

Converting Colors

RGB(96, 96, 210)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(96, 96, 210) contains.

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Color

RGB(96, 96, 210)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6060D2
RGB	96, 96, 210
RGB Percent	38%, 38%, 82%
CMY	0.6235, 0.6235, 0.1765
CMYK	0.54, 0.54, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	240°, 56%, 60%
HSV	240°, 54%, 82%
XYZ	20.6396, 15.5057, 62.8778
YIQ	108.9960, -36.5940, 35.4540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

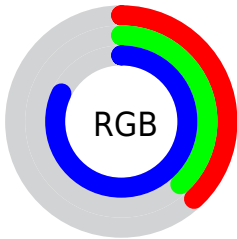
Format	Color
RYB	96, 96, 210
Decimal	6316242
CIELab	46.32, 31.92, -59.10
CIELCh	46, 67.169, 298.369
Yxy	15.5057, 0.2084, 0.1566
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284506322 (0xFF6060D2)
YUV	108.9960, 49.7950, -11.3975
Hunter-Lab	39.3773, 24.6506, -67.1106

Details

The RGB color **96, 96, 210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **210, 210, 96**, and the grayscale version is **109, 109, 109**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154, 147, 255**, and **28, 50, 155** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75, 75, 210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117, 117, 210**.

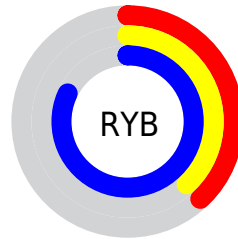
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (38%)

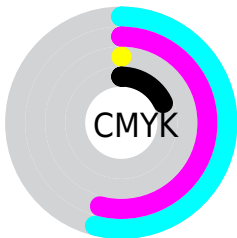
Blue (82%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (82%)

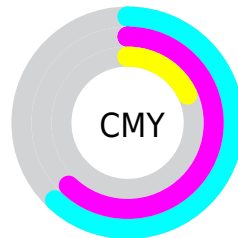


Cyan (54%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (62%)

















Magenta (62%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 96, 96, 210 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, 96, 210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 96, 96, 210	 96, 96, 210
 255, 255, 255	 65, 72, 182
 154, 147, 255	 28, 50, 155
 183, 173, 255	 0, 29, 128
 213, 201, 255	 0, 9, 102
 243, 229, 255	 0, 0, 77
	 0, 5, 53
	 0, 2, 31
	 0, 0, 3
	 0, 0, 0

 96, 96, 210

 96, 96, 210

 75, 75, 210


 117, 117, 210


 54, 54, 210


 138, 138, 210

 33, 33, 210

 159, 159, 210

 12, 12, 210

 180, 180, 210

 0, 0, 210

 201, 201, 210

 222, 222, 210

 243, 243, 210

 255, 255, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 118, 224



96, 96, 210



173, 65, 170

Triad

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



96, 96, 210



178, 82, 0



0, 134, 105

Complementary

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



96, 96, 210



210, 210, 96

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.



0, 130, 45



96, 96, 210



136, 106, 0

Square

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



96, 96, 210



203, 52, 60



80, 122, 0



0, 134, 162

Rectangle

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



96, 96, 210



198, 44, 134



80, 122, 0



0, 133, 85

Sweetspot

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



96, 96, 210



214, 214, 255



96, 210, 210



103, 103, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



96, 96, 210



89, 89, 255



153, 96, 210



94, 94, 105



0, 0, 168



0, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



210, 96, 210



255, 89, 255



153, 210, 96



105, 94, 105



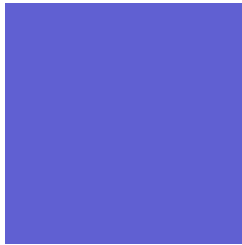
168, 0, 168



41, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 96, 210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

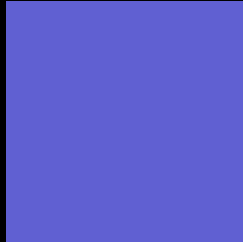
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 96, 210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

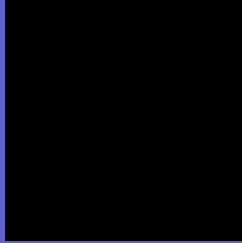
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 96, 210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 96, 210.

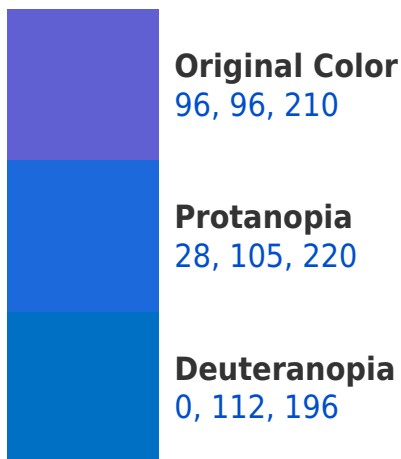


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 96, 210.

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
67, 117, 127

Trichromacy



Original Color
96, 96, 210

Protanomaly
53, 102, 216

Deuteranomaly
35, 106, 201

Tritanomaly
78, 109, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
96, 96, 210

Achromatopsia
109, 109, 109

Achromatomaly
104, 104, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 96, 96, 210 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, 96, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 96, 210)  
}
```

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, 96, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 96, 210) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 96, 96, 210 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, 96, 210) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 96, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 96, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 96, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 96, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 96,  
210) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 96, 210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 96, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 96,  
210) }
```

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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