

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 153, 251)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 153, 251) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 153, 251)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8499FB
RGB	132, 153, 251
RGB Percent	52%, 60%, 98%
CMY	0.4824, 0.4000, 0.0157
CMYK	0.47, 0.39, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	229°, 94%, 75%
HSV	229°, 47%, 98%
XYZ	38.3195, 34.6530, 95.9358
YIQ	157.8930, -43.9740, 26.0260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

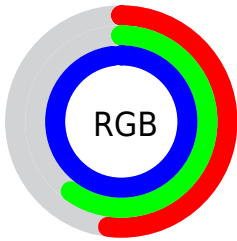
Format	Color
RYB	132, 150, 251
Decimal	8690171
CIELab	65.48, 18.18, -51.26
CIElCh	65, 54.384, 289.524
Yxy	34.6530, 0.2269, 0.2052
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286880251 (0xFF8499FB)
YUV	157.8930, 45.9018, -22.7082
Hunter-Lab	58.8668, 13.1782, -55.4187

Details

The RGB color **132, 153, 251** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **251, 230, 132**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 207, 255**, and **73, 102, 194** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107, 132, 251**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 174, 251**.

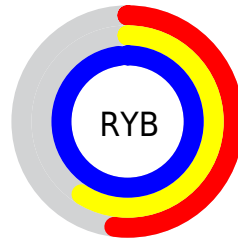
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (60%)

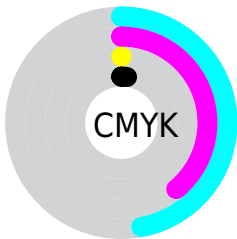
Blue (98%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (98%)

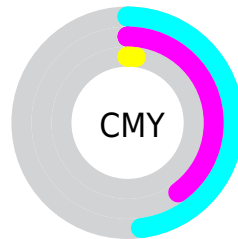


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (48%)


Magenta (40%)

Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 153, 251 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, 153, 251 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 132, 153, 251


255, 255, 255

 190, 207, 255

 220, 235, 255

 249, 255, 255

 132, 153, 251


 103, 127, 222

 73, 102, 194

 39, 79, 166

 0, 56, 139

 0, 36, 113

 0, 16, 88

 0, 7, 64

 0, 3, 41

 0, 1, 19

■ 132, 153, 251

■ 132, 153, 251

■ 107, 132, 251

■ 157, 174, 251

■ 82, 112, 251

■ 182, 194, 251

■ 57, 91, 251

■ 207, 215, 251

■ 32, 70, 251

■ 232, 236, 251

■ 7, 50, 251

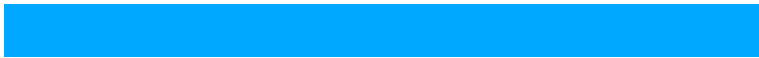
■ 255, 255, 251

■ 0, 44, 251

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 169, 255



132, 153, 251



202, 133, 223

Triad

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



132, 153, 251



234, 132, 86



0, 182, 140

Complementary

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



132, 153, 251



251, 230, 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.



98, 177, 93



132, 153, 251



201, 150, 59

Square

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



132, 153, 251



249, 118, 129



155, 166, 61



0, 183, 190

Rectangle

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



132, 153, 251



230, 122, 194



155, 166, 61



30, 181, 123

Sweetspot

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



132, 153, 251



219, 226, 255



132, 251, 229



106, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



132, 153, 251



110, 135, 255



170, 132, 251



112, 115, 125



0, 33, 189



0, 11, 61

Inverse Universe

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



251, 132, 153



255, 110, 135



213, 251, 132



125, 112, 115



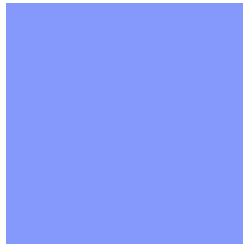
189, 0, 33



61, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 153, 251 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

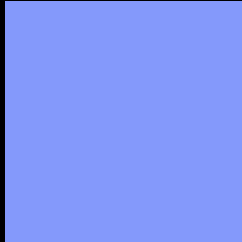
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 251 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, 153, 251 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 153, 251.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 153, 251.

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, 153, 251

Protanopia
121, 155, 253

Deuteranopia
109, 159, 250



Tritanopia
112, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color
132, 153, 251

Protanomaly
125, 154, 252

Deuteranomaly
117, 157, 250

Tritanomaly
119, 163, 206

Monochromacy



Original Color
132, 153, 251

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
149, 156, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 153, 251 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, 153, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 153, 251)  
}
```

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, 153, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 153, 251) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 153, 251 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, 153, 251) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 153, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 153, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 153, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 153, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 153,  
251) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 153, 251 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 153, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
153, 251) }
```

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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