

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 148, 115)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 148, 115) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 148, 115)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	849473
RGB	132, 148, 115
RGB Percent	52%, 58%, 45%
CMY	0.4824, 0.4196, 0.5490
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.22, 0.42
HSL	89°, 13%, 52%
HSV	89°, 22%, 58%
XYZ	23.2001, 27.3231, 20.2708
YIQ	139.4540, 1.0570, -13.6550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

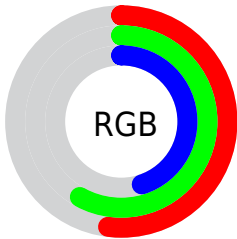
Format	Color
R_{YB}	115, 148, 131
Decimal	8688755
CIE _{Lab}	59.27, -11.97, 15.58
CIE _{LCh}	59, 19.647, 127.537
Yxy	27.3231, 0.3277, 0.3860
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286878835 (0xFF849473)
YUV	139.4540, -12.0558, -6.5372
Hunter-Lab	52.2715, -12.2500, 13.5976

Details

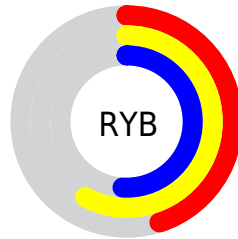
The RGB color **132, 148, 115** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **131, 115, 148**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 202, 167**, and **82, 97, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 148, 100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139, 148, 130**.

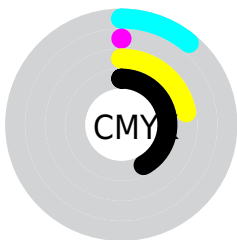
Distribution



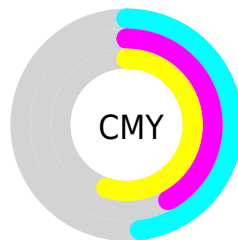
- Red (52%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (42%)




- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 148, 115 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, 148, 115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 132, 148, 115


255, 255, 255

 185, 202, 167

 213, 230, 194

 242, 255, 222

 255, 255, 251

 132, 148, 115

 107, 122, 90


 82, 97, 67

 59, 74, 44


 37, 51, 23


 18, 30, 0

 0, 0, 0


 132, 148, 115

 125, 148, 100

 118, 148, 85

 132, 148, 115

 139, 148, 130

 146, 148, 145

■ 110, 148, 71

■ 154, 148, 159

■ 103, 148, 56

■ 161, 148, 174

■ 96, 148, 41

■ 168, 148, 189

■ 89, 148, 26

■ 175, 148, 204

■ 82, 148, 11

■ 182, 148, 219

■ 76, 148, 0

■ 189, 148, 233

■ 197, 148, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 143, 109



132, 148, 115



113, 151, 129

Triad

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



132, 148, 115



106, 148, 174



178, 130, 139

Complementary

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



132, 148, 115



131, 115, 148

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.



169, 132, 156



132, 148, 115



128, 143, 177

Square

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



132, 148, 115



94, 151, 163



151, 137, 170



177, 132, 122

Rectangle

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



132, 148, 115



102, 152, 141



151, 137, 170



176, 130, 145

Sweetspot

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



132, 148, 115



185, 191, 178



148, 131, 115



93, 97, 89



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



132, 148, 115



166, 191, 140



116, 148, 115



70, 74, 67



71, 138, 0



5, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



131, 115, 148



165, 140, 191



147, 115, 148



70, 67, 74



67, 0, 138



5, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 148, 115 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

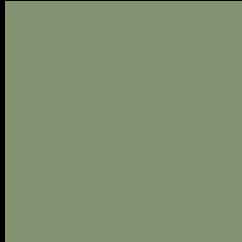
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148, 115 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

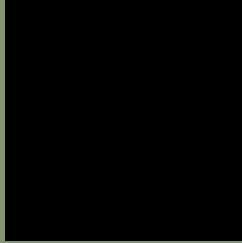
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

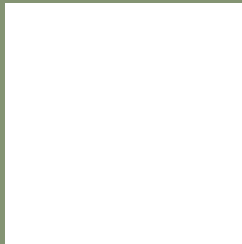
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 132, 148, 115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 148, 115.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 148, 115.

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](#).

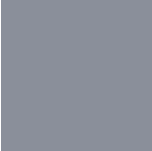
Dichromacy



Original Color
132, 148, 115

Protanopia
152, 142, 112

Deuteranopia
165, 137, 117



Tritanopia

138, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

132, 148, 115

Protanomaly

145, 144, 113

Deuteranomaly

153, 141, 116

Tritanomaly

136, 145, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color

132, 148, 115

Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly

136, 142, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 148, 115 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, 148, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 148, 115)  
}
```

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, 148, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 148, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 148, 115 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, 148, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 148, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 148, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 148, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 148, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 148,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 148, 115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 148, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
148, 115) }
```

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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