

Converting Colors

RGB(97, 196, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(97, 196, 132) contains.

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Color

RGB(97, 196, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	61C484
RGB	97, 196, 132
RGB Percent	38%, 77%, 52%
CMY	0.6196, 0.2314, 0.4824
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.33, 0.23
HSL	141°, 46%, 57%
HSV	141°, 51%, 77%
XYZ	28.8346, 43.6872, 28.7425
YIQ	159.1030, -38.4600, -40.8920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

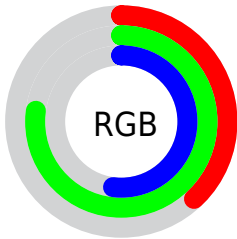
Format	Color
RYB	97, 170, 196
Decimal	6407300
CIELab	72.02, -43.43, 23.46
CIElCh	72, 49.358, 151.622
Yxy	43.6872, 0.2847, 0.4314
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284597380 (0xFF61C484)
YUV	159.1030, -13.3618, -54.4643
Hunter-Lab	66.0963, -37.7977, 20.4846

Details

The RGB color **97, 196, 132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **196, 97, 161**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153, 253, 185**, and **36, 141, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77, 196, 119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117, 196, 145**.

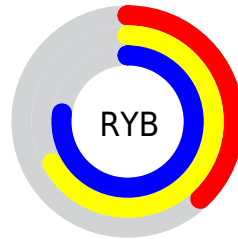
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (77%)

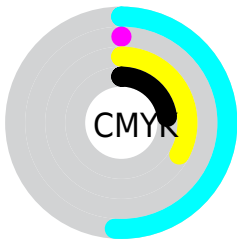
Blue (52%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (77%)

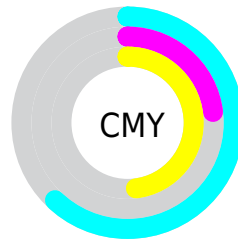


Cyan (51%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (62%)


Magenta (23%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 97, 196, 132 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 97, 196, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 97, 196, 132


255, 255, 255


 153, 253, 185

 182, 255, 213


 211, 255, 242

 240, 255, 255

 97, 196, 132

 68, 168, 107

 36, 141, 82

 0, 115, 58


 0, 90, 36


 0, 65, 14

 0, 43, 0

 0, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0

 97, 196, 132

 97, 196, 132

■ 77, 196, 119

■ 117, 196, 145

■ 58, 196, 107

■ 136, 196, 157

■ 38, 196, 94

■ 156, 196, 170

■ 19, 196, 81

■ 175, 196, 183

■ 0, 196, 69

■ 195, 196, 195

■ 215, 196, 208

■ 234, 196, 221

■ 254, 196, 233

■ 255, 196, 246

Harmonies

Analogous

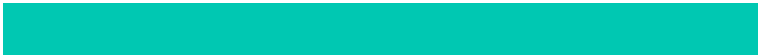
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



155, 188, 97



97, 196, 132



0, 200, 178

Triad

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



97, 196, 132



104, 180, 255



255, 144, 132

Complementary

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



97, 196, 132



196, 97, 161

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, 139, 176



97, 196, 132



183, 164, 253

Square

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



97, 196, 132



0, 192, 255



234, 147, 220



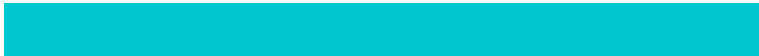
238, 159, 98

Rectangle

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



97, 196, 132



0, 199, 208



234, 147, 220



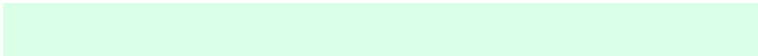
255, 141, 146

Sweetspot

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



97, 196, 132



217, 255, 230



161, 196, 97



105, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



97, 196, 132



99, 255, 154



97, 196, 181



87, 97, 91



0, 161, 57



0, 33, 12

Inverse Universe

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



196, 97, 161



255, 99, 200



196, 97, 112



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 104



33, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 97, 196, 132 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 97, 196, 132 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 97, 196, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 97, 196, 132.

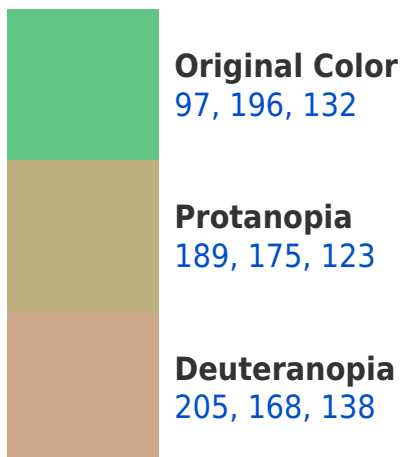


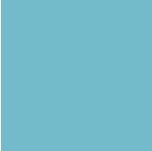
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 97, 196, 132.

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
115, 187, 202

Trichromacy



Original Color

97, 196, 132



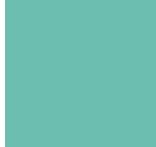
Protanomaly

156, 183, 126



Deuteranomaly

166, 178, 136



Tritanomaly

108, 190, 177

Monochromacy



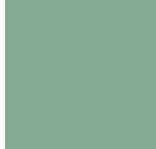
Original Color

97, 196, 132



Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159



Achromatomaly

136, 172, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 97, 196, 132 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(97, 196, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 196, 132)  
}
```

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(97, 196, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 196, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 97, 196, 132 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(97, 196, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 196, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(97, 196, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 196, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 196, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 196,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 97, 196, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 196, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 196,  
132) }
```

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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