

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 151, 197)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 151, 197) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 151, 197)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8497C5
RGB	132, 151, 197
RGB Percent	52%, 59%, 77%
CMY	0.4824, 0.4078, 0.2275
CMYK	0.33, 0.23, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	222°, 36%, 65%
HSV	222°, 33%, 77%
XYZ	30.6604, 31.0700, 57.2045
YIQ	150.5630, -26.0900, 10.2780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

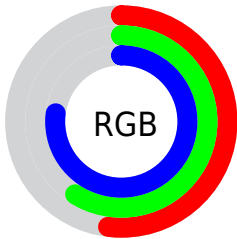
Format	Color
RYB	132, 147, 197
Decimal	8689605
CIELab	62.57, 4.26, -25.92
CIELCh	63, 26.270, 279.339
Yxy	31.0700, 0.2578, 0.2612
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286879685 (0xFF8497C5)
YUV	150.5630, 22.8934, -16.2798
Hunter-Lab	55.7404, 0.6392, -21.8289

Details

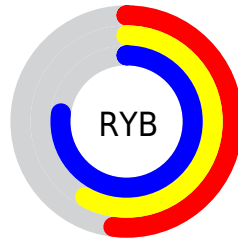
The RGB color **132, 151, 197** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **197, 178, 132**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 205, 254**, and **80, 100, 143** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 137, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 165, 197**.

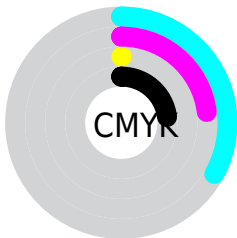
Distribution



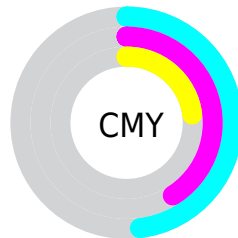
- Red (52%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)




- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 151, 197 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, 151, 197 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 132, 151, 197


255, 255, 255


 187, 205, 254

 215, 233, 255

 244, 255, 255

 132, 151, 197

 106, 125, 170

 80, 100, 143

 55, 77, 117

 29, 54, 92


 0, 33, 69

 0, 9, 46

 0, 1, 25


 0, 0, 0


 132, 151, 197

 132, 151, 197


 112, 137, 197

 152, 165, 197


 93, 123, 197

 171, 179, 197


 73, 109, 197

 191, 193, 197

 53, 95, 197

 211, 207, 197

 34, 81, 197

 231, 221, 197

 14, 67, 197

 250, 235, 197

 0, 58, 197

 255, 249, 197

 255, 255, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99, 158, 194



132, 151, 197



164, 143, 187

Triad

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



132, 151, 197



195, 137, 123



108, 163, 134

Complementary

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



132, 151, 197



197, 178, 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.



135, 159, 115



132, 151, 197



182, 144, 108

Square

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



132, 151, 197



198, 134, 145



161, 152, 105



85, 164, 158

Rectangle

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



132, 151, 197



181, 138, 175



161, 152, 105



117, 162, 127

Sweetspot

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



132, 151, 197



230, 237, 255



132, 197, 178



112, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



132, 151, 197



153, 183, 255



145, 132, 197



90, 92, 99



0, 48, 163



0, 10, 36

Inverse Universe

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



197, 132, 151



255, 153, 183



184, 197, 132



99, 90, 92



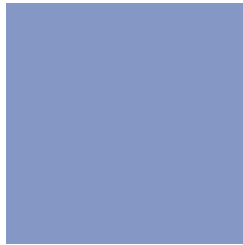
163, 0, 48



36, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 151, 197 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

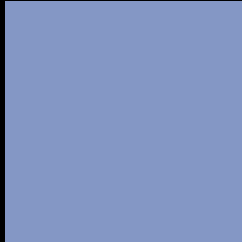
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 151, 197 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

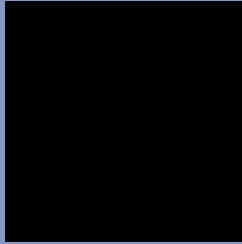
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 132, 151, 197 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 151, 197.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 151, 197.

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, 151, 197

Protanopia
139, 149, 196

Deuteranopia
141, 149, 198



Tritanopia
126, 156, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
132, 151, 197

Protanomaly
136, 150, 196

Deuteranomaly
138, 150, 198

Tritanomaly
128, 154, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
132, 151, 197

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
144, 151, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 151, 197 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, 151, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 151, 197)  
}
```

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, 151, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 151, 197) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 151, 197 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, 151, 197) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 151, 197) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 151, 197)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 151, 197); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 151, 197);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 151,  
197) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 151, 197 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 151, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
151, 197) }
```

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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