

Converting Colors

RGB(96, 198, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(96, 198, 153) contains.

RGB(96, 198, 153)	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, 198, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60C699
RGB	96, 198, 153
RGB Percent	38%, 78%, 60%
CMY	0.6235, 0.2235, 0.4000
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.23, 0.22
HSL	154°, 47%, 58%
HSV	154°, 52%, 78%
XYZ	30.7677, 45.1749, 37.2350
YIQ	162.3720, -46.3470, -35.6190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

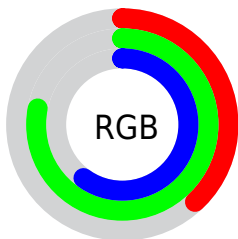
Format	Color
RYB	96, 161, 198
Decimal	6342297
CIELab	73.01, -40.34, 13.60
CIElCh	73, 42.569, 161.368
Yxy	45.1749, 0.2719, 0.3992
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284532377 (0xFF60C699)
YUV	162.3720, -4.6204, -58.2082
Hunter-Lab	67.2123, -35.9096, 14.2024

Details

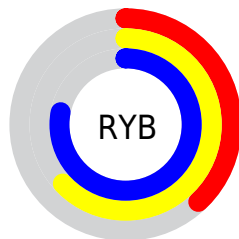
The RGB color **96, 198, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **198, 96, 141**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153, 255, 207**, and **34, 143, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76, 198, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116, 198, 162**.

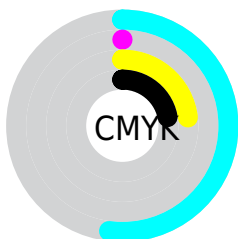
Distribution



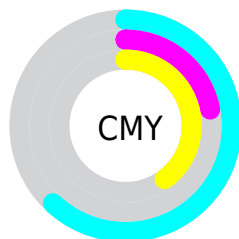
- Red (38%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (22%)




- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 96, 198, 153 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, 198, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 96, 198, 153


255, 255, 255


 153, 255, 207


 181, 255, 236


 210, 255, 255


 240, 255, 255

 96, 198, 153

 67, 170, 127

 34, 143, 102

 0, 117, 78


 0, 92, 55


 0, 67, 33


 0, 45, 12

 0, 18, 0


 0, 0, 0


 96, 198, 153


 96, 198, 153

 76, 198, 144


 116, 198, 162

 56, 198, 136

 136, 198, 170


 37, 198, 127

 155, 198, 179

 17, 198, 118

 175, 198, 188

 0, 198, 111

 195, 198, 197

 215, 198, 205

 235, 198, 214

 254, 198, 223

 255, 198, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 192, 119



96, 198, 153



9, 200, 193

Triad

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



96, 198, 153



146, 178, 255



248, 155, 130

Complementary

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



96, 198, 153



198, 96, 141

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.



254, 148, 166



96, 198, 153



202, 164, 238

Square

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



96, 198, 153



69, 190, 252



240, 152, 205



225, 168, 105

Rectangle

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



96, 198, 153



0, 199, 219



240, 152, 205



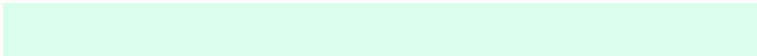
252, 152, 141

Sweetspot

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



96, 198, 153



217, 255, 238



142, 198, 96



105, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



96, 198, 153



97, 255, 185



96, 193, 198



90, 99, 95



0, 163, 91



0, 36, 20

Inverse Universe

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



198, 96, 141



255, 97, 167



198, 101, 96



99, 90, 94



163, 0, 72



36, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 198, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

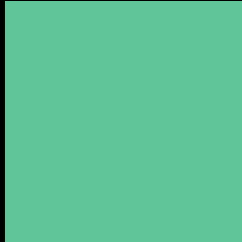
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 198, 153 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, 198, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 198, 153.

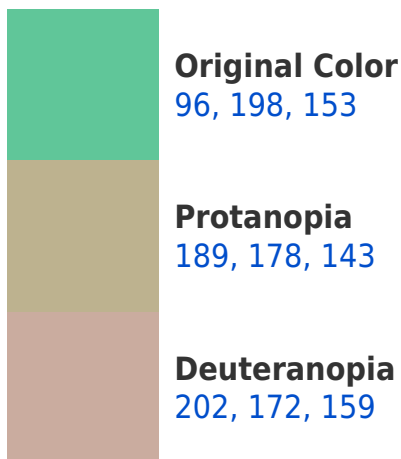


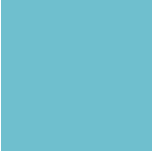
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 198, 153.

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
111, 191, 206

Trichromacy



Original Color

96, 198, 153



Protanomaly

155, 185, 147



Deuteranomaly

163, 181, 157



Tritanomaly

106, 194, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color

96, 198, 153



Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162



Achromatomaly

138, 175, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 96, 198, 153 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, 198, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 198, 153)  
}
```

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, 198, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 198, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 96, 198, 153 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, 198, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 198, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(96, 198, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 198, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 198, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 198,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 198, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 198, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 198,  
153) }
```

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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