

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 160, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 160, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 160, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84A085
RGB	132, 160, 133
RGB Percent	52%, 63%, 52%
CMY	0.4824, 0.3725, 0.4784
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.17, 0.37
HSL	122°, 13%, 57%
HSV	122°, 17%, 63%
XYZ	26.3202, 31.7406, 26.9296
YIQ	148.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

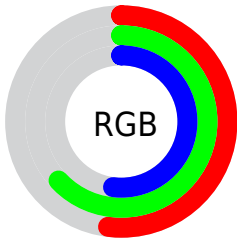
Format	Color
RYB	132, 159, 160
Decimal	8691845
CIELab	63.13, -15.17, 10.89
CIELCh	63, 18.669, 144.331
Yxy	31.7406, 0.3097, 0.3735
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286881925 (0xFF84A085)
YUV	148.5500, -7.6661, -14.5143
Hunter-Lab	56.3388, -15.2019, 11.0969

Details

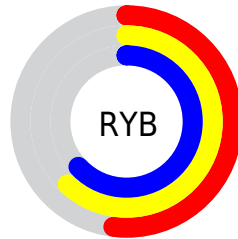
The RGB color **132, 160, 133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 132, 159**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 215, 186**, and **82, 108, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 160, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 160, 148**.

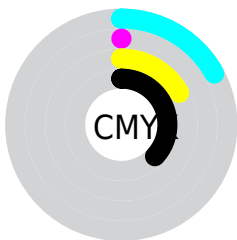
Distribution



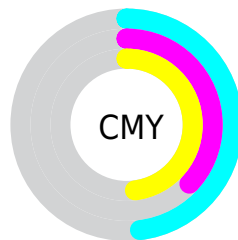
- Red (52%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (37%)




- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 160, 133 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, 160, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 132, 160, 133


255, 255, 255


 185, 215, 186

 213, 243, 214

 242, 255, 242

 132, 160, 133

 107, 134, 108

 82, 108, 83

 59, 84, 60

 36, 61, 38


 15, 39, 18

 0, 19, 0


 0, 0, 0

 132, 160, 133

 116, 160, 118


 132, 160, 133

 148, 160, 148

 100, 160, 102


 164, 160, 164


 84, 160, 87

 180, 160, 179

 68, 160, 71


 196, 160, 195

 52, 160, 56


 212, 160, 210

 36, 160, 40


 228, 160, 226

 20, 160, 25

 244, 160, 241

 4, 160, 10

 255, 160, 255

 0, 160, 6

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 156, 122



132, 160, 133



116, 162, 149

Triad

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



132, 160, 133



129, 155, 185



187, 142, 140

Complementary

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



132, 160, 133



160, 132, 159

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.



184, 141, 157



132, 160, 133



152, 150, 183

Square

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



132, 160, 133



112, 160, 179



171, 144, 172



182, 145, 126

Rectangle

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



132, 160, 133



109, 162, 160



171, 144, 172



187, 141, 145

Sweetspot

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



132, 160, 133



199, 209, 199



159, 160, 132



98, 105, 99



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



132, 160, 133



165, 209, 167



132, 160, 147



71, 79, 71



0, 143, 5



0, 15, 1

Inverse Universe

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



160, 132, 159



209, 165, 208



160, 132, 145



79, 71, 79



143, 0, 138



15, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 160, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

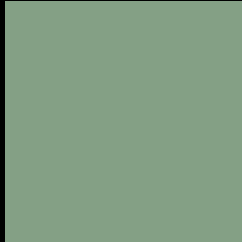
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

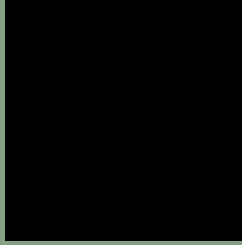
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 160, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 160, 133.

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, 160, 133

Protanopia
160, 152, 129

Deuteranopia
173, 147, 136



Tritanopia
138, 155, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

132, 160, 133

Protanomaly

150, 155, 130

Deuteranomaly

158, 152, 135

Tritanomaly

136, 157, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

132, 160, 133

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

143, 153, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 160, 133 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, 160, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 160, 133)  
}
```

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, 160, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 160, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 160, 133 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, 160, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 160, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 160, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 160, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 160, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 160,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 160, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 160, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
160, 133) }
```

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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