

Converting Colors

RGB(96, 192, 109)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(96, 192, 109) contains.

RGB(96, 192, 109)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(96, 192, 109)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60C06D
RGB	96, 192, 109
RGB Percent	38%, 75%, 43%
CMY	0.6235, 0.2471, 0.5725
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.43, 0.25
HSL	128°, 43%, 56%
HSV	128°, 50%, 75%
XYZ	26.4338, 41.2902, 21.0446
YIQ	153.8340, -30.5730, -46.1650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

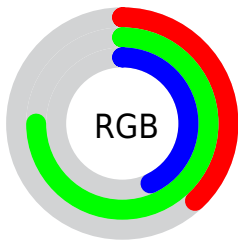
Format	Color
RYB	96, 181, 192
Decimal	6340717
CIELab	70.38, -45.95, 33.29
CIELCh	70, 56.746, 144.076
Yxy	41.2902, 0.2978, 0.4651
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284530797 (0xFF60C06D)
YUV	153.8340, -22.1032, -50.7204
Hunter-Lab	64.2574, -39.0203, 25.5625

Details

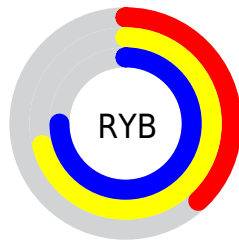
The RGB color **96, 192, 109** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **192, 96, 179**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152, 249, 162**, and **35, 138, 60** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77, 192, 92**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115, 192, 126**.

Distribution



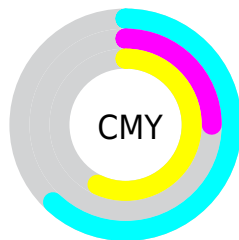
- Red (38%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (25%)





- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 96, 192, 109 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, 192, 109 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 96, 192, 109

 96, 192, 109


255, 255, 255

 67, 164, 84


 152, 249, 162

 35, 138, 60

 181, 255, 189

 0, 111, 36

 210, 255, 217

 0, 86, 10


 239, 255, 246


 0, 62, 0

 0, 41, 0

 0, 3, 0

 0, 0, 0

 96, 192, 109

 96, 192, 109

■ 77, 192, 92

■ 115, 192, 126

■ 58, 192, 76

■ 134, 192, 142

■ 38, 192, 59

■ 154, 192, 159

■ 19, 192, 43

■ 173, 192, 175

■ 0, 192, 26

■ 192, 192, 192

■ 211, 192, 209

■ 230, 192, 225

■ 250, 192, 242

■ 255, 192, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 182, 72



96, 192, 109



0, 197, 160

Triad

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



96, 192, 109



0, 181, 255



255, 130, 133

Complementary

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



96, 192, 109



192, 96, 179

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.



255, 128, 185



96, 192, 109



158, 163, 255

Square

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



96, 192, 109



0, 192, 255



226, 142, 233



248, 146, 90

Rectangle

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



96, 192, 109



0, 198, 196



226, 142, 233



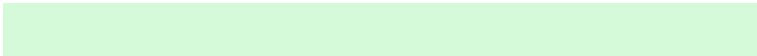
255, 127, 150

Sweetspot

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



96, 192, 109



212, 250, 217



179, 192, 96



102, 125, 106



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



96, 192, 109



100, 250, 120



96, 192, 157



87, 97, 89



0, 161, 22



0, 33, 4

Inverse Universe

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



192, 96, 179



250, 100, 230



192, 96, 131



97, 87, 96



161, 0, 139



33, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 192, 109 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

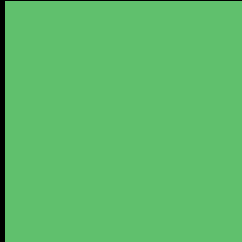
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192, 109 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

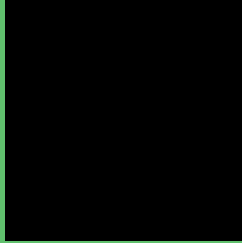
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 192, 109 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 192, 109.

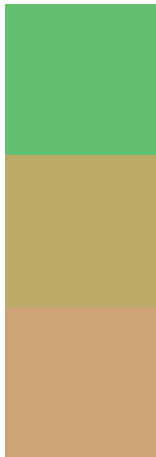


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 192, 109.

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](#).

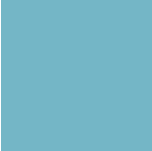
Dichromacy



Original Color
96, 192, 109

Protanopia
187, 171, 101

Deuteranopia
205, 164, 116



Tritanopia
116, 182, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color

96, 192, 109



Protanomaly

154, 179, 104



Deuteranomaly

165, 174, 113



Tritanomaly

109, 186, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

96, 192, 109



Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154



Achromatomaly

133, 168, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 96, 192, 109 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, 192, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 192, 109)  
}
```

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, 192, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 192, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 96, 192, 109 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, 192, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 192, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 192, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 192, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 192, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 192,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 192, 109 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 192, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 192,  
109) }
```

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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