

Converting Colors

`RYB(96, 168, 198)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(96, 168, 198) contains.

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Color

R_YB(96, 168, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60C68B
RGB	96, 198, 139
RGB Percent	38%, 78%, 55%
CMY	0.6235, 0.2235, 0.4569
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.30, 0.22
HSL	145°, 47%, 58%
HSV	145°, 52%, 78%
XYZ	29.6417, 44.7245, 31.3054
YIQ	160.7760, -41.8530, -39.9730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

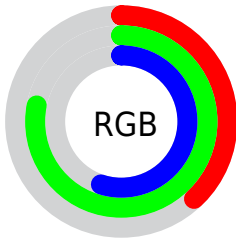
Format	Color
RYB	96, 168, 198
Decimal	6342283
CIELab	72.71, -43.30, 20.95
CIElCh	73, 48.099, 154.185
Yxy	44.7245, 0.2805, 0.4232
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284532363 (0xFF60C68B)
YUV	160.7760, -10.7356, -56.8086
Hunter-Lab	66.8763, -37.9168, 19.0593

Details

The RYB color **96, 168, 198** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **198, 96, 155**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153, 226, 255**, and **34, 106, 143** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76, 162, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116, 174, 198**.

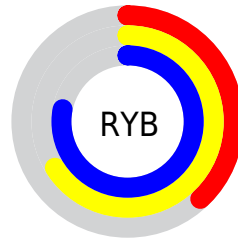
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (78%)

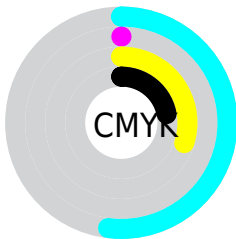
Blue (55%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (78%)

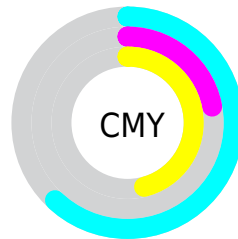


Cyan (52%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (62%)


Magenta (22%)


Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 96, 168, 198 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, 168, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 96, 168, 198

 96, 168, 198

255, 255, 255

 67, 138, 170

 153, 227, 255

 34, 107, 143

 181, 229, 255

 0, 76, 117

 210, 234, 255

 0, 63, 92

 240, 248, 255


 0, 52, 67


 0, 45, 45

 0, 17, 17


 0, 0, 0


 96, 168, 198


 96, 168, 198

 76, 162, 198


 116, 174, 198

 56, 156, 198

 136, 180, 198

 37, 151, 198

 155, 185, 198

 17, 145, 198

 175, 191, 198

 0, 140, 198

 195, 197, 198

 215, 198, 208

 235, 198, 219

 254, 198, 231

 255, 198, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

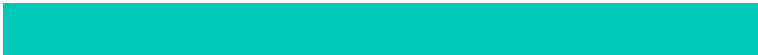
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



103, 190, 140



96, 168, 198



0, 105, 201

Triad

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



96, 168, 198



117, 161, 255



255, 151, 131

Complementary

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



96, 168, 198



198, 96, 155

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, 142, 174



96, 168, 198



190, 165, 251

Square

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



96, 168, 198



0, 110, 255



238, 149, 218



236, 214, 100

Rectangle

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



96, 168, 198



0, 103, 213



238, 149, 218



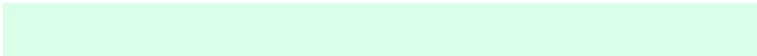
255, 145, 145

Sweetspot

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



96, 168, 198



217, 244, 255



96, 198, 138



105, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



96, 168, 198



97, 208, 255



96, 149, 198



90, 96, 99



0, 115, 163



0, 25, 36

Inverse Universe

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



198, 96, 156



255, 97, 189



198, 96, 105



99, 90, 95



163, 0, 95



36, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 96, 168, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

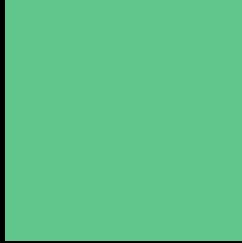
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 96, 168, 198 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](#).

R Y B 96, 168, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 96, 168, 198.

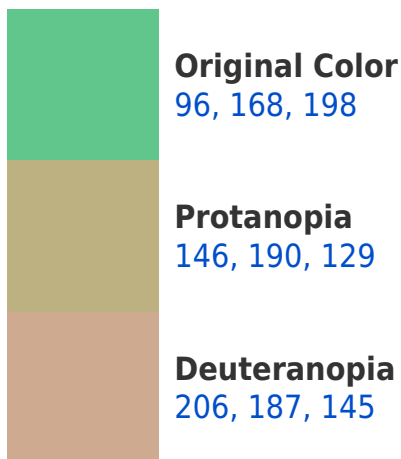


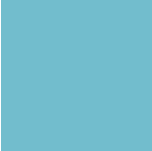
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 96, 168, 198.

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
114, 155, 205

Trichromacy



Original Color

96, 168, 198



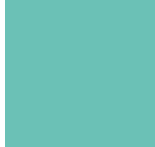
Protanomaly

132, 185, 161



Deuteranomaly

143, 180, 157



Tritanomaly

107, 153, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color

96, 168, 198



Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161



Achromatomaly

137, 163, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 96, 168, 198 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, 198, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 198, 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, 198, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 198, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 96, 168, 198 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, 198, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 198, 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, 198, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 198, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 198, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 198,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 96, 168, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 198, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 198,  
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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