

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 169, 165)

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

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Color

RGB(132, 169, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84A9A5
RGB	132, 169, 165
RGB Percent	52%, 66%, 65%
CMY	0.4824, 0.3373, 0.3529
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.02, 0.34
HSL	174°, 18%, 59%
HSV	174°, 22%, 66%
XYZ	30.4952, 35.9981, 40.9384
YIQ	157.4810, -20.7680, -9.0880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

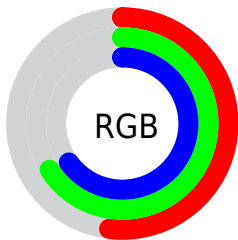
Format	Color
RYB	132, 152, 169
Decimal	8694181
CIELab	66.52, -13.39, -2.08
CIELCh	67, 13.548, 188.823
Yxy	35.9981, 0.2839, 0.3351
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286884261 (0xFF84A9A5)
YUV	157.4810, 3.7069, -22.3468
Hunter-Lab	59.9984, -14.2715, 1.5439

Details

The RGB color **132, 169, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **169, 132, 136**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

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

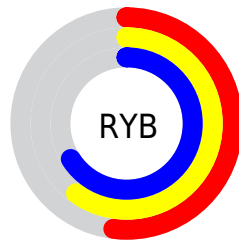
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (66%)

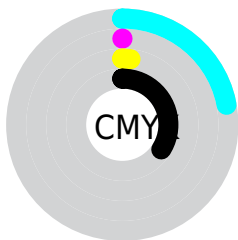
Blue (65%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (66%)

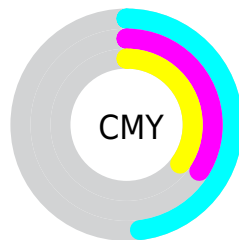


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

 132, 169, 165

255, 255, 255


 186, 224, 220

 214, 253, 248

 242, 255, 255


 132, 169, 165

 106, 143, 139

 81, 117, 113


 57, 92, 89

 34, 69, 65


 10, 46, 43

 0, 26, 23

 0, 0, 0

 132, 169, 165

 115, 169, 163

 132, 169, 165

 149, 169, 167

98, 169, 161

166, 169, 169

81, 169, 160

183, 169, 170

64, 169, 158

200, 169, 172

47, 169, 156

216, 169, 174

31, 169, 154

233, 169, 176

14, 169, 152

250, 169, 178

0, 169, 151

255, 169, 180

255, 169, 181

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 168, 153



132, 169, 165



131, 168, 177

Triad

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



132, 169, 165



169, 158, 181



180, 158, 139

Complementary

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



132, 169, 165



169, 132, 136

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.



187, 155, 147



132, 169, 165



181, 154, 171

Square

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



132, 169, 165



153, 162, 186



187, 153, 158



168, 162, 138

Rectangle

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



132, 169, 165



135, 166, 182



187, 153, 158



183, 157, 141

Sweetspot

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



132, 169, 165



204, 219, 218



136, 169, 132



101, 110, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



132, 169, 165



162, 219, 213



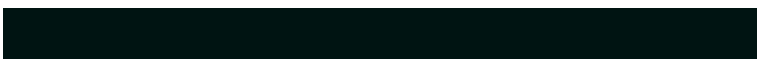
132, 155, 169



76, 84, 83



0, 148, 132



0, 20, 18

Inverse Universe

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



169, 132, 136



219, 162, 168



169, 146, 132



84, 76, 77



148, 0, 16



20, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

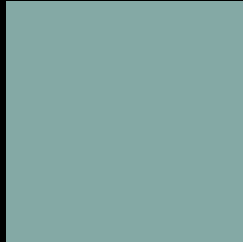
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

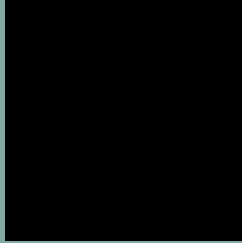
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 169, 165 Background



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



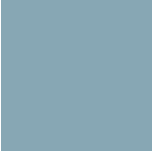
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 169, 165.

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
135, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color

132, 169, 165

Protanomaly

152, 164, 162

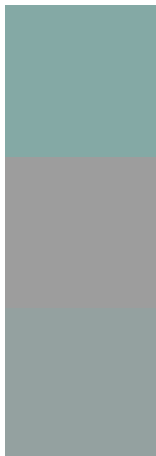
Deuteranomaly

159, 161, 167

Tritanomaly

134, 168, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color

132, 169, 165

Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly

148, 161, 160

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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, 169, 165) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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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