



103, 230, 147



96, 176, 164



80, 89, 83



0, 153, 54



0, 26, 9

Inverse Universe

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



176, 96, 148



230, 103, 185



176, 96, 108



89, 80, 86



153, 0, 99



26, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 176, 124 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, 176, 124 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, 176, 124 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 176, 124.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 176, 124.

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, 176, 124

Protanopia
171, 159, 116

Deuteranopia
184, 153, 129



Tritanopia
110, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color

96, 176, 124



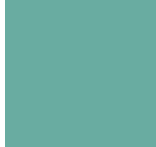
Protanomaly

144, 165, 119



Deuteranomaly

152, 161, 127



Tritanomaly

105, 172, 161

Monochromacy



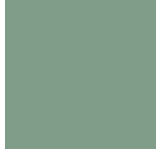
Original Color

96, 176, 124



Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146



Achromatomaly

128, 157, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 96, 176, 124 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, 176, 124) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 176, 124)  
}
```

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, 176, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 176, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 96, 176, 124 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, 176, 124) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 176, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 176, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 176, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 176, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 176,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 176, 124 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 176, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 176,  
124) }
```

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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