

Converting Colors

`RYB(96, 126, 150)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(96, 126, 150) contains.

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Color

R_YB(96, 126, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60968B
RGB	96, 150, 139
RGB Percent	38%, 59%, 55%
CMY	0.6235, 0.4118, 0.4541
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.07, 0.41
HSL	168°, 22%, 48%
HSV	168°, 36%, 59%
XYZ	20.4050, 26.1694, 28.4785
YIQ	132.6000, -28.6530, -14.8690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

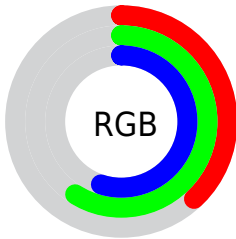
Format	Color
R_{YB}	96, 126, 150
Decimal	6329995
CIE _{Lab}	58.20, -20.43, 0.02
CIE _{LCh}	58, 20.427, 179.935
Y _{xy}	26.1694, 0.2719, 0.3487
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284520075 (0xFF60968B)
YUV	132.6000, 3.1552, -32.0982
Hunter-Lab	51.1561, -18.3233, 2.8026

Details

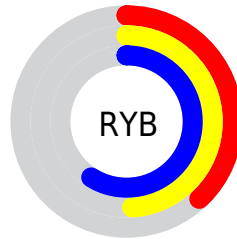
The RYB color **96, 126, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **150, 96, 107**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149, 180, 204**, and **45, 75, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81, 119, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111, 133, 150**.

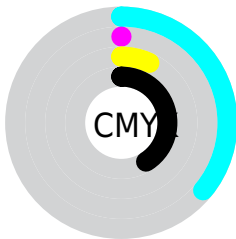
Distribution



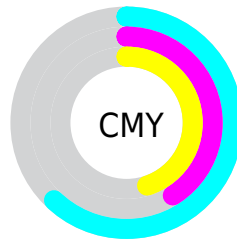
- Red (38%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (41%)




- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 96, 126, 150 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 RYB color 96, 126, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 96, 126, 150


255, 255, 255


 149, 180, 204

 176, 208, 233

 204, 231, 255

 233, 244, 255


 96, 126, 150

 71, 100, 124


 45, 75, 99


 18, 49, 75


 0, 28, 52


 0, 18, 31

 0, 0, 0

 96, 126, 150

 81, 119, 150

 66, 113, 150

 96, 126, 150

 111, 133, 150

 126, 139, 150

■ 51, 106, 150

■ 141, 146, 150

■ 36, 99, 150

■ 156, 150, 151

■ 21, 93, 150

■ 171, 150, 154

■ 6, 86, 150

■ 186, 150, 157

■ 0, 83, 150

■ 201, 150, 160

■ 216, 150, 163

■ 231, 150, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 142, 148



96, 126, 150



88, 120, 157

Triad

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



96, 126, 150



143, 135, 171



168, 148, 110

Complementary

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



96, 126, 150



150, 96, 107

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.



176, 129, 123



96, 126, 150



163, 130, 158

Square

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



96, 126, 150



118, 134, 175



175, 127, 141



124, 153, 104

Rectangle

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



96, 126, 150



92, 124, 167



175, 127, 141



172, 139, 113

Sweetspot

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



96, 126, 150



172, 184, 194



96, 150, 139



84, 91, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



96, 126, 150



110, 157, 194



96, 119, 150



67, 71, 74



0, 77, 138



0, 6, 10

Inverse Universe

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



150, 96, 107



194, 110, 127



150, 119, 96



74, 67, 68



138, 0, 28



10, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 96, 126, 150 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 96, 126, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

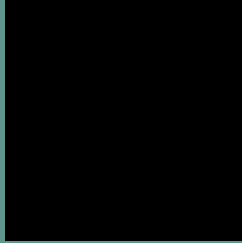
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 96, 126, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 96, 126, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 96, 126, 150.

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
101, 127, 159

Trichromacy



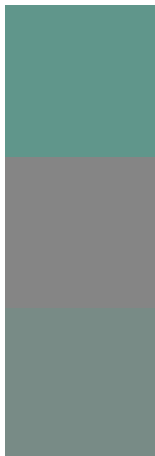
Original Color
96, 126, 150

Protanomaly
126, 137, 143

Deuteranomaly
131, 136, 141

Tritanomaly
99, 124, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color
96, 126, 150

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
120, 131, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 96, 126, 150 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, 150, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 150, 139)  
}
```

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, 150, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 150, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 96, 126, 150 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, 150, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 150, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 150, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 150, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 150, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 150,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 126, 150 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 150, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 150,  
139) }
```

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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