

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 116, 111)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 116, 111) contains.

RGB(132, 116, 111)	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, 116, 111)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84746F
RGB	132, 116, 111
RGB Percent	52%, 45%, 44%
CMY	0.4824, 0.5451, 0.5647
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.16, 0.48
HSL	14°, 9%, 48%
HSV	14°, 16%, 52%
XYZ	18.6304, 18.5440, 17.6364
YIQ	120.2140, 11.1410, 1.8370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

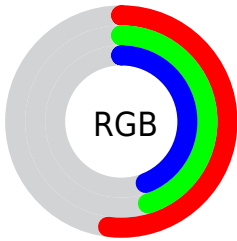
Format	Color
R_{YB}	132, 118, 111
Decimal	8680559
CIE Lab	50.15, 5.32, 5.03
CIE LCh	50, 7.320, 43.397
Yxy	18.5440, 0.3399, 0.3383
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286870639 (0xFF84746F)
YUV	120.2140, -4.5425, 10.3363
Hunter-Lab	43.0628, 1.8651, 5.8617

Details

The RGB color **132, 116, 111** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **111, 127, 132**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 168, 163**, and **82, 68, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 106, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132, 126, 124**.

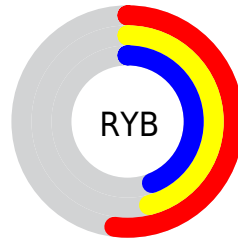
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (45%)

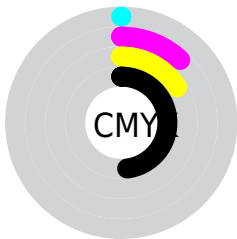
Blue (44%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (44%)

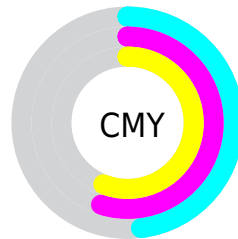


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (48%)


Magenta (55%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 116, 111 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, 116, 111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 132, 116, 111


255, 255, 255

 185, 168, 163

 213, 195, 190


 241, 223, 217

 255, 252, 246

 132, 116, 111

 132, 106, 98

 132, 96, 85

 132, 116, 111

 107, 91, 87


 82, 68, 63


 59, 46, 41


 37, 25, 21

 14, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 132, 116, 111

 132, 126, 124

 132, 136, 137

■ 132, 86, 71

■ 132, 146, 151

■ 132, 76, 58

■ 132, 156, 164

■ 132, 66, 45

■ 132, 166, 177

■ 132, 56, 32

■ 132, 176, 190

■ 132, 46, 19

■ 132, 186, 203

■ 132, 36, 5

■ 132, 196, 217

■ 132, 31, 0

■ 132, 207, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 115, 117



132, 116, 111



128, 118, 108

Triad

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



132, 116, 111



108, 123, 116



116, 119, 131

Complementary

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



132, 116, 111



111, 127, 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.



109, 121, 131



132, 116, 111



104, 123, 122

Square

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



132, 116, 111



114, 122, 110



105, 122, 128



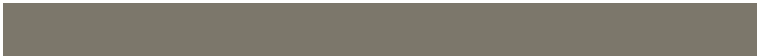
124, 117, 128

Rectangle

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



132, 116, 111



124, 119, 107



105, 122, 128



114, 120, 132

Sweetspot

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



132, 116, 111



171, 164, 162



132, 111, 127



87, 83, 81



214, 214, 214



87, 87, 87

Same Dimension

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



132, 116, 111



171, 146, 138



132, 126, 111



66, 61, 60



130, 31, 0



3, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



111, 127, 132



138, 163, 171



111, 117, 132



60, 65, 66



0, 99, 130



0, 2, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 116, 111 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

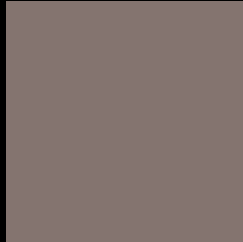
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 116, 111 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

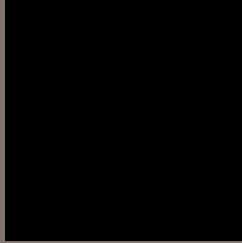
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 111 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 116, 111.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 116, 111.

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](#), [116](#), [111](#)

Protanopia
[123](#), [119](#), [113](#)

Deuteranopia
[134](#), [115](#), [111](#)



Tritanopia
134, 114, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color

132, 116, 111

Protanomaly

126, 118, 112

Deuteranomaly

133, 115, 111

Tritanomaly

133, 115, 119

Monochromacy



Original Color

132, 116, 111

Achromatopsia

120, 120, 120

Achromatomaly

124, 119, 117

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 116, 111 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, 116, 111) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 116, 111)  
}
```

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, 116, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 116, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 116, 111 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, 116, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 116, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 116, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 116, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 116, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 116,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 116, 111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 116, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
116, 111) }
```

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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