

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 135, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 135, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 135, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	848788
RGB	132, 135, 136
RGB Percent	52%, 53%, 53%
CMY	0.4824, 0.4706, 0.4667
CMYK	0.03, 0.01, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	195°, 2%, 53%
HSV	195°, 3%, 53%
XYZ	22.6236, 24.0111, 26.7348
YIQ	134.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

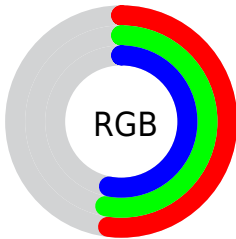
Format	Color
R_{YB}	132, 134, 136
Decimal	8685448
CIE _{Lab}	56.10, -0.90, -0.93
CIE _{LCh}	56, 1.295, 225.855
Yxy	24.0111, 0.3084, 0.3273
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286875528 (0xFF848788)
YUV	134.2170, 0.8790, -1.9443
Hunter-Lab	49.0011, -3.3390, 1.9524

Details

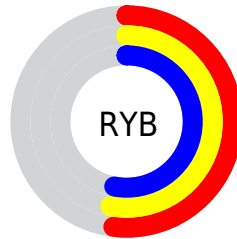
The RGB color **132, 135, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **136, 133, 132**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 188, 189**, and **83, 85, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 132, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 138, 136**.

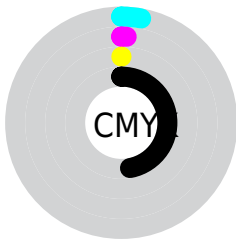
Distribution



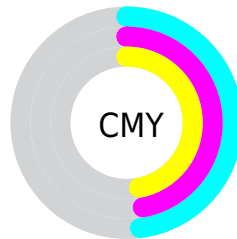
- Red (52%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 135, 136 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, 135, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 132, 135, 136

255, 255, 255

■ 185, 188, 189

■ 213, 216, 217

■ 241, 244, 245

■ 132, 135, 136

■ 107, 110, 111

■ 83, 85, 86

■ 60, 62, 63

■ 38, 40, 41

■ 17, 20, 21

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 132, 135, 136

■ 118, 132, 136

■ 105, 128, 136

■ 132, 135, 136

■ 146, 138, 136

■ 159, 142, 136

91, 125, 136

173, 145, 136

78, 121, 136

186, 149, 136

64, 118, 136

200, 152, 136

50, 115, 136

214, 155, 136

37, 111, 136

227, 159, 136

23, 108, 136

241, 162, 136

10, 104, 136

254, 166, 136

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 135, 135



132, 135, 136



133, 135, 137

Triad

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



132, 135, 136



136, 134, 135



135, 135, 132

Complementary

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



132, 135, 136



136, 133, 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.



136, 134, 132



132, 135, 136



137, 134, 134

Square

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



132, 135, 136



135, 134, 136



137, 134, 133



133, 135, 133

Rectangle

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



132, 135, 136



134, 134, 137



137, 134, 133



135, 134, 132

Sweetspot

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



132, 135, 136



174, 176, 176



132, 136, 133



88, 89, 89



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



132, 135, 136



169, 174, 176



132, 133, 136



65, 68, 69



0, 99, 133



0, 4, 5

Inverse Universe

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



136, 132, 135



176, 169, 174



136, 135, 132



69, 65, 68



133, 0, 99



5, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 135, 136 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, 135, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

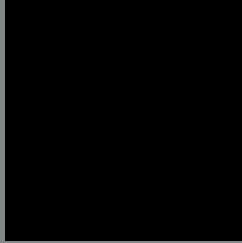
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

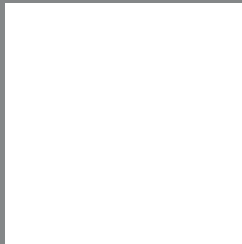
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 132, 135, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 135, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 135, 136.

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, 135, 136

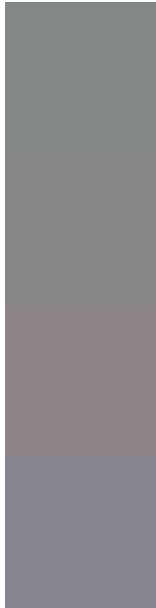
Protanopia
136, 134, 135

Deuteranopia
146, 130, 137



Tritanopia
133, 134, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color

132, 135, 136

Protanomaly

135, 134, 135

Deuteranomaly

141, 132, 137

Tritanomaly

133, 134, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

132, 135, 136

Achromatopsia

134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly

133, 134, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 135, 136 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, 135, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 135, 136)  
}
```

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, 135, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 135, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 135, 136 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, 135, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 135, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 135, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 135, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 135, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 135,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 135, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 135, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
135, 136) }
```

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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