

Converting Colors

RGB(96, 192, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(96, 192, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(96, 192, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60C0B7
RGB	96, 192, 183
RGB Percent	38%, 75%, 72%
CMY	0.6235, 0.2471, 0.2824
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.05, 0.25
HSL	174°, 43%, 56%
HSV	174°, 50%, 75%
XYZ	32.2208, 43.6050, 51.5181
YIQ	162.2700, -54.3270, -23.1510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

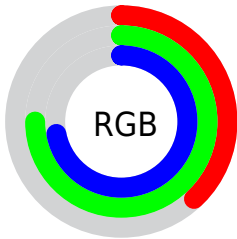
Format	Color
RYB	96, 146, 192
Decimal	6340791
CIELab	71.96, -30.52, -4.18
CIELCh	72, 30.806, 187.808
Yxy	43.6050, 0.2530, 0.3424
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284530871 (0xFF60C0B7)
YUV	162.2700, 10.2199, -58.1188
Hunter-Lab	66.0341, -28.4621, -0.0327

Details

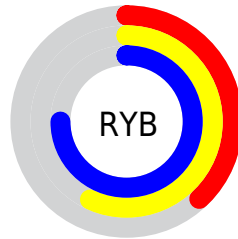
The RGB color **96, 192, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **192, 96, 105**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153, 249, 239**, and **33, 138, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77, 192, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115, 192, 185**.

Distribution



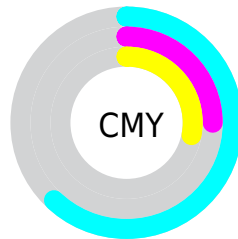
- Red (38%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (25%)




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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 96, 192, 183 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, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 96, 192, 183


255, 255, 255


 153, 249, 239


 182, 255, 255


 211, 255, 255


 241, 255, 255

 96, 192, 183

 67, 165, 156


 33, 138, 130

 0, 112, 105


 0, 87, 81


 0, 63, 58

 0, 41, 37

 0, 14, 16

 0, 0, 0

 96, 192, 183

 96, 192, 183

■ 77, 192, 181

■ 115, 192, 185

■ 58, 192, 179

■ 134, 192, 187

■ 38, 192, 178

■ 154, 192, 188

■ 19, 192, 176

■ 173, 192, 190

■ 0, 192, 174

■ 192, 192, 192

■ 211, 192, 194

■ 230, 192, 196

■ 250, 192, 197

■ 255, 192, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 190, 154



96, 192, 183



86, 190, 210

Triad

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



96, 192, 183



190, 167, 221



214, 167, 125

Complementary

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



96, 192, 183



192, 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.



230, 159, 143



96, 192, 183



218, 158, 198

Square

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



96, 192, 183



151, 177, 232



232, 155, 170



189, 177, 120

Rectangle

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



96, 192, 183



99, 187, 223



232, 155, 170



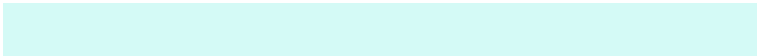
221, 164, 130

Sweetspot

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



96, 192, 183



212, 250, 246



106, 192, 96



102, 125, 123



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



96, 192, 183



100, 250, 236



96, 154, 192



87, 97, 96



0, 161, 146



0, 33, 30

Inverse Universe

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



192, 96, 105



250, 100, 114



192, 134, 96



97, 87, 88



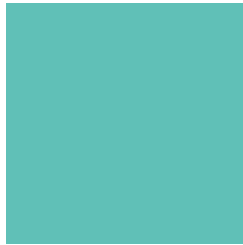
161, 0, 15



33, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 192, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

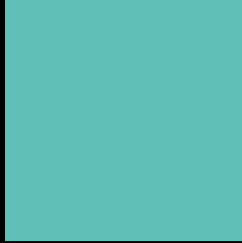
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

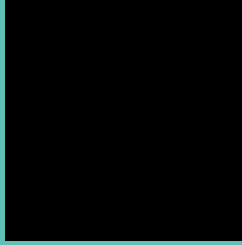
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

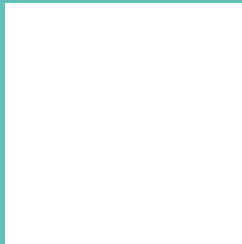
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 96, 192, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 192, 183.

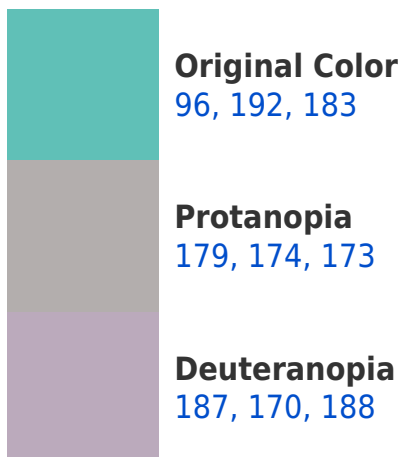


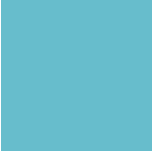
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 192, 183.

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





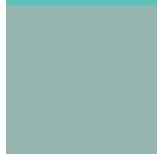
Tritanopia
103, 189, 204

Trichromacy



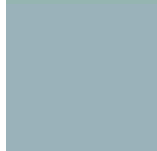
Original Color

96, 192, 183



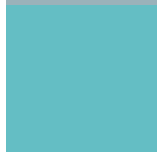
Protanomaly

149, 181, 177



Deuteranomaly

154, 178, 186



Tritanomaly

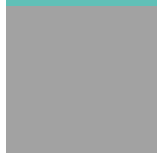
100, 190, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color

96, 192, 183



Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162



Achromatomaly

138, 173, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 96, 192, 183 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, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 192, 183)  
}
```

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, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 192, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 96, 192, 183 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, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 192, 183) }
```

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, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 192, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 192, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 192,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 192, 183 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, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 192,  
183) }
```

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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