

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 163, 155)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 163, 155) contains.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|----|
| RGB(132, 163, 155) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 11 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 23 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 26 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 29 |

Color

RGB(132, 163, 155)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex | 84A39B |
| RGB | 132, 163, 155 |
| RGB Percent | 52%, 64%, 61% |
| CMY | 0.4824, 0.3608, 0.3922 |
| CMYK | 0.19, 0.00, 0.05, 0.36 |
| HSL | 165°, 14%, 58% |
| HSV | 165°, 19%, 64% |
| XYZ | 28.5293, 33.4665, 35.9664 |
| YIQ | 152.8190, -15.9080, -9.0600 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

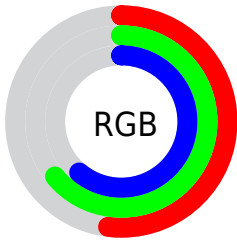
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| RYB | 132, 150, 163 |
| Decimal | 8692635 |
| CIELab | 64.54, -12.37, 0.60 |
| CIELCh | 65, 12.380, 177.207 |
| Yxy | 33.4665, 0.2912, 0.3416 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4286882715 (0xFF84A39B) |
| YUV | 152.8190, 1.0752, -18.2583 |
| Hunter-Lab | 57.8502, -13.2091, 3.6337 |

Details

The RGB color **132, 163, 155** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 132, 140**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 218, 209**, and **82, 111, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 163, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 163, 159**.

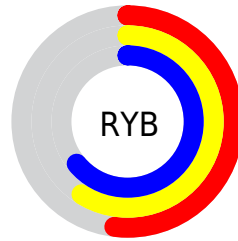
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (64%)

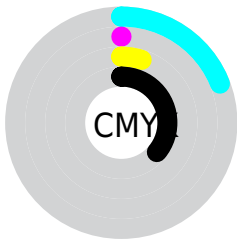
Blue (61%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (64%)

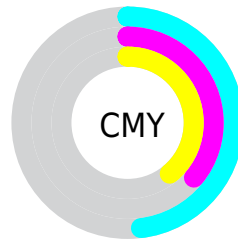


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (48%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 163, 155 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, 163, 155 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 132, 163, 155

255, 255, 255


 185, 218, 209


 213, 246, 238

 242, 255, 255

 132, 163, 155

 106, 137, 129

 82, 111, 104

 58, 87, 80

 36, 63, 57

 13, 41, 36

 0, 22, 14


 0, 0, 0

 132, 163, 155


 116, 163, 151


 132, 163, 155


 148, 163, 159

 99, 163, 147


 165, 163, 163

 83, 163, 142


 181, 163, 168


 67, 163, 138


 197, 163, 172

 51, 163, 134


 214, 163, 176

 34, 163, 130

 230, 163, 180

 18, 163, 126

 246, 163, 184

 2, 163, 121

 255, 163, 189

 0, 163, 121

 255, 163, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 162, 144



132, 163, 155



128, 163, 166

Triad

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



132, 163, 155



157, 154, 176



176, 152, 138

Complementary

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



132, 163, 155



163, 132, 140

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.



180, 149, 147



132, 163, 155



170, 151, 169

Square

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



132, 163, 155



143, 158, 178



178, 149, 158



167, 155, 135

Rectangle

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



132, 163, 155



130, 162, 172



178, 149, 158



178, 151, 141

Sweetspot

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



132, 163, 155



199, 212, 208



140, 163, 132



100, 107, 105



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



132, 163, 155



163, 212, 199



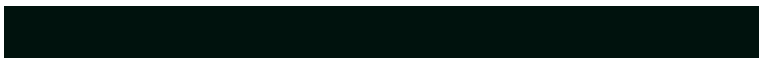
132, 156, 163



73, 82, 79



0, 145, 108



0, 18, 13

Inverse Universe

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



163, 132, 140



212, 163, 176



163, 139, 132



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 38



18, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 163, 155 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

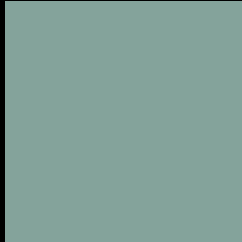
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 155 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

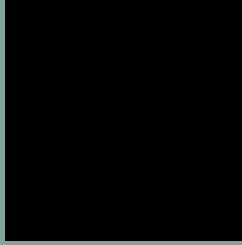
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

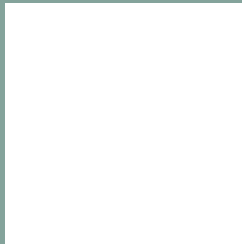
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 132, 163, 155 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 163, 155.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 163, 155.

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](#).

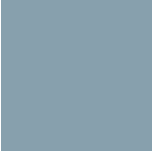
Dichromacy



Original Color
132, 163, 155

Protanopia
160, 155, 151

Deuteranopia
170, 151, 157



Tritanopia
135, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color

132, 163, 155

Protanomaly

150, 158, 152

Deuteranomaly

156, 155, 156

Tritanomaly

134, 161, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

132, 163, 155

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

145, 157, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 163, 155 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, 163, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 163, 155)  
}
```

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, 163, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 163, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 163, 155 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, 163, 155) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 163, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 163, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 163, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 163, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 163,  
155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 163, 155 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 163, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
163, 155) }
```

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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