

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 165, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 165, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 165, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84A5A9
RGB	132, 165, 169
RGB Percent	52%, 65%, 66%
CMY	0.4824, 0.3529, 0.3373
CMYK	0.22, 0.02, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	186°, 18%, 59%
HSV	186°, 22%, 66%
XYZ	30.1323, 34.6804, 42.6420
YIQ	155.5890, -20.9520, -5.7520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

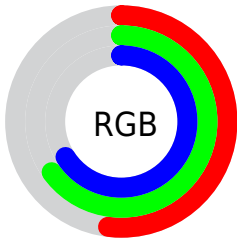
Format	Color
RYB	132, 149, 169
Decimal	8693161
CIELab	65.50, -10.36, -5.81
CIElCh	65, 11.876, 209.294
Yxy	34.6804, 0.2804, 0.3227
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286883241 (0xFF84A5A9)
YUV	155.5890, 6.6116, -20.6876
Hunter-Lab	58.8900, -11.7244, -1.7085

Details

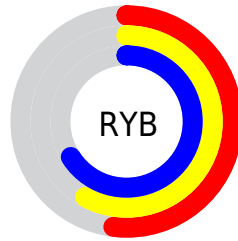
The RGB color **132, 165, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **169, 136, 132**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 220, 224**, and **81, 113, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 163, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 167, 169**.

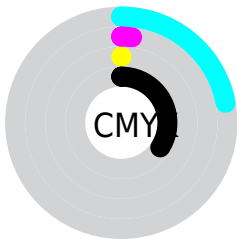
Distribution



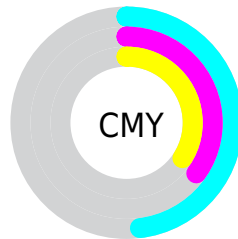
- Red (52%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 165, 169 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, 165, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 132, 165, 169


255, 255, 255


 186, 220, 224

 214, 249, 253

 242, 255, 255

 132, 165, 169

 106, 139, 143

 81, 113, 117

 57, 89, 92

 34, 65, 69


 10, 43, 47

 0, 23, 26

 0, 0, 0

 132, 165, 169

 115, 163, 169

 132, 165, 169

 149, 167, 169

98, 161, 169

166, 169, 169

81, 160, 169

183, 170, 169

64, 158, 169

200, 172, 169

47, 156, 169

216, 174, 169

31, 154, 169

233, 176, 169

14, 152, 169

250, 178, 169

0, 151, 169

255, 180, 169

255, 181, 169

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 165, 158



132, 165, 169



137, 163, 177

Triad

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



132, 165, 169



173, 153, 170



168, 158, 138

Complementary

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



132, 165, 169



169, 136, 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, 155, 141



132, 165, 169



180, 152, 160

Square

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



132, 165, 169



161, 156, 178



182, 152, 149



156, 162, 140

Rectangle

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



132, 165, 169



143, 161, 180



182, 152, 149



172, 157, 138

Sweetspot

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



132, 165, 169



204, 218, 219



132, 169, 136



101, 109, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



132, 165, 169



162, 213, 219



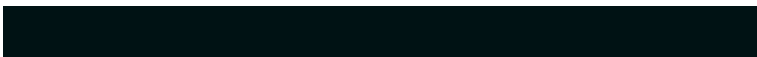
132, 147, 169



76, 83, 84



0, 132, 148



0, 18, 20

Inverse Universe

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



169, 132, 165



219, 162, 213



169, 154, 132



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 132



20, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 165, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

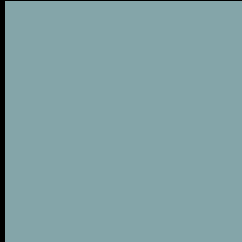
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 165, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

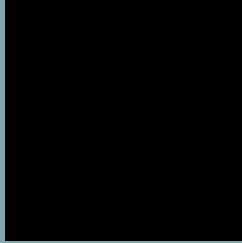
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

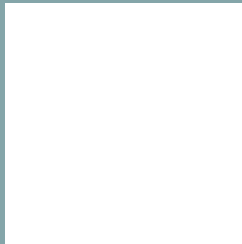
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 132, 165, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 165, 169.



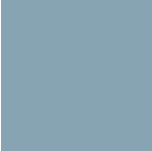
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 165, 169.

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](#).

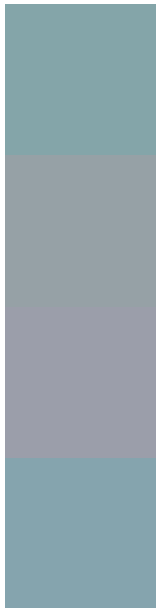
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
134, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

132, 165, 169

Protanomaly

150, 161, 166

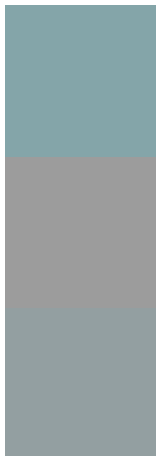
Deuteranomaly

155, 158, 170

Tritanomaly

133, 164, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color

132, 165, 169

Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly

147, 159, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 165, 169 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, 165, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 165, 169)  
}
```

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, 165, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 165, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 165, 169 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, 165, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 165, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 165, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 165, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 165, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 165,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 165, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 165, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
165, 169) }
```

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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