

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 178, 123)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 178, 123) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 178, 123)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84B27B
RGB	132, 178, 123
RGB Percent	52%, 70%, 48%
CMY	0.4824, 0.3020, 0.5176
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.31, 0.30
HSL	110°, 26%, 59%
HSV	110°, 31%, 70%
XYZ	29.0113, 38.1764, 24.5786
YIQ	157.9760, -9.7610, -26.8570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

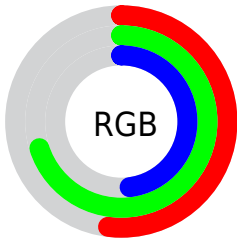
Format	Color
RYB	123, 178, 169
Decimal	8696443
CIELab	68.15, -26.07, 23.31
CIELCh	68, 34.969, 138.195
Yxy	38.1764, 0.3161, 0.4160
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286886523 (0xFF84B27B)
YUV	157.9760, -17.2432, -22.7810
Hunter-Lab	61.7870, -24.3151, 19.6656

Details

The RGB color **132, 178, 123** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **169, 123, 178**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 234, 176**, and **81, 125, 74** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 178, 105**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 178, 141**.

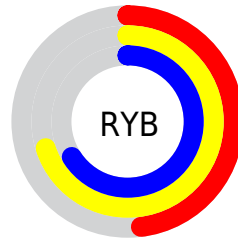
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (70%)

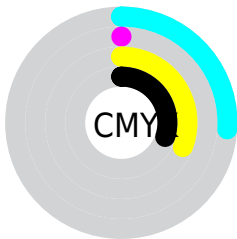
Blue (48%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (66%)

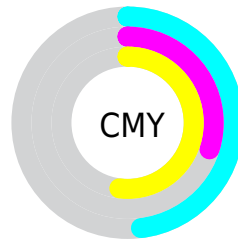


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (48%)


Magenta (30%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 178, 123 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, 178, 123 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 132, 178, 123

255, 255, 255


 186, 234, 176

 214, 255, 203

 243, 255, 232

 132, 178, 123

 106, 151, 98

 81, 125, 74


 56, 100, 50

 32, 76, 28

 6, 53, 5

 0, 32, 0


 0, 0, 0

 132, 178, 123


 117, 178, 105


 132, 178, 123


 147, 178, 141


 102, 178, 87

 162, 178, 159

 87, 178, 70

 177, 178, 176


 72, 178, 52

 192, 178, 194

 58, 178, 34


 206, 178, 212

 43, 178, 16

 221, 178, 230

 29, 178, 0

 236, 178, 248

 251, 178, 255

 255, 178, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 170, 105



132, 178, 123



93, 182, 152

Triad

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



132, 178, 123



101, 173, 227



228, 142, 148

Complementary

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



132, 178, 123



169, 123, 178

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.



220, 143, 180



132, 178, 123



152, 163, 226

Square

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



132, 178, 123



54, 180, 212



194, 151, 208



220, 149, 120

Rectangle

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



132, 178, 123



66, 183, 174



194, 151, 208



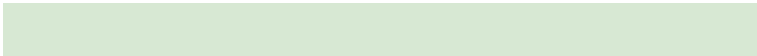
228, 142, 159

Sweetspot

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



132, 178, 123



215, 232, 211



178, 169, 123



107, 117, 104



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



132, 178, 123



160, 232, 146



123, 178, 141



82, 89, 80



25, 153, 0



4, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



169, 123, 178



218, 146, 232



178, 123, 160



88, 80, 89



128, 0, 153



21, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 178, 123 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, 178, 123 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

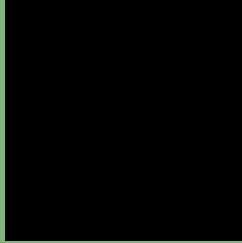
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 178, 123 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 178, 123.

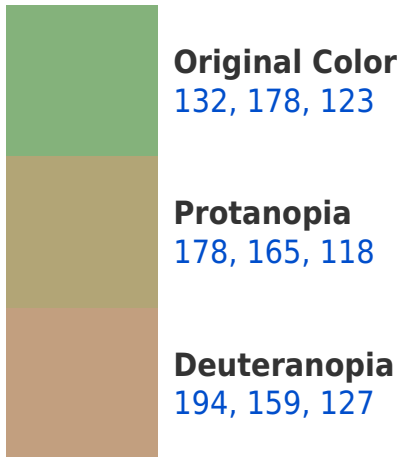


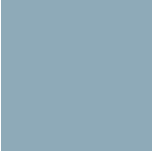
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 178, 123.

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

142, 170, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color
132, 178, 123

Protanomaly
161, 170, 120

Deuteranomaly
171, 166, 126

Tritanomaly
138, 173, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
132, 178, 123

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
149, 165, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 178, 123 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, 178, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 178, 123)  
}
```

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, 178, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 178, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 178, 123 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, 178, 123) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 178, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 178, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 178, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 178, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 178,  
123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 178, 123 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 178, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
178, 123) }
```

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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