

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 108, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 108, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 108, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	846C8F
RGB	132, 108, 143
RGB Percent	52%, 42%, 56%
CMY	0.4824, 0.5765, 0.4392
CMYK	0.08, 0.24, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	281°, 14%, 49%
HSV	281°, 24%, 56%
XYZ	19.8362, 17.6138, 28.3409
YIQ	119.1660, 3.0690, 15.9730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

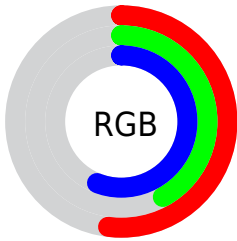
Format	Color
R_{YB}	132, 108, 143
Decimal	8678543
CIE _{Lab}	49.02, 16.30, -15.59
CIE _{LCh}	49, 22.555, 316.289
Yxy	17.6138, 0.3015, 0.2677
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286868623 (0xFF846C8F)
YUV	119.1660, 11.7502, 11.2554
Hunter-Lab	41.9688, 10.9210, -10.6595

Details

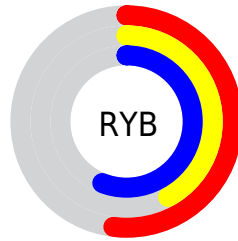
The RGB color **132, 108, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **119, 143, 108**, and the grayscale version is **119, 119, 119**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 160, 197**, and **82, 60, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 94, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 122, 143**.

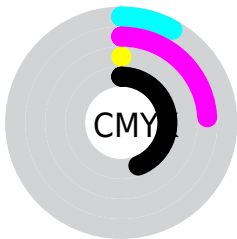
Distribution



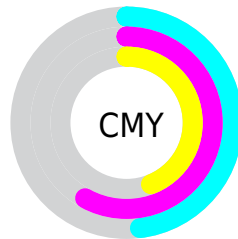
- Red (52%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 108, 143 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, 108, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 132, 108, 143


255, 255, 255

 185, 160, 197

 213, 187, 225

 242, 214, 253

 255, 243, 255

 132, 108, 143

 107, 84, 117

 82, 60, 93

 59, 38, 69

 36, 18, 47


 15, 0, 26


 0, 0, 0


 132, 108, 143

 128, 94, 143

 123, 79, 143

 132, 108, 143

 136, 122, 143

 141, 137, 143

■ 119, 65, 143

■ 145, 151, 143

■ 114, 51, 143

■ 150, 165, 143

■ 110, 37, 143

■ 154, 179, 143

■ 105, 22, 143

■ 159, 194, 143

■ 101, 8, 143

■ 163, 208, 143

■ 98, 0, 143

■ 168, 222, 143

■ 172, 237, 143

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107, 115, 153



132, 108, 143



149, 103, 126

Triad

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



132, 108, 143



138, 112, 80



58, 127, 126

Complementary

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



132, 108, 143



119, 143, 108

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.



76, 126, 107



132, 108, 143



119, 119, 80

Square

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



132, 108, 143



151, 106, 90



98, 124, 90



58, 125, 143

Rectangle

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



132, 108, 143



154, 102, 113



98, 124, 90



63, 127, 120

Sweetspot

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



132, 108, 143



182, 173, 186



108, 119, 143



92, 87, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



132, 108, 143



169, 132, 186



143, 108, 137



69, 64, 71



93, 0, 135



5, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



143, 108, 119



186, 132, 149



108, 143, 114



71, 64, 67



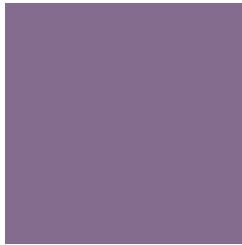
135, 0, 42



8, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 108, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

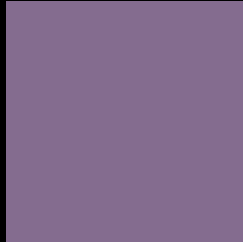
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 108, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

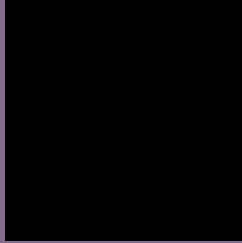
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 132, 108, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 108, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 108, 143.

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, 108, 143

Protanopia

108, 115, 148

Deuteranopia

115, 114, 142



Tritanopia
129, 112, 121

Trichromacy



Original Color

132, 108, 143

Protanomaly

117, 112, 146

Deuteranomaly

121, 112, 142

Tritanomaly

130, 111, 129

Monochromacy



Original Color

132, 108, 143

Achromatopsia

119, 119, 119

Achromatomaly

124, 115, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 108, 143 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, 108, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 108, 143)  
}
```

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, 108, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 108, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 108, 143 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, 108, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 108, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 108, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 108, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 108, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 108,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 108, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 108, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
108, 143) }
```

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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