

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 186, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 186, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 186, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84BA99
RGB	132, 186, 153
RGB Percent	52%, 73%, 60%
CMY	0.4824, 0.2706, 0.4000
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.18, 0.27
HSL	143°, 28%, 62%
HSV	143°, 29%, 73%
XYZ	32.8244, 42.3233, 36.5762
YIQ	166.0920, -21.5910, -21.7110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

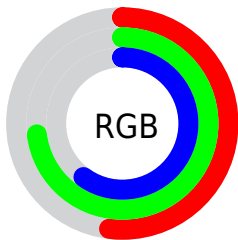
Format	Color
RYB	132, 171, 186
Decimal	8698521
CIELab	71.09, -24.60, 11.13
CIElCh	71, 27.005, 155.659
Yxy	42.3233, 0.2938, 0.3788
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286888601 (0xFF84BA99)
YUV	166.0920, -6.4544, -29.8987
Hunter-Lab	65.0563, -23.7858, 12.2052

Details

The RGB color **132, 186, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **186, 132, 165**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 242, 207**, and **81, 133, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 186, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 186, 164**.

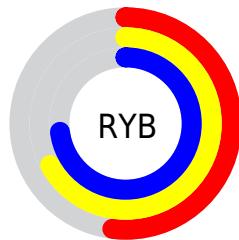
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (73%)

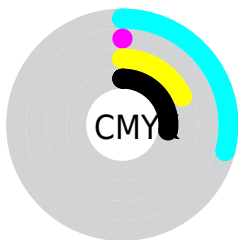
Blue (60%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (73%)

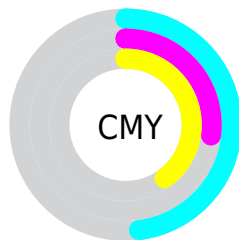


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (48%)


Magenta (27%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 186, 153 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, 186, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 132, 186, 153

255, 255, 255


 186, 242, 207

 214, 255, 236

 243, 255, 255

 132, 186, 153

 106, 159, 127

 81, 133, 102

 56, 107, 78


 31, 83, 55


 2, 59, 33

 0, 37, 12


 0, 7, 0


 0, 0, 0

 132, 186, 153


 132, 186, 153

 113, 186, 142


 151, 186, 164

 95, 186, 130

 169, 186, 176

 76, 186, 119


 188, 186, 187

 58, 186, 108


 206, 186, 198

 39, 186, 96


 225, 186, 210

 20, 186, 85

 244, 186, 221

 2, 186, 73

 255, 186, 233

 0, 186, 72

 255, 186, 244

 255, 186, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 181, 134



132, 186, 153



108, 188, 178

Triad

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



132, 186, 153



150, 175, 223



222, 159, 147

Complementary

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



132, 186, 153



186, 132, 165

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.



223, 156, 170



132, 186, 153



184, 166, 214

Square

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



132, 186, 153



117, 182, 218



210, 159, 195



209, 166, 130

Rectangle

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



132, 186, 153



100, 187, 194



210, 159, 195



224, 157, 154

Sweetspot

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



132, 186, 153



220, 242, 229



165, 186, 132



109, 122, 114



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



132, 186, 153



157, 242, 190



132, 186, 180



83, 92, 86



0, 156, 60



0, 28, 11

Inverse Universe

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



186, 132, 165



242, 157, 209



186, 132, 138



92, 83, 88



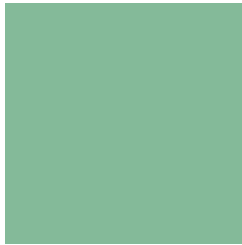
156, 0, 95



28, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 186, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

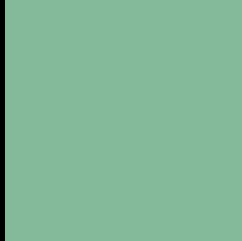
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 186, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

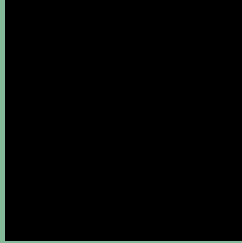
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 186, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 186, 153.

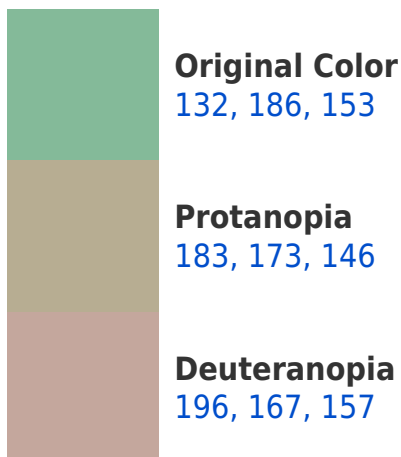


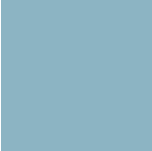
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 186, 153.

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
140, 180, 195

Trichromacy



Original Color
132, 186, 153

Protanomaly
164, 178, 149

Deuteranomaly
173, 174, 156

Tritanomaly
137, 182, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
132, 186, 153

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
154, 173, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 186, 153 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, 186, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 186, 153)  
}
```

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, 186, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 186, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 186, 153 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, 186, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 186, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 186, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 186, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 186, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 186,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 186, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 186, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
186, 153) }
```

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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