

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 137, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 137, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 137, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8489C1
RGB	132, 137, 193
RGB Percent	52%, 54%, 76%
CMY	0.4824, 0.4627, 0.2431
CMYK	0.32, 0.29, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	235°, 33%, 64%
HSV	235°, 32%, 76%
XYZ	28.0870, 26.6471, 54.1151
YIQ	141.8890, -20.9560, 16.3560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

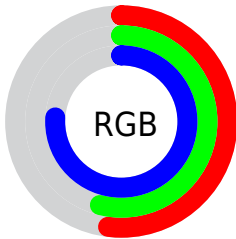
Format	Color
R_{YB}	132, 137, 193
Decimal	8686017
CIE _{Lab}	58.65, 11.29, -29.72
CIE _{LCh}	59, 31.792, 290.793
Yxy	26.6471, 0.2580, 0.2448
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286876097 (0xFF8489C1)
YUV	141.8890, 25.1977, -8.6727
Hunter-Lab	51.6208, 6.7858, -26.0203

Details

The RGB color **132, 137, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **193, 188, 132**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 190, 250**, and **80, 87, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 119, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 155, 193**.

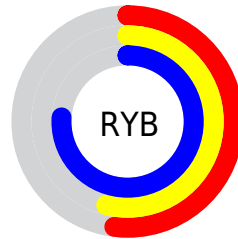
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (54%)

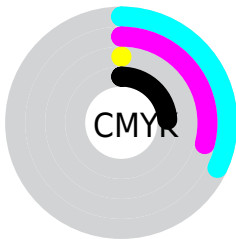
Blue (76%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (76%)

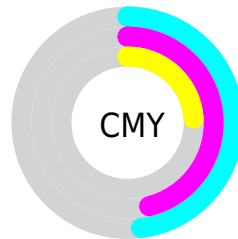


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 137, 193 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, 137, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 132, 137, 193

255, 255, 255

 186, 190, 250

 215, 218, 255

 243, 247, 255

 132, 137, 193

 106, 112, 166


 80, 87, 139

 55, 64, 114

 29, 42, 89

 0, 22, 65

 0, 0, 43

 0, 1, 21

 0, 0, 0

 132, 137, 193

 132, 137, 193

■ 113, 119, 193

■ 151, 155, 193

■ 93, 102, 193

■ 171, 172, 193

■ 74, 84, 193

■ 190, 190, 193

■ 55, 66, 193

■ 209, 208, 193

■ 36, 48, 193

■ 229, 226, 193

■ 16, 31, 193

■ 248, 243, 193

■ 0, 16, 193

■ 255, 255, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87, 146, 196



132, 137, 193



168, 127, 177

Triad

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



132, 137, 193



187, 127, 99



72, 156, 131

Complementary

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



132, 137, 193



193, 188, 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.



108, 152, 105



132, 137, 193



167, 136, 86

Square

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



132, 137, 193



196, 120, 123



140, 145, 88



36, 156, 160

Rectangle

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



132, 137, 193



184, 122, 160



140, 145, 88



85, 155, 122

Sweetspot

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



132, 137, 193



227, 229, 250



132, 193, 188



111, 112, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



132, 137, 193



155, 163, 250



157, 132, 193



87, 88, 97



0, 13, 161



0, 3, 33

Inverse Universe

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



193, 132, 137



250, 155, 163



168, 193, 132



97, 87, 88



161, 0, 13



33, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 137, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

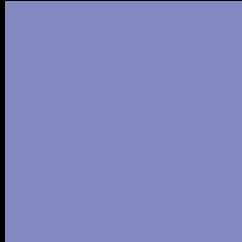
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

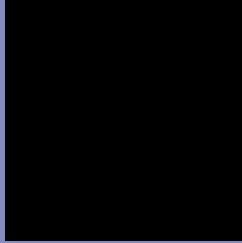
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 137, 193.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 137, 193.

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, 137, 193

Protanopia
124, 139, 195

Deuteranopia
125, 139, 193



Tritanopia

124, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color
132, 137, 193

Protanomaly
127, 138, 194

Deuteranomaly
128, 138, 193

Tritanomaly
127, 141, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
132, 137, 193

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
138, 140, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 137, 193 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, 137, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 137, 193)  
}
```

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, 137, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 137, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 137, 193 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, 137, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 137, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 137, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 137, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 137, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 137,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 137, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 137, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
137, 193) }
```

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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