

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 158, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 158, 173) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 158, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	849EAD
RGB	132, 158, 173
RGB Percent	52%, 62%, 68%
CMY	0.4824, 0.3804, 0.3216
CMYK	0.24, 0.09, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	202°, 20%, 60%
HSV	202°, 24%, 68%
XYZ	29.2854, 32.3764, 44.2409
YIQ	151.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

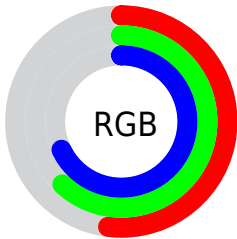
Format	Color
RYB	132, 148, 173
Decimal	8691373
CIELab	63.65, -5.62, -10.80
CIElCh	64, 12.177, 242.497
Yxy	32.3764, 0.2765, 0.3057
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286881453 (0xFF849EAD)
YUV	151.9360, 10.3846, -17.4839
Hunter-Lab	56.9002, -7.7051, -6.2688

Details

The RGB color **132, 158, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **173, 147, 132**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 213, 228**, and **81, 107, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 152, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 164, 173**.

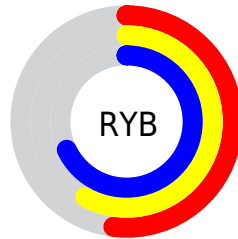
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (62%)

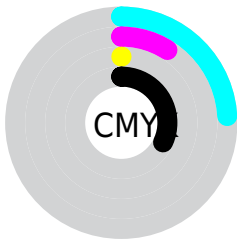
Blue (68%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (68%)

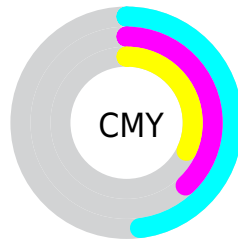


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 158, 173 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, 158, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 132, 158, 173

255, 255, 255

 186, 213, 228

 214, 241, 255


 242, 255, 255

 132, 158, 173

 106, 132, 146

 81, 107, 121

 58, 83, 96

 34, 59, 72


 10, 38, 50

 0, 17, 29

 0, 0, 0

 132, 158, 173

 115, 152, 173

 132, 158, 173

 149, 164, 173

■ 97, 145, 173

■ 167, 171, 173

■ 80, 139, 173

■ 184, 177, 173

■ 63, 133, 173

■ 201, 183, 173

■ 45, 126, 173

■ 219, 190, 173

■ 28, 120, 173

■ 236, 196, 173

■ 11, 114, 173

■ 253, 202, 173

■ 0, 110, 173

■ 255, 209, 173

■ 255, 215, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 160, 165



132, 158, 173



144, 155, 176

Triad

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



132, 158, 173



176, 147, 154



150, 157, 136

Complementary

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



132, 158, 173



173, 147, 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.



162, 154, 133



132, 158, 173



177, 148, 143

Square

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



132, 158, 173



169, 148, 164



172, 150, 135



138, 160, 144

Rectangle

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



132, 158, 173



153, 152, 174



172, 150, 135



154, 156, 134

Sweetspot

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



132, 158, 173



209, 219, 224



132, 173, 146



103, 109, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



132, 158, 173



162, 201, 224



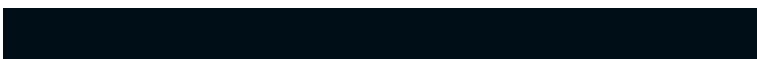
132, 138, 173



78, 84, 87



0, 95, 150



0, 15, 23

Inverse Universe

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



173, 132, 158



224, 162, 201



173, 167, 132



87, 78, 84



150, 0, 95



23, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 158, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

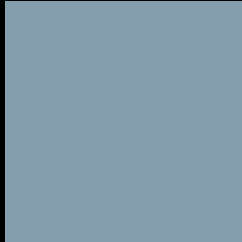
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

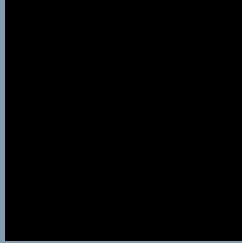
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

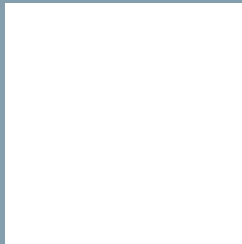
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 132, 158, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 158, 173.

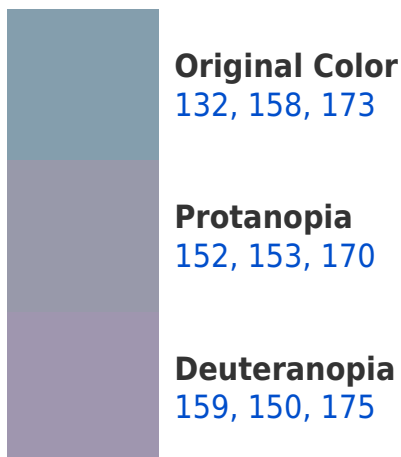


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 158, 173.

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
132, 158, 171

Trichromacy



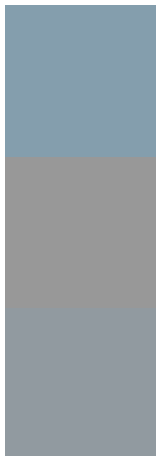
Original Color
132, 158, 173

Protanomaly
145, 155, 171

Deuteranomaly
149, 153, 174

Tritanomaly
132, 158, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
132, 158, 173

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
145, 154, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 158, 173 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, 158, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 158, 173)  
}
```

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, 158, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 158, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 158, 173 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, 158, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 158, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 158, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 158, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 158, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 158,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 158, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 158, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
158, 173) }
```

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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