

Converting Colors

`RYB(96, 168, 240)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(96, 168, 240) contains.

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Color

R_YB(96, 168, 240)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex | 60F0F0 |
| RGB | 96, 240, 240 |
| RGB Percent | 38%, 94%, 94% |
| CMY | 0.6235, 0.0588, 0.0588 |
| CMYK | 0.60, 0.00, 0.00, 0.06 |
| HSL | 180°, 83%, 66% |
| HSV | 180°, 60%, 94% |
| XYZ | 51.7121, 71.0982, 93.4359 |
| YIQ | 196.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

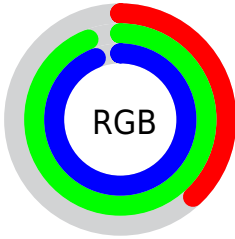
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 96, 168, 240 |
| Decimal | 6353136 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 87.53, -38.08, -11.55 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 88, 39.792, 196.875 |
| Yxy | 71.0982, 0.2391, 0.3288 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4284543216 (0xFF60F0F0) |
| YUV | 196.9440, 21.2266, -88.5279 |
| Hunter-Lab | 84.3198, -38.0881, -6.6762 |

Details

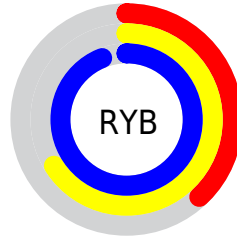
The RYB color **96, 168, 240** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **240, 96, 96**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160, 208, 255**, and **0, 92, 184** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72, 156, 240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120, 180, 240**.

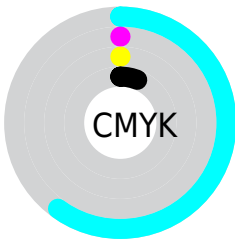
Distribution



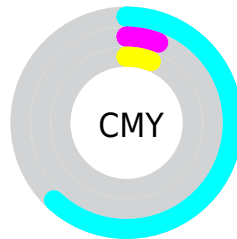
- Red (38%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)




















- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (6%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 96, 168, 240 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, 240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


| | |
|---|--|
|  96, 168, 240 |  96, 168, 240 |
|  255, 255, 255 |  58, 135, 212 |
|  160, 208, 255 |  0, 92, 184 |
|  191, 223, 255 |  0, 78, 157 |
|  222, 239, 255 |  0, 65, 131 |
|  253, 254, 255 |  0, 52, 106 |
| |  0, 40, 82 |
| |  0, 28, 59 |
| |  0, 18, 37 |
| |  0, 1, 17 |

 96, 168, 240


 96, 168, 240

 72, 156, 240

 120, 180, 240

 48, 144, 240

 144, 192, 240

 24, 132, 240

 168, 204, 240

 0, 120, 240

 192, 216, 240

 216, 228, 240

 240, 240, 240

 255, 240, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 199, 239



96, 168, 240



95, 170, 255

Triad

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



96, 168, 240



251, 202, 255



220, 255, 146

Complementary

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



96, 168, 240



240, 96, 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.



255, 218, 166



96, 168, 240



255, 193, 238

Square

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



96, 168, 240



201, 213, 255



255, 191, 199



146, 224, 146

Rectangle

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



96, 168, 240



123, 182, 255



255, 191, 199



240, 255, 151

Sweetspot

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



96, 168, 240



209, 232, 255



96, 240, 240



99, 114, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



96, 168, 240



71, 163, 255



96, 144, 240



108, 114, 120



0, 92, 184



0, 28, 56

Inverse Universe

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



240, 96, 240



255, 71, 255



240, 240, 96



120, 108, 120



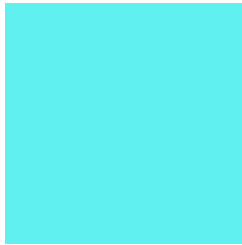
184, 0, 184



56, 0, 56

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 96, 168, 240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

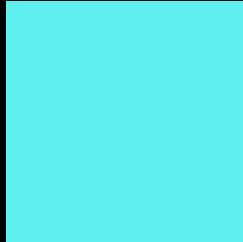
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 240 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](#).

RYB 96, 168, 240 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 96, 168, 240.

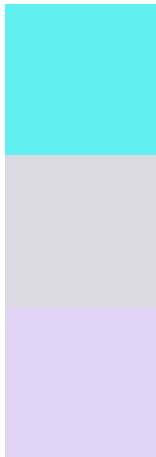


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 96, 168, 240.

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](#).

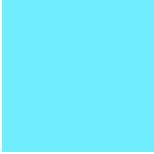
Dichromacy



Original Color
96, 168, 240

Protanopia
219, 217, 226

Deuteranopia
226, 212, 246



Tritanopia
112, 179, 255

Trichromacy



Original Color

96, 168, 240



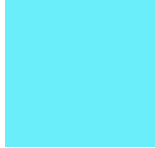
Protanomaly

174, 201, 231



Deuteranomaly

179, 205, 244



Tritanomaly

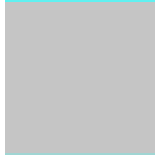
106, 175, 250

Monochromacy



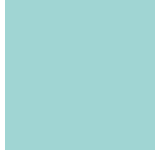
Original Color

96, 168, 240



Achromatopsia

197, 197, 197



Achromatomaly

160, 187, 213

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 96, 168, 240 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, 240, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 240, 240)  
}
```

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, 240, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 240, 240) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 96, 168, 240 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, 240, 240) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 240, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 240, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 240, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 240, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 240,  
240) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 168, 240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 240, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 240,  
240) }
```

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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