

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 167, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 167, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 167, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84A7DC
RGB	132, 167, 220
RGB Percent	52%, 65%, 86%
CMY	0.4824, 0.3451, 0.1373
CMYK	0.40, 0.24, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	216°, 56%, 69%
HSV	216°, 40%, 86%
XYZ	36.2527, 37.7103, 73.0782
YIQ	162.5770, -37.8730, 9.0630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

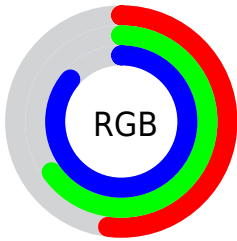
Format	Color
RYB	132, 157, 220
Decimal	8693724
CIELab	67.81, 1.37, -30.61
CIELCh	68, 30.645, 272.568
Yxy	37.7103, 0.2465, 0.2565
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286883804 (0xFF84A7DC)
YUV	162.5770, 28.3095, -26.8160
Hunter-Lab	61.4087, -2.0875, -27.5708

Details

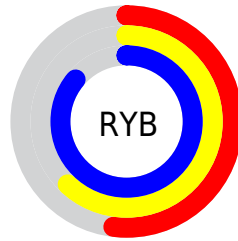
The RGB color **132, 167, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **220, 185, 132**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 222, 255**, and **78, 115, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 154, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 180, 220**.

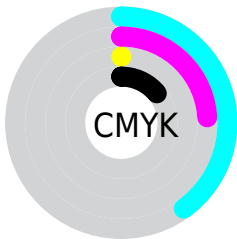
Distribution



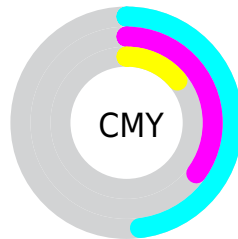
- Red (52%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 167, 220 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, 167, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 132, 167, 220

255, 255, 255


 188, 222, 255


 216, 251, 255

 246, 255, 255

 132, 167, 220

 105, 141, 192

 78, 115, 165

 50, 91, 138

 17, 68, 113

 0, 46, 88

 0, 25, 64

 0, 3, 42

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

■ 132, 167, 220

■ 132, 167, 220

■ 110, 154, 220

■ 154, 180, 220

■ 88, 140, 220

■ 176, 194, 220

■ 66, 127, 220

■ 198, 207, 220

■ 44, 114, 220

■ 220, 220, 220

■ 22, 101, 220

■ 242, 233, 220

■ 0, 87, 220

■ 255, 247, 220

■ 255, 255, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92, 175, 213



132, 167, 220



172, 157, 212

Triad

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



132, 167, 220



219, 147, 137



120, 178, 139

Complementary

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



132, 167, 220



220, 185, 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.



153, 172, 118



132, 167, 220



206, 155, 117

Square

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



132, 167, 220



218, 144, 164



182, 164, 110



89, 180, 167

Rectangle

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



132, 167, 220



194, 151, 199



182, 164, 110



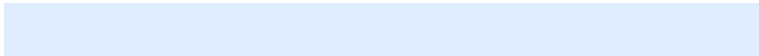
131, 177, 131

Sweetspot

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



132, 167, 220



224, 237, 255



132, 220, 185



110, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



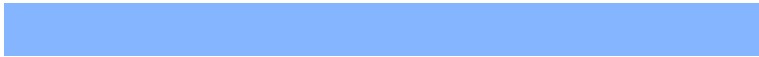
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



132, 167, 220



133, 181, 255



141, 132, 220



99, 103, 110



0, 69, 173



0, 18, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 132, 167



255, 133, 181



211, 220, 132



110, 99, 103



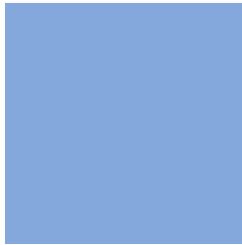
173, 0, 69



46, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 167, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

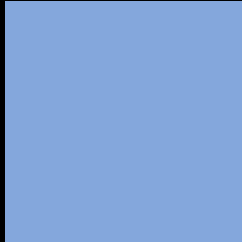
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

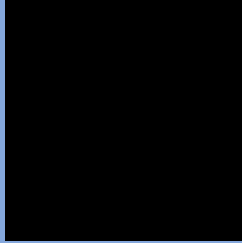
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

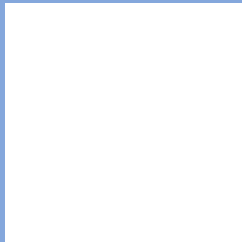
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 132, 167, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 167, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 167, 220.

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, 167, 220

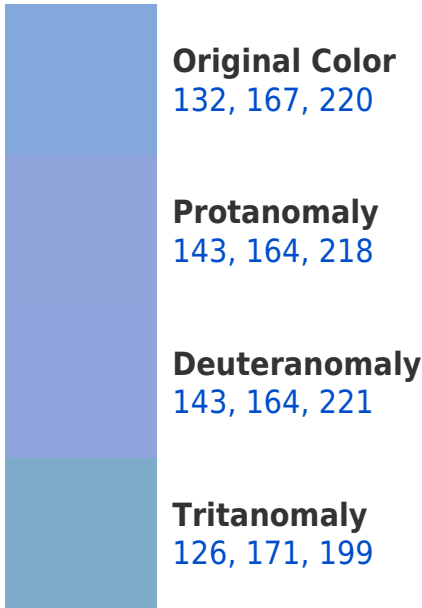
Protanopia
150, 163, 217

Deuteranopia
149, 162, 221

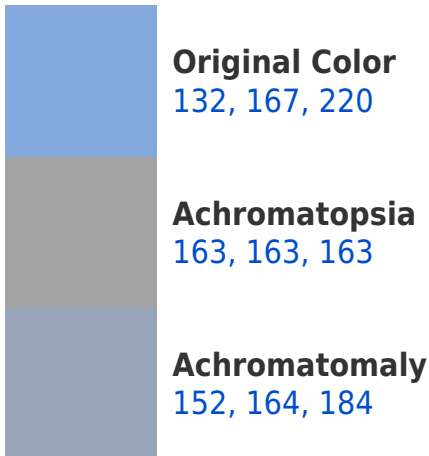


Tritanopia
123, 173, 187

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 167, 220 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, 167, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 167, 220)  
}
```

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, 167, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 167, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 167, 220 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, 167, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 167, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 167, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 167, 220); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 167, 220); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 167, 220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 167, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 167, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
167, 220) }
```

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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