

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 132, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 132, 222) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 132, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8484DE
RGB	132, 132, 222
RGB Percent	52%, 52%, 87%
CMY	0.4824, 0.4824, 0.1294
CMYK	0.41, 0.41, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	240°, 58%, 69%
HSV	240°, 41%, 87%
XYZ	30.9518, 26.6820, 72.6260
YIQ	142.2600, -28.8900, 27.9900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

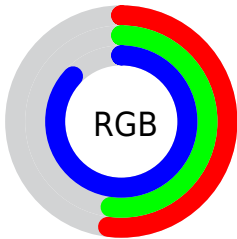
Format	Color
RYB	132, 132, 222
Decimal	8684766
CIELab	58.68, 22.10, -45.99
CIELCh	59, 51.026, 295.670
Yxy	26.6820, 0.2376, 0.2048
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286874846 (0xFF8484DE)
YUV	142.2600, 39.3118, -8.9980
Hunter-Lab	51.6546, 16.5629, -47.2031

Details

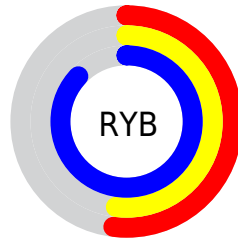
The RGB color **132, 132, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **222, 222, 132**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 185, 255**, and **77, 83, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 110, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 154, 222**.

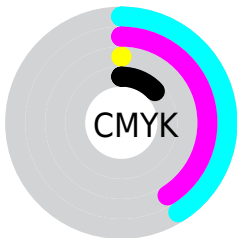
Distribution



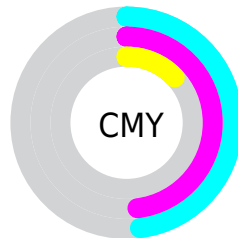
- Red (52%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 132, 222 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, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 132, 132, 222


255, 255, 255

 188, 185, 255

 217, 213, 255


 246, 241, 255

 132, 132, 222

 104, 107, 194

 77, 83, 166

 48, 60, 140

 10, 38, 114


 0, 19, 89

 0, 0, 65


 0, 3, 42

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0


 132, 132, 222

 132, 132, 222

 110, 110, 222

 154, 154, 222

 88, 88, 222

 176, 176, 222

 65, 65, 222


 199, 199, 222

 43, 43, 222

 221, 221, 222

 21, 21, 222

 243, 243, 222

 0, 0, 222

 255, 255, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 148, 230



132, 132, 222



190, 114, 192

Triad

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



132, 132, 222



205, 120, 68



0, 163, 133

Complementary

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



132, 132, 222



222, 222, 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.



70, 159, 88



132, 132, 222



171, 137, 47

Square

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



132, 132, 222



223, 105, 105



128, 150, 55



0, 163, 179

Rectangle

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



132, 132, 222



212, 104, 165



128, 150, 55



0, 162, 117

Sweetspot

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



132, 132, 222



224, 224, 255



132, 222, 222



110, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



132, 132, 222



130, 130, 255



177, 132, 222



101, 101, 112



0, 0, 176



0, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 132, 222



255, 130, 255



177, 222, 132



112, 101, 112



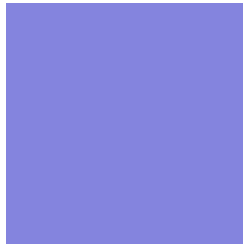
176, 0, 176



48, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 132, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

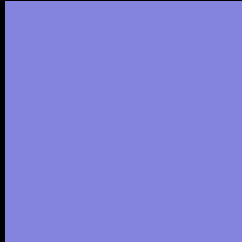
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 222 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

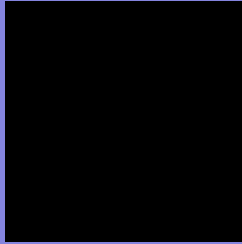
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 132, 222.

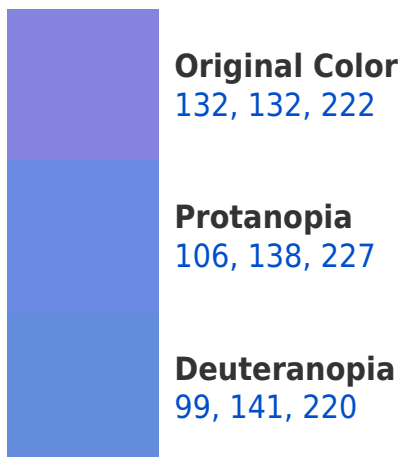


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 132, 222.

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





Tritanopia
116, 146, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color
132, 132, 222

Protanomaly
115, 136, 225

Deuteranomaly
111, 138, 221

Tritanomaly
122, 141, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
132, 132, 222

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
138, 138, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 132, 222 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, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(132, 132, 222)  
}
```

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, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 132, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 132, 222 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, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 132, 222) }
```

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, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 132, 222); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 132, 222); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 132, 222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 132, 222 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, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
132, 222) }
```

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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