

Converting Colors

RGB(96, 222, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(96, 222, 134) contains.

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Color

RGB(96, 222, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60DE86
RGB	96, 222, 134
RGB Percent	38%, 87%, 53%
CMY	0.6235, 0.1294, 0.4745
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.40, 0.13
HSL	138°, 66%, 62%
HSV	138°, 57%, 87%
XYZ	35.2482, 56.4506, 31.5925
YIQ	174.2940, -46.8480, -54.0800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

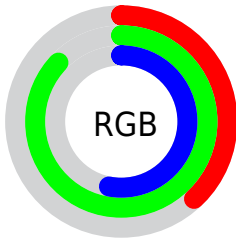
Format	Color
RYB	96, 193, 222
Decimal	6348422
CIELab	79.87, -54.00, 32.89
CIELCh	80, 63.229, 148.659
Yxy	56.4506, 0.2859, 0.4579
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284538502 (0xFF60DE86)
YUV	174.2940, -19.8649, -68.6638
Hunter-Lab	75.1336, -47.7422, 27.6630

Details

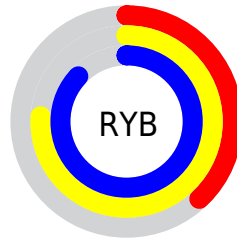
The RGB color **96, 222, 134** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **222, 96, 184**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156, 255, 188**, and **21, 166, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74, 222, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118, 222, 150**.

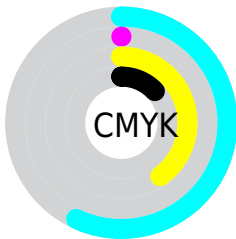
Distribution



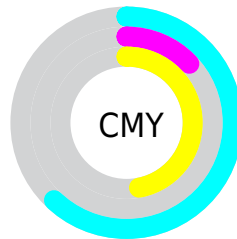
- Red (38%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 96, 222, 134 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, 222, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 96, 222, 134

255, 255, 255


 156, 255, 188


 185, 255, 216


 215, 255, 245


 245, 255, 255

 96, 222, 134

 64, 194, 108

 21, 166, 83

 0, 139, 59

 0, 112, 35

 0, 87, 9

 0, 62, 0

 0, 40, 0

 0, 0, 0

 96, 222, 134

 96, 222, 134

■ 74, 222, 118

■ 118, 222, 150

■ 52, 222, 103

■ 140, 222, 165

■ 29, 222, 87

■ 163, 222, 181

■ 7, 222, 72

■ 185, 222, 196

■ 0, 222, 67

■ 207, 222, 212

■ 229, 222, 227

■ 251, 222, 243

■ 255, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 211, 89



96, 222, 134



0, 227, 193

Triad

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



96, 222, 134



58, 205, 255



255, 152, 145

Complementary

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



96, 222, 134



222, 96, 184

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, 146, 203



96, 222, 134



196, 184, 255

Square

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



96, 222, 134



0, 220, 255



255, 160, 255



255, 172, 97

Rectangle

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



96, 222, 134



0, 227, 234



255, 160, 255



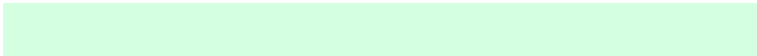
255, 148, 164

Sweetspot

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



96, 222, 134



212, 255, 225



184, 222, 96



102, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



96, 222, 134



82, 255, 134



96, 222, 197



101, 112, 104



0, 176, 53



0, 48, 15

Inverse Universe

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



222, 96, 184



255, 82, 203



222, 96, 121



112, 101, 109



176, 0, 123



48, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 222, 134 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

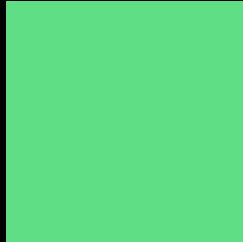
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 222, 134 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

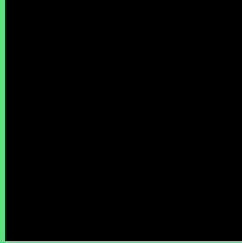
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 222, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 222, 134.

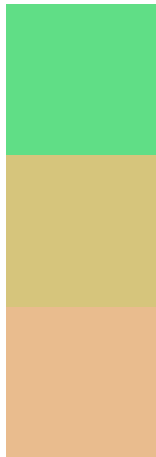


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 222, 134.

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, 222, 134

Protanopia
214, 197, 124

Deuteranopia
233, 188, 142



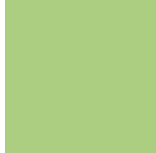
Tritanopia
121, 211, 228

Trichromacy



Original Color

96, 222, 134



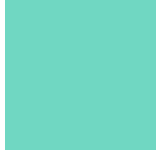
Protanomaly

171, 206, 128



Deuteranomaly

183, 200, 139



Tritanomaly

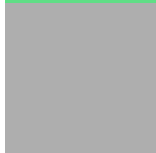
112, 215, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color

96, 222, 134



Achromatopsia

174, 174, 174



Achromatomaly

146, 191, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 96, 222, 134 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, 222, 134) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 222, 134)  
}
```

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, 222, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 222, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 96, 222, 134 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, 222, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 222, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 222, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 222, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 222, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 222,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 222, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 222, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 222,  
134) }
```

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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