

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 111, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 111, 100) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 111, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	846F64
RGB	132, 111, 100
RGB Percent	52%, 44%, 39%
CMY	0.4824, 0.5647, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.24, 0.48
HSL	21°, 14%, 45%
HSV	21°, 24%, 52%
XYZ	17.5004, 17.1945, 14.4531
YIQ	116.0250, 16.0470, 1.0310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

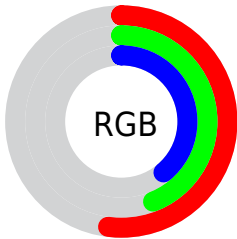
Format	Color
R_{YB}	132, 117, 100
Decimal	8679268
CIE Lab	48.50, 6.42, 9.19
CIE LCh	49, 11.209, 55.087
Yxy	17.1945, 0.3561, 0.3499
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286869348 (0xFF846F64)
YUV	116.0250, -7.9003, 14.0101
Hunter-Lab	41.4663, 2.7681, 8.3608

Details

The RGB color **132, 111, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **100, 121, 132**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 163, 151**, and **82, 63, 53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 102, 87**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132, 120, 113**.

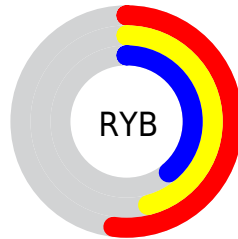
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (44%)

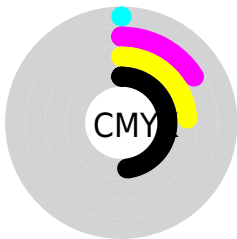
Blue (39%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (39%)

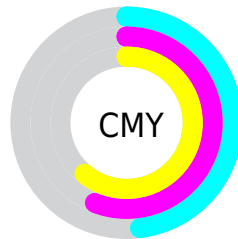


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 111, 100 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, 111, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 132, 111, 100

255, 255, 255

■ 185, 163, 151

■ 213, 190, 178

■ 242, 217, 205

■ 255, 246, 233

■ 132, 111, 100

■ 107, 87, 76

■ 82, 63, 53

■ 58, 41, 32

■ 37, 21, 9

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 132, 111, 100

■ 132, 102, 87

■ 132, 94, 74

■ 132, 85, 60

■ 132, 111, 100

■ 132, 120, 113

■ 132, 128, 126

■ 132, 137, 140

■ 132, 76, 47

■ 132, 146, 153

■ 132, 68, 34

■ 132, 154, 166

■ 132, 59, 21

■ 132, 163, 179

■ 132, 50, 8

■ 132, 172, 192

■ 132, 45, 0

■ 132, 180, 206

■ 132, 189, 219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 109, 108



132, 111, 100



124, 114, 96

Triad

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



132, 111, 100



94, 121, 113



115, 113, 132

Complementary

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



132, 111, 100



100, 121, 132

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.



103, 116, 134



132, 111, 100



91, 121, 123

Square

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



132, 111, 100



103, 119, 104



94, 119, 130



126, 110, 126

Rectangle

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



132, 111, 100



118, 116, 97



94, 119, 130



111, 114, 133

Sweetspot

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



132, 111, 100



171, 163, 159



132, 100, 121



87, 82, 80



214, 214, 214



87, 87, 87

Same Dimension

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



132, 111, 100



171, 138, 121



132, 127, 100



66, 62, 60



130, 45, 0



3, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



100, 121, 132



121, 154, 171



100, 105, 132



60, 64, 66



0, 85, 130



0, 2, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 111, 100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

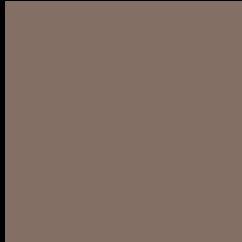
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 111, 100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

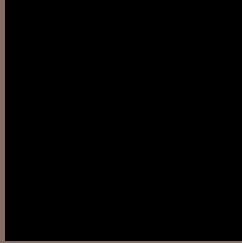
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 111, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 111, 100.

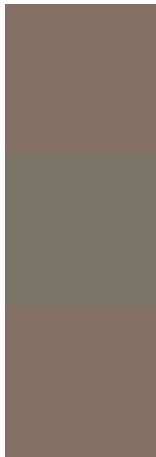


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 111, 100.

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, 111, 100

Protanopia
120, 115, 102

Deuteranopia
132, 111, 100



Tritanopia
134, 109, 117

Trichromacy



Original Color

132, 111, 100

Protanomaly

124, 114, 101

Deuteranomaly

132, 111, 100

Tritanomaly

133, 110, 111

Monochromacy



Original Color

132, 111, 100

Achromatopsia

116, 116, 116

Achromatomaly

122, 114, 110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 111, 100 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, 111, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 111, 100)  
}
```

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, 111, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 111, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 111, 100 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, 111, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 111, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 111, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 111, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 111, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 111,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 111, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 111, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
111, 100) }
```

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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