

Converting Colors

RGB(96, 81, 113)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(96, 81, 113) contains.

RGB(96, 81, 113)	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, 81, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	605171
RGB	96, 81, 113
RGB Percent	38%, 32%, 44%
CMY	0.6235, 0.6824, 0.5569
CMYK	0.15, 0.28, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	268°, 16%, 38%
HSV	268°, 28%, 44%
XYZ	10.7469, 9.5639, 16.9024
YIQ	89.1330, -1.3320, 13.1320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

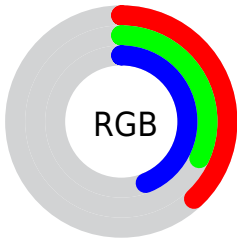
Format	Color
R_{YB}	96, 81, 113
Decimal	6312305
CIE _{Lab}	37.05, 13.12, -16.03
CIE _{LCh}	37, 20.713, 309.314
Yxy	9.5639, 0.2888, 0.2570
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284502385 (0xFF605171)
YUV	89.1330, 11.7664, 6.0224
Hunter-Lab	30.9256, 7.9107, -10.7571

Details

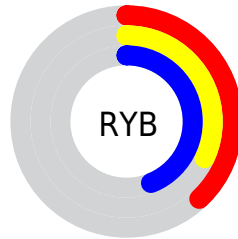
The RGB color **96, 81, 113** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **98, 113, 81**, and the grayscale version is **89, 89, 89**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147, 130, 165**, and **49, 36, 65** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 70, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102, 92, 113**.

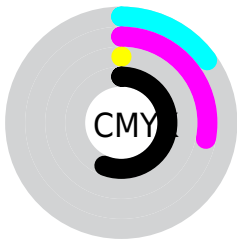
Distribution



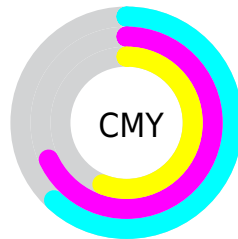
- Red (38%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 96, 81, 113 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, 81, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96, 81, 113



96, 81, 113

255, 255, 255



72, 58, 88



147, 130, 165



49, 36, 65



174, 156, 192



28, 16, 43



201, 183, 220



0, 1, 22



229, 211, 248



0, 0, 0



255, 239, 255



96, 81, 113



96, 81, 113



90, 70, 113



102, 92, 113



84, 58, 113



108, 104, 113

■ 78, 47, 113

■ 114, 115, 113

■ 72, 36, 113

■ 120, 126, 113

■ 66, 24, 113

■ 126, 138, 113

■ 60, 13, 113

■ 132, 149, 113

■ 54, 2, 113

■ 138, 160, 113

■ 53, 0, 113

■ 144, 171, 113

■ 150, 183, 113

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72, 87, 120



96, 81, 113



112, 76, 99

Triad

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



96, 81, 113



108, 82, 56



36, 96, 92

Complementary

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



96, 81, 113



98, 113, 81

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.



55, 95, 75



96, 81, 113



93, 88, 54

Square

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



96, 81, 113



118, 77, 67



75, 92, 61



29, 95, 108

Rectangle

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



96, 81, 113



118, 75, 88



75, 92, 61



42, 96, 86

Sweetspot

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



96, 81, 113



142, 136, 148



81, 98, 113



70, 67, 74



201, 201, 201



74, 74, 74

Same Dimension

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



96, 81, 113



121, 98, 148



112, 81, 113



53, 50, 56



56, 0, 120



116, 0, 247

Inverse Universe

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



113, 81, 98



148, 98, 124



82, 113, 81



56, 50, 53



120, 0, 64



247, 0, 131

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 81, 113 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

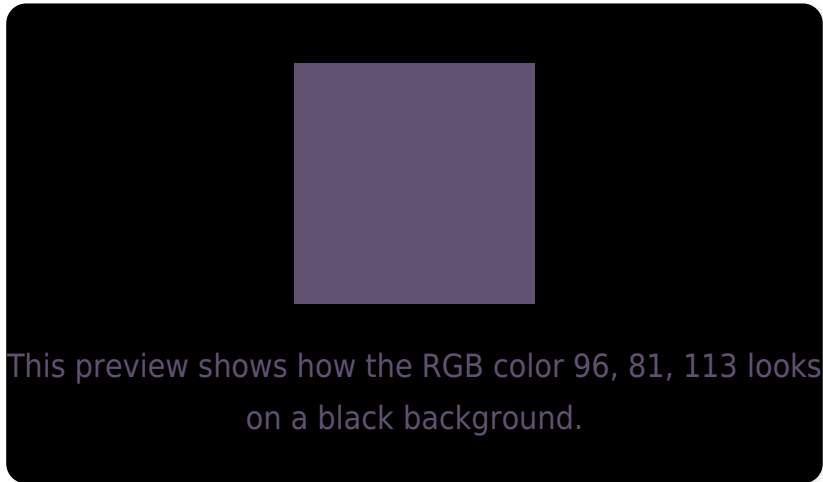
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

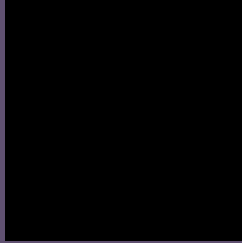
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 96, 81, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 81, 113.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 81, 113.

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, 81, 113

Protanopia

79, 86, 117

Deuteranopia

83, 86, 112



Tritanopia

92, 85, 92

Trichromacy



Original Color

96, 81, 113

Protanomaly

85, 84, 116

Deuteranomaly

88, 84, 112

Tritanomaly

93, 84, 100

Monochromacy



Original Color

96, 81, 113

Achromatopsia

89, 89, 89

Achromatomaly

92, 86, 98

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 96, 81, 113 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, 81, 113) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 81, 113)  
}
```

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, 81, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 81, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 96, 81, 113 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, 81, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 81, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 81, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 81, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 81, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 81,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 81, 113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 81, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 81,  
113) }
```

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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