

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 150, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 150, 149) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 150, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	849695
RGB	132, 150, 149
RGB Percent	52%, 59%, 58%
CMY	0.4824, 0.4118, 0.4157
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.01, 0.41
HSL	177°, 8%, 55%
HSV	177°, 12%, 59%
XYZ	25.8469, 28.8882, 32.6475
YIQ	144.5040, -10.4070, -4.1270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

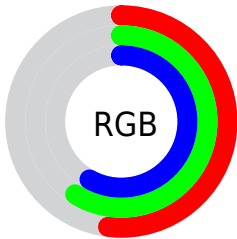
Format	Color
R_{YB}	132, 141, 150
Decimal	8689301
CIE _{Lab}	60.68, -6.59, -1.65
CIE _{LCh}	61, 6.796, 194.060
Yxy	28.8882, 0.2958, 0.3306
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286879381 (0xFF849695)
YUV	144.5040, 2.2165, -10.9660
Hunter-Lab	53.7477, -8.2191, 1.6094

Details

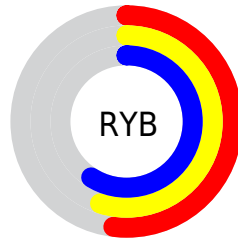
The RGB color **132, 150, 149** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **150, 132, 133**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 204, 203**, and **82, 99, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 150, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 150, 150**.

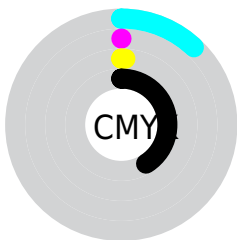
Distribution



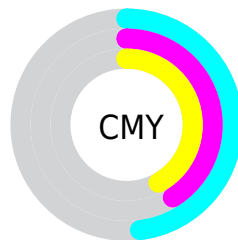
- Red (52%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 150, 149 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, 150, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 132, 150, 149


255, 255, 255

 185, 204, 203


 213, 232, 231

 241, 255, 255


 132, 150, 149

 107, 124, 123

 82, 99, 98

 59, 75, 75


 37, 53, 52


 16, 31, 31


 0, 5, 6

 0, 0, 0

 132, 150, 149

 117, 150, 148

 132, 150, 149

 147, 150, 150

■ 102, 150, 147

■ 162, 150, 151

■ 87, 150, 147

■ 177, 150, 152

■ 72, 150, 146

■ 192, 150, 152

■ 57, 150, 145

■ 207, 150, 153

■ 42, 150, 144

■ 222, 150, 154

■ 27, 150, 143

■ 237, 150, 155

■ 12, 150, 142

■ 252, 150, 156

■ 0, 150, 142

■ 255, 150, 156

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 150, 143



132, 150, 149



132, 149, 154

Triad

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



132, 150, 149



151, 144, 155



155, 145, 135

Complementary

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



132, 150, 149



150, 132, 133

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.



159, 143, 138



132, 150, 149



157, 143, 150

Square

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



132, 150, 149



144, 146, 158



159, 142, 144



148, 147, 135

Rectangle

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



132, 150, 149



135, 148, 157



159, 142, 144



156, 144, 136

Sweetspot

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



132, 150, 149



186, 194, 193



133, 150, 132



92, 97, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



132, 150, 149



167, 194, 192



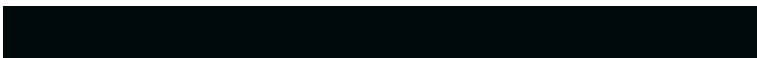
132, 142, 150



67, 74, 74



0, 138, 130



0, 10, 10

Inverse Universe

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



150, 132, 133



194, 167, 168



150, 140, 132



74, 67, 67



138, 0, 8



10, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 150, 149 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, 150, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

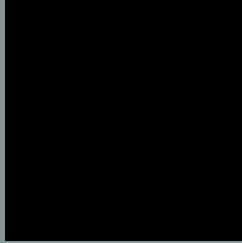
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

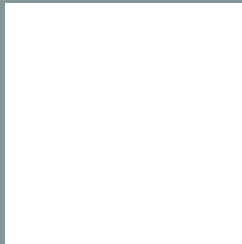
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 132, 150, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 150, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 150, 149.

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
134, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color

132, 150, 149

Protanomaly

143, 147, 147

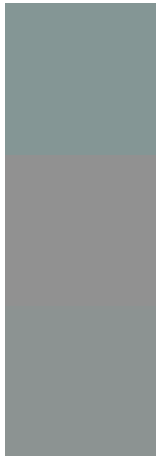
Deuteranomaly

149, 145, 150

Tritanomaly

133, 149, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

132, 150, 149

Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly

140, 147, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 150, 149 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, 150, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 150, 149)  
}
```

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, 150, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 150, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 150, 149 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, 150, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 150, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 150, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 150, 149); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 150, 149); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 150, 149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 150, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 150, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
150, 149) }
```

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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