

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 132, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 132, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 132, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8484A0
RGB	132, 132, 160
RGB Percent	52%, 52%, 63%
CMY	0.4824, 0.4824, 0.3725
CMYK	0.17, 0.17, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	240°, 13%, 57%
HSV	240°, 17%, 63%
XYZ	24.1121, 23.9461, 36.6089
YIQ	135.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

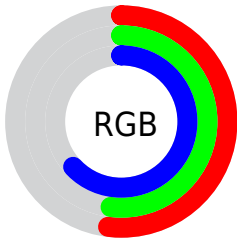
Format	Color
RYB	132, 132, 160
Decimal	8684704
CIELab	56.03, 6.03, -14.88
CIELCh	56, 16.051, 292.067
Yxy	23.9461, 0.2848, 0.2828
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286874784 (0xFF8484A0)
YUV	135.1920, 12.2303, -2.7994
Hunter-Lab	48.9348, 2.3183, -10.1015

Details

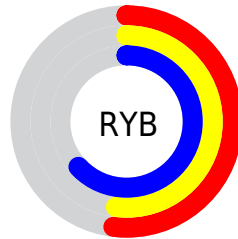
The RGB color **132, 132, 160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **160, 160, 132**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 185, 215**, and **82, 83, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 116, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 148, 160**.

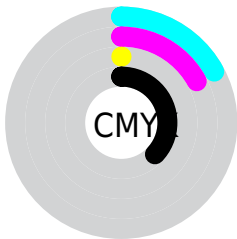
Distribution



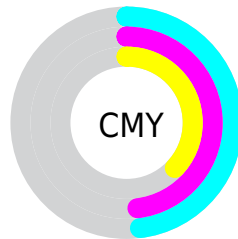
- Red (52%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (37%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 132, 160 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, 132, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 132, 132, 160

255, 255, 255

 185, 185, 215

 213, 213, 243

 242, 241, 255

 132, 132, 160

 107, 107, 134

 82, 83, 108

 59, 60, 84

 36, 38, 61

 16, 17, 39

 0, 1, 18


 0, 0, 0

 132, 132, 160

 116, 116, 160


 132, 132, 160

 148, 148, 160

 100, 100, 160

 164, 164, 160

 84, 84, 160

 180, 180, 160

 68, 68, 160

 196, 196, 160

 52, 52, 160

 212, 212, 160

 36, 36, 160


 228, 228, 160

 20, 20, 160

 244, 244, 160

 4, 4, 160

 255, 255, 160

 0, 0, 160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 137, 162



132, 132, 160



149, 128, 152

Triad

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



132, 132, 160



159, 128, 113



104, 142, 130

Complementary

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



132, 132, 160



160, 160, 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.



118, 140, 117



132, 132, 160



149, 132, 107

Square

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



132, 132, 160



163, 125, 124



134, 137, 108



97, 142, 144

Rectangle

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



132, 132, 160



157, 125, 143



134, 137, 108



108, 142, 125

Sweetspot

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



132, 132, 160



199, 199, 209



132, 160, 160



98, 98, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



132, 132, 160



165, 165, 209



146, 132, 160



71, 71, 79



0, 0, 143



0, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



160, 132, 160



209, 165, 209



146, 160, 132



79, 71, 79



143, 0, 143



15, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 132, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

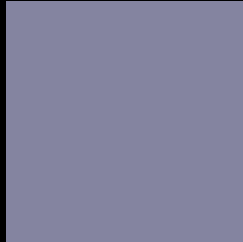
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 132, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

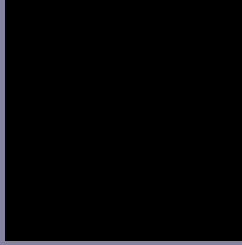
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 132, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 132, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 132, 160.

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, 132, 160

Protanopia
128, 133, 161

Deuteranopia
135, 131, 160



Tritanopia
129, 135, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color

132, 132, 160

Protanomaly

129, 133, 161

Deuteranomaly

134, 131, 160

Tritanomaly

130, 134, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

132, 132, 160

Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly

134, 134, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 132, 160 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, 132, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 132, 160)  
}
```

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, 132, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 132, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 132, 160 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, 132, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 132, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 132, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 132, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 132, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 132,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 132, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 132, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
132, 160) }
```

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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