

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 161, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 161, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 161, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84A1D4
RGB	132, 161, 212
RGB Percent	52%, 63%, 83%
CMY	0.4824, 0.3686, 0.1686
CMYK	0.38, 0.24, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	218°, 48%, 67%
HSV	218°, 38%, 83%
XYZ	34.1443, 35.1487, 67.2721
YIQ	158.1430, -33.6550, 9.7130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

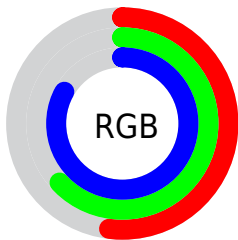
Format	Color
R_{YB}	132, 153, 212
Decimal	8692180
CIE Lab	65.86, 2.57, -29.20
CIE LCh	66, 29.310, 275.038
Yxy	35.1487, 0.2500, 0.2574
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286882260 (0xFF84A1D4)
YUV	158.1430, 26.5515, -22.9274
Hunter-Lab	59.2864, -0.9493, -25.7758

Details

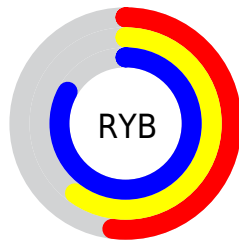
The RGB color **132, 161, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **212, 183, 132**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 216, 255**, and **79, 110, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 147, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 175, 212**.

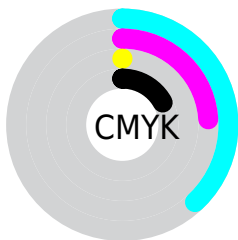
Distribution



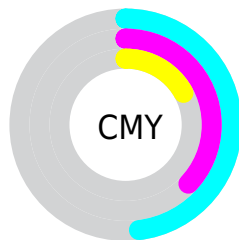
- Red (52%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 161, 212 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, 161, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 132, 161, 212

255, 255, 255


 187, 216, 255

 216, 244, 255

 245, 255, 255

 132, 161, 212

 105, 135, 184

 79, 110, 157

 52, 85, 131

 22, 62, 106

 0, 41, 81

 0, 21, 58

 0, 2, 36

 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

■ 132, 161, 212

■ 132, 161, 212

■ 111, 147, 212

■ 153, 175, 212

■ 90, 134, 212

■ 174, 188, 212

■ 68, 120, 212

■ 196, 202, 212

■ 47, 107, 212

■ 217, 215, 212

■ 26, 93, 212

■ 238, 229, 212

■ 5, 80, 212

■ 255, 242, 212

■ 0, 77, 212

■ 255, 255, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94, 169, 207



132, 161, 212



169, 152, 203

Triad

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



132, 161, 212



211, 143, 131



115, 173, 137

Complementary

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



132, 161, 212



212, 183, 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.



146, 167, 116



132, 161, 212



197, 151, 113

Square

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



132, 161, 212



211, 140, 156



174, 160, 107



86, 175, 164

Rectangle

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



132, 161, 212



189, 146, 190



174, 160, 107



125, 171, 129

Sweetspot

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



132, 161, 212



227, 237, 255



132, 212, 183



111, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



132, 161, 212



140, 182, 255



143, 132, 212



96, 100, 107



0, 62, 171



0, 16, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 132, 161



255, 140, 182



201, 212, 132



107, 96, 100



171, 0, 62



43, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 161, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

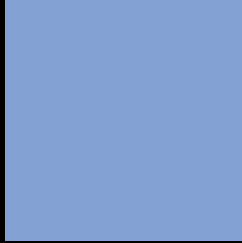
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 161, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

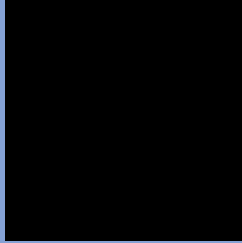
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

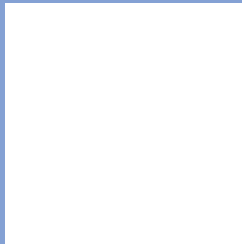
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 132, 161, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 161, 212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 161, 212.

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, 161, 212

Protanopia
146, 158, 210

Deuteranopia
146, 157, 213



Tritanopia
124, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color
132, 161, 212

Protanomaly
141, 159, 211

Deuteranomaly
141, 158, 213

Tritanomaly
127, 165, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color
132, 161, 212

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
149, 159, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 161, 212 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, 161, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 161, 212)  
}
```

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, 161, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 161, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 161, 212 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, 161, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 161, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 161, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 161, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 161, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 161,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 161, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 161, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
161, 212) }
```

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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