

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 178, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 178, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 178, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84B29D
RGB	132, 178, 157
RGB Percent	52%, 70%, 62%
CMY	0.4824, 0.3020, 0.3843
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.12, 0.30
HSL	153°, 23%, 61%
HSV	153°, 26%, 70%
XYZ	31.5219, 39.1806, 37.7995
YIQ	161.8520, -20.6750, -16.2830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

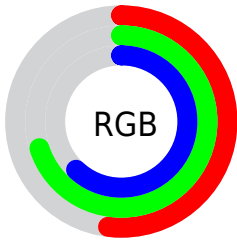
Format	Color
RYB	132, 162, 178
Decimal	8696477
CIELab	68.88, -19.78, 5.78
CIELCh	69, 20.605, 163.695
Yxy	39.1806, 0.2905, 0.3611
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286886557 (0xFF84B29D)
YUV	161.8520, -2.3920, -26.1802
Hunter-Lab	62.5944, -19.6495, 8.0121

Details

The RGB color **132, 178, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **178, 132, 153**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 234, 212**, and **81, 125, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114, 178, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 178, 165**.

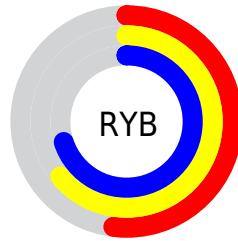
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (70%)

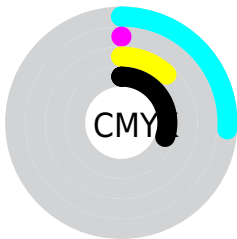
Blue (62%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (70%)

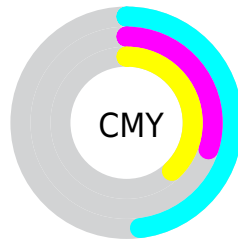


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (48%)


Magenta (30%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 178, 157 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, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 132, 178, 157


255, 255, 255


 186, 234, 212


 214, 255, 240


 243, 255, 255

 132, 178, 157


 106, 151, 131

 81, 125, 106

 57, 100, 82


 33, 76, 59


 7, 53, 37


 0, 32, 16

 0, 0, 0

 132, 178, 157

 114, 178, 149

 132, 178, 157

 150, 178, 165

■ 96, 178, 141

■ 168, 178, 173

■ 79, 178, 133

■ 185, 178, 181

■ 61, 178, 124

■ 203, 178, 190

■ 43, 178, 116

■ 221, 178, 198

■ 25, 178, 108

■ 239, 178, 206

■ 7, 178, 100

■ 255, 178, 214

■ 0, 178, 97

■ 255, 178, 222

■ 255, 178, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 175, 141



132, 178, 157



118, 179, 176

Triad

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



132, 178, 157



158, 167, 204



204, 158, 143

Complementary

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



132, 178, 157



178, 132, 153

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.



207, 155, 160



132, 178, 157



182, 161, 195

Square

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



132, 178, 157



134, 173, 203



199, 156, 179



192, 163, 133

Rectangle

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



132, 178, 157



116, 178, 188



199, 156, 179



206, 157, 148

Sweetspot

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



132, 178, 157



213, 232, 224



153, 178, 132



106, 117, 112



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



132, 178, 157



160, 232, 199



132, 176, 178



80, 89, 85



0, 153, 83



0, 26, 14

Inverse Universe

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



178, 132, 153



232, 160, 193



178, 134, 132



89, 80, 84



153, 0, 70



26, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 178, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

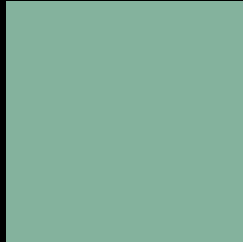
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

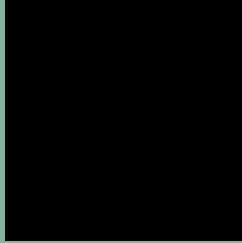
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 178, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 178, 157.

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, 178, 157

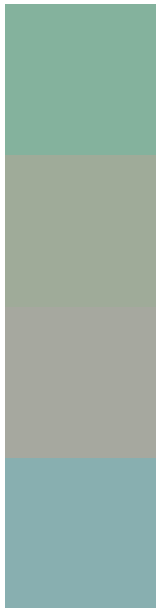
Protanopia
174, 167, 151

Deuteranopia
186, 162, 160



Tritanopia
138, 174, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
132, 178, 157

Protanomaly
159, 171, 153

Deuteranomaly
166, 168, 159

Tritanomaly
136, 175, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
132, 178, 157

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
151, 168, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 178, 157 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, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 178, 157)  
}
```

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, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 178, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 178, 157 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, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 178, 157) }
```

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, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 178, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 178, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 178,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 178, 157 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, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
178, 157) }
```

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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