

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 105, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 105, 153) contains.

RGB(132, 105, 153)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(132, 105, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	846999
RGB	132, 105, 153
RGB Percent	52%, 41%, 60%
CMY	0.4824, 0.5882, 0.4000
CMYK	0.14, 0.31, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	274°, 19%, 51%
HSV	274°, 31%, 60%
XYZ	20.3171, 17.3086, 32.4071
YIQ	118.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

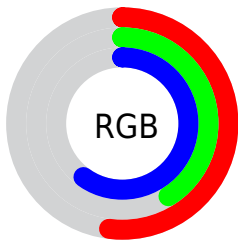
Format	Color
R_{YB}	132, 105, 153
Decimal	8677785
CIE _{Lab}	48.65, 20.31, -22.07
CIE _{LCh}	49, 29.996, 312.616
Yxy	17.3086, 0.2901, 0.2472
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286867865 (0xFF846999)
YUV	118.5450, 16.9863, 11.8000
Hunter-Lab	41.6036, 14.3640, -17.0613

Details

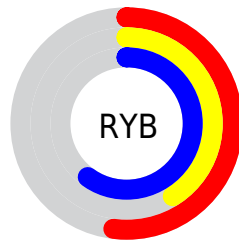
The RGB color **132, 105, 153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **126, 153, 105**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 156, 207**, and **82, 57, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 90, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139, 120, 153**.

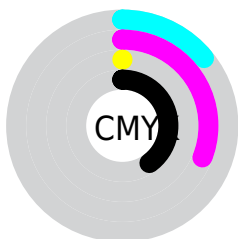
Distribution



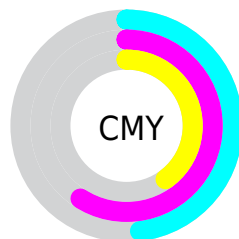
- Red (52%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)




- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 105, 153 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 132, 105, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 132, 105, 153

255, 255, 255

 186, 156, 207

 214, 183, 236

 242, 211, 255

 255, 240, 255

 132, 105, 153

 106, 81, 127

 82, 57, 102

 58, 35, 78

 35, 15, 55


 14, 0, 33


 0, 0, 6

 0, 0, 0

 132, 105, 153

 125, 90, 153

 132, 105, 153

 139, 120, 153

119, 74, 153

145, 136, 153

112, 59, 153

152, 151, 153

105, 44, 153

159, 166, 153

99, 29, 153

165, 182, 153

92, 13, 153

172, 197, 153

86, 0, 153

179, 212, 153

186, 227, 153

192, 243, 153

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96, 114, 165



132, 105, 153



156, 97, 131

Triad

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



132, 105, 153



145, 109, 67



14, 129, 126

Complementary

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



132, 105, 153



126, 153, 105

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.



61, 128, 100



132, 105, 153



121, 117, 65

Square

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



132, 105, 153



160, 100, 82



93, 124, 77



0, 127, 149

Rectangle

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



132, 105, 153



163, 95, 114



93, 124, 77



33, 129, 117

Sweetspot

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



132, 105, 153



191, 181, 199



105, 127, 153



95, 89, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



132, 105, 153



166, 123, 199



153, 105, 151



73, 69, 77



79, 0, 140



7, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



153, 105, 126



199, 123, 156



105, 153, 107



77, 69, 72



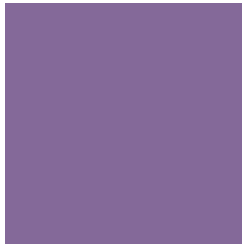
140, 0, 61



13, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 105, 153 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 132, 105, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

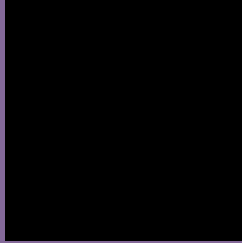
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 132, 105, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 105, 153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 105, 153.

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

132, 105, 153

Protanopia

102, 114, 160

Deuteranopia

108, 114, 151



Tritanopia
127, 111, 120

Trichromacy



Original Color
132, 105, 153

Protanomaly
113, 111, 157

Deuteranomaly
117, 111, 152

Tritanomaly
129, 109, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color
132, 105, 153

Achromatopsia
119, 119, 119

Achromatomaly
124, 114, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 105, 153 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(132, 105, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 105, 153)  
}
```

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(132, 105, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 105, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 105, 153 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(132, 105, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 105, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 105, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 105, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 105, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 105,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 105, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 105, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
105, 153) }
```

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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