

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 164, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 164, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 164, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84A4A6
RGB	132, 164, 166
RGB Percent	52%, 64%, 65%
CMY	0.4824, 0.3569, 0.3490
CMYK	0.20, 0.01, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	184°, 16%, 58%
HSV	184°, 20%, 65%
XYZ	29.6741, 34.2096, 41.1155
YIQ	154.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

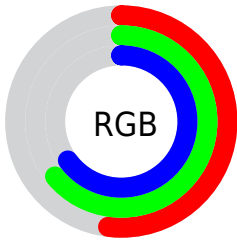
Format	Color
RYB	132, 148, 166
Decimal	8692902
CIELab	65.13, -10.50, -4.68
CIELCh	65, 11.494, 204.039
Yxy	34.2096, 0.2826, 0.3258
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286882982 (0xFF84A4A6)
YUV	154.6600, 5.5906, -19.8728
Hunter-Lab	58.4890, -11.7946, -0.7363

Details

The RGB color **132, 164, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 134, 132**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 219, 221**, and **82, 112, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 163, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 165, 166**.

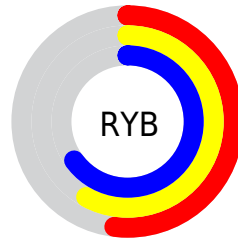
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (64%)

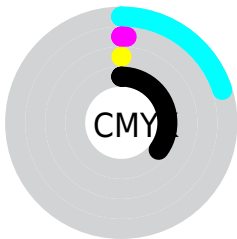
Blue (65%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (65%)

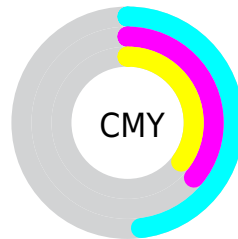


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (48%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 164, 166 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, 164, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 132, 164, 166


255, 255, 255


 186, 219, 221

 214, 247, 250

 242, 255, 255


 132, 164, 166

 106, 138, 140

 82, 112, 114

 58, 88, 90

 35, 64, 66

 11, 42, 44

 0, 23, 24

 0, 0, 0

 132, 164, 166

 115, 163, 166

 132, 164, 166

 149, 165, 166

■ 99, 162, 166

■ 165, 166, 166

■ 82, 161, 166

■ 182, 167, 166

■ 66, 160, 166

■ 198, 168, 166

■ 49, 159, 166

■ 215, 169, 166

■ 32, 158, 166

■ 232, 170, 166

■ 16, 157, 166

■ 248, 171, 166

■ 0, 156, 166

■ 255, 172, 166

■ 255, 173, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 164, 156



132, 164, 166



135, 162, 174

Triad

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



132, 164, 166



170, 153, 170



169, 157, 138

Complementary

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



132, 164, 166



166, 134, 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.



177, 153, 142



132, 164, 166



178, 151, 161

Square

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



132, 164, 166



158, 156, 177



180, 151, 150



157, 160, 139

Rectangle

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



132, 164, 166



141, 161, 178



180, 151, 150



172, 156, 139

Sweetspot

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



132, 164, 166



204, 216, 217



132, 166, 134



102, 109, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



132, 164, 166



163, 214, 217



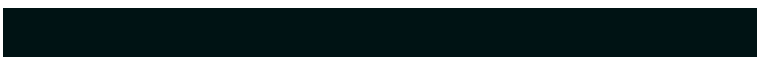
132, 147, 166



76, 84, 84



0, 139, 148



0, 19, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 132, 164



217, 163, 214



166, 151, 132



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 139



20, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 164, 166 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, 164, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

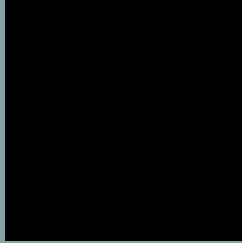
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 164, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 164, 166.

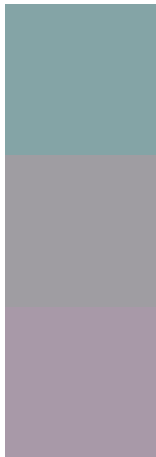


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 164, 166.

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, 164, 166

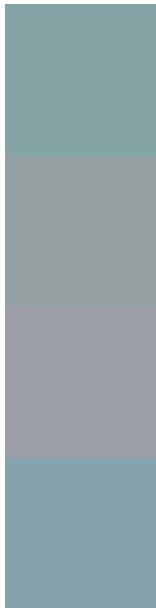
Protanopia
159, 157, 162

Deuteranopia
168, 153, 168



Tritanopia
134, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color

132, 164, 166

Protanomaly

149, 160, 163

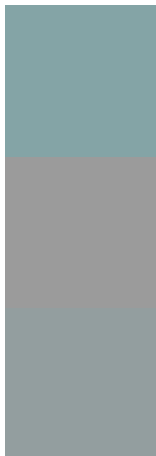
Deuteranomaly

155, 157, 167

Tritanomaly

133, 163, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color

132, 164, 166

Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly

147, 158, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 164, 166 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, 164, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 164, 166)  
}
```

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, 164, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 164, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 164, 166 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, 164, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 164, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 164, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 164, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 164, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 164,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 164, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 164, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
164, 166) }
```

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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