

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 119, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 119, 154) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 119, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84779A
RGB	132, 119, 154
RGB Percent	52%, 47%, 60%
CMY	0.4824, 0.5333, 0.3961
CMYK	0.14, 0.23, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	262°, 15%, 54%
HSV	262°, 23%, 60%
XYZ	21.9453, 20.4323, 33.3590
YIQ	126.8770, -3.4870, 13.6410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

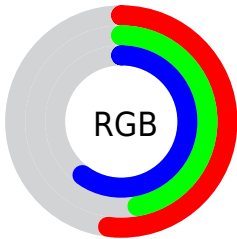
Format	Color
R_{YB}	132, 119, 154
Decimal	8681370
CIE _{Lab}	52.32, 12.25, -17.03
CIE _{LCh}	52, 20.977, 305.720
Yxy	20.4323, 0.2898, 0.2698
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286871450 (0xFF84779A)
YUV	126.8770, 13.3716, 4.4929
Hunter-Lab	45.2021, 7.5568, -12.1144

Details

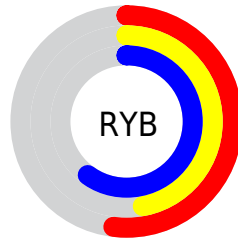
The RGB color **132, 119, 154** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **141, 154, 119**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 171, 208**, and **82, 71, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 104, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142, 134, 154**.

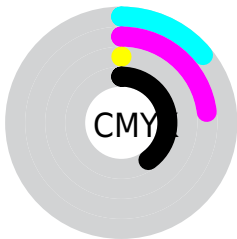
Distribution



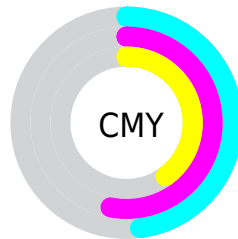
- Red (52%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 119, 154 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, 119, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 132, 119, 154

255, 255, 255

■ 185, 171, 208

■ 213, 199, 237

■ 242, 227, 255

■ 132, 119, 154

■ 107, 94, 128

■ 82, 71, 103

■ 59, 48, 79

■ 36, 27, 56

■ 18, 1, 34

■ 0, 0, 9

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 132, 119, 154

■ 122, 104, 154

■ 132, 119, 154

■ 142, 134, 154

113, 88, 154

151, 150, 154

103, 73, 154

161, 165, 154

93, 57, 154

171, 181, 154

84, 42, 154

180, 196, 154

74, 27, 154

190, 211, 154

64, 11, 154

200, 227, 154

57, 0, 154

209, 242, 154

219, 255, 154

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107, 125, 160



132, 119, 154



151, 114, 140

Triad

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



132, 119, 154



150, 119, 93



77, 135, 128

Complementary

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



132, 119, 154



141, 154, 119

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.



94, 134, 109



132, 119, 154



134, 125, 89

Square

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



132, 119, 154



160, 114, 105



115, 130, 95



71, 134, 145

Rectangle

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



132, 119, 154



158, 112, 128



115, 130, 95



82, 135, 121

Sweetspot

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



132, 119, 154



193, 187, 201



119, 141, 154



97, 94, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



132, 119, 154



167, 147, 201



149, 119, 154



72, 69, 77



52, 0, 140



5, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



154, 119, 141



201, 147, 181



124, 154, 119



77, 69, 74



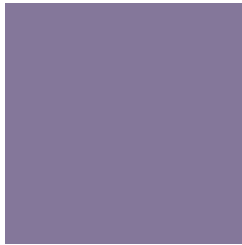
140, 0, 88



13, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 119, 154 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, 119, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

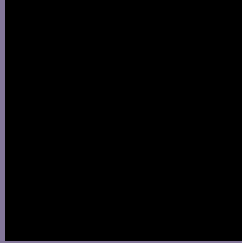
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 119, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 119, 154.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 119, 154.

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, 119, 154

Protanopia

117, 124, 157

Deuteranopia

123, 122, 153



Tritanopia
128, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

132, 119, 154

Protanomaly

122, 122, 156

Deuteranomaly

126, 121, 153

Tritanomaly

129, 122, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

132, 119, 154

Achromatopsia

127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly

129, 124, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 119, 154 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, 119, 154) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 119, 154)  
}
```

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, 119, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 119, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 119, 154 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, 119, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 119, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 119, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 119, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 119, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 119,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 119, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 119, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
119, 154) }
```

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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