

Converting Colors

RGB(96, 184, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(96, 184, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(96, 184, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60B8BE
RGB	96, 184, 190
RGB Percent	38%, 72%, 75%
CMY	0.6235, 0.2784, 0.2549
CMYK	0.49, 0.03, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	184°, 42%, 56%
HSV	184°, 49%, 75%
XYZ	31.2586, 40.4855, 54.8822
YIQ	158.3720, -54.3740, -16.7900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

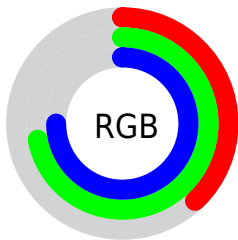
Format	Color
RYB	96, 141, 190
Decimal	6338750
CIELab	69.81, -24.76, -11.21
CIELCh	70, 27.180, 204.363
Yxy	40.4855, 0.2469, 0.3197
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284528830 (0xFF60B8BE)
YUV	158.3720, 15.5926, -54.7002
Hunter-Lab	63.6282, -23.6577, -6.6005

Details

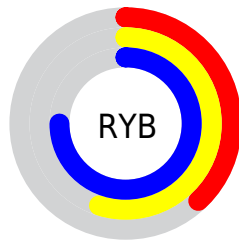
The RGB color **96, 184, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **190, 102, 96**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153, 240, 246**, and **33, 131, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77, 183, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115, 185, 190**.

Distribution



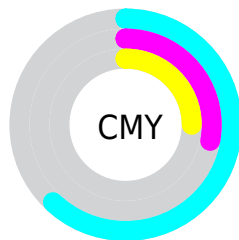
- Red (38%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)




- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 96, 184, 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, 184, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 96, 184, 190


255, 255, 255


 153, 240, 246


 182, 255, 255

 211, 255, 255


 240, 255, 255

 96, 184, 190


 67, 157, 163

 33, 131, 137

 0, 105, 111


 0, 81, 87


 0, 57, 64

 0, 36, 42

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

 96, 184, 190

 96, 184, 190

■ 77, 183, 190

■ 115, 185, 190

■ 58, 182, 190

■ 134, 186, 190

■ 39, 180, 190

■ 153, 188, 190

■ 20, 179, 190

■ 172, 189, 190

■ 1, 178, 190

■ 191, 190, 190

■ 0, 178, 190

■ 210, 191, 190

■ 229, 192, 190

■ 248, 194, 190

■ 255, 195, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112, 184, 165



96, 184, 190



104, 181, 210

Triad

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



96, 184, 190



198, 158, 200



193, 167, 122

Complementary

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



96, 184, 190



190, 102, 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.



212, 159, 131



96, 184, 190



216, 153, 176

Square

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



96, 184, 190



168, 166, 215



220, 154, 151



167, 175, 125

Rectangle

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



96, 184, 190



122, 177, 217



220, 154, 151



200, 165, 124

Sweetspot

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



96, 184, 190



210, 245, 247



96, 190, 101



102, 124, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



96, 184, 190



101, 238, 247



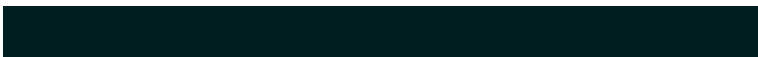
96, 138, 190



85, 94, 94



0, 148, 158



0, 29, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 96, 184



247, 101, 238



190, 148, 96



94, 85, 94



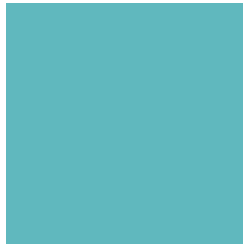
158, 0, 148



31, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 184, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

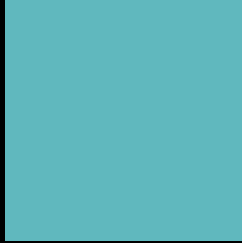
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 184, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

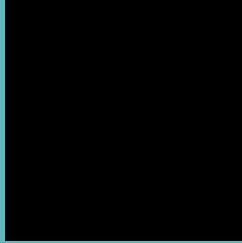
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

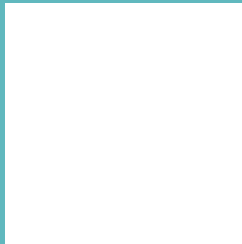
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 96, 184, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 184, 190.

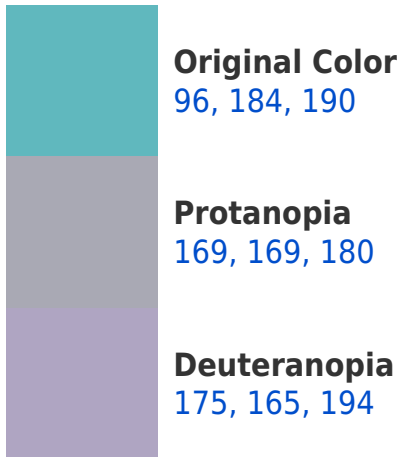


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 184, 190.

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
99, 183, 198

Trichromacy



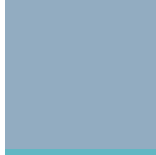
Original Color

96, 184, 190



Protanomaly

142, 174, 184



Deuteranomaly

146, 172, 193



Tritanomaly

98, 183, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color

96, 184, 190



Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158



Achromatomaly

135, 167, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 96, 184, 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, 184, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 184, 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, 184, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 184, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 96, 184, 190 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

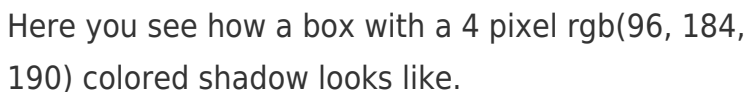
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(96, 184, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 184, 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, 184, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 184, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 184, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 184,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 184, 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, 184, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 184,  
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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