

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 198, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 198, 126) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 198, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84C67E
RGB	132, 198, 126
RGB Percent	52%, 78%, 49%
CMY	0.4824, 0.2235, 0.5059
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.36, 0.22
HSL	115°, 39%, 64%
HSV	115°, 36%, 78%
XYZ	33.4757, 46.8001, 27.0076
YIQ	170.0580, -16.2240, -36.3840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

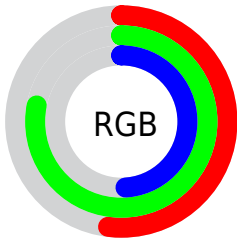
Format	Color
RYB	126, 198, 192
Decimal	8701566
CIELab	74.06, -35.09, 29.62
CIELCh	74, 45.921, 139.839
Yxy	46.8001, 0.3120, 0.4362
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286891646 (0xFF84C67E)
YUV	170.0580, -21.7206, -33.3769
Hunter-Lab	68.4106, -32.3722, 24.4805

Details

The RGB color **132, 198, 126** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **192, 126, 198**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 255, 179**, and **79, 144, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114, 198, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 198, 146**.

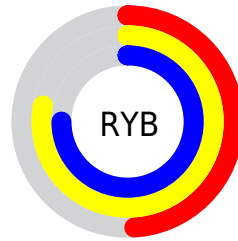
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (78%)

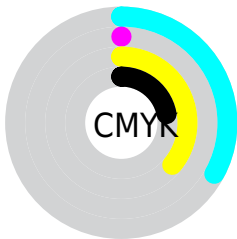
Blue (49%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (75%)

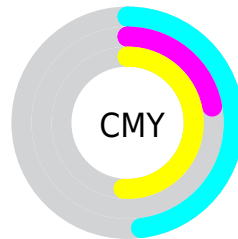


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (48%)


Magenta (22%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 198, 126 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, 198, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 132, 198, 126


255, 255, 255

 187, 255, 179

 216, 255, 207

 245, 255, 235

 132, 198, 126

 105, 170, 101

 79, 144, 76

 53, 118, 52


 25, 93, 29


 0, 68, 5

 0, 45, 0

 0, 23, 0

 0, 0, 0

 132, 198, 126

 132, 198, 126

■ 114, 198, 106

■ 150, 198, 146

■ 96, 198, 86

■ 168, 198, 166

■ 78, 198, 67

■ 186, 198, 185

■ 59, 198, 47

■ 205, 198, 205

■ 41, 198, 27

■ 223, 198, 225

■ 23, 198, 7

■ 241, 198, 245

■ 17, 198, 0

■ 255, 198, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 188, 101



132, 198, 126



68, 203, 166

Triad

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



132, 198, 126



83, 191, 255



255, 149, 156

Complementary

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



132, 198, 126



192, 126, 198

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.



254, 150, 198



132, 198, 126



164, 177, 255

Square

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



132, 198, 126



0, 200, 245



221, 161, 237



250, 160, 119

Rectangle

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



132, 198, 126



0, 204, 195



221, 161, 237



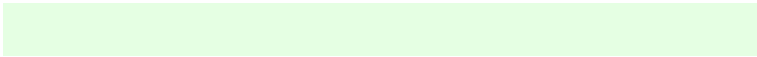
255, 148, 170

Sweetspot

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



132, 198, 126



229, 255, 227



198, 192, 126



112, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



132, 198, 126



152, 255, 143



126, 198, 156



90, 99, 90



14, 163, 0



3, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



192, 126, 198



246, 143, 255



198, 126, 168



99, 90, 99



150, 0, 163



33, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 198, 126 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

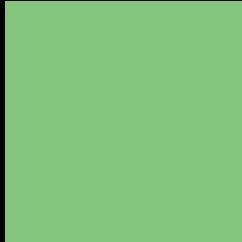
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 198, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

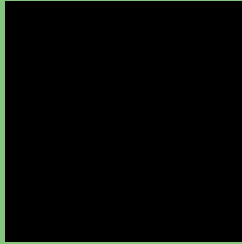
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 198, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 198, 126.

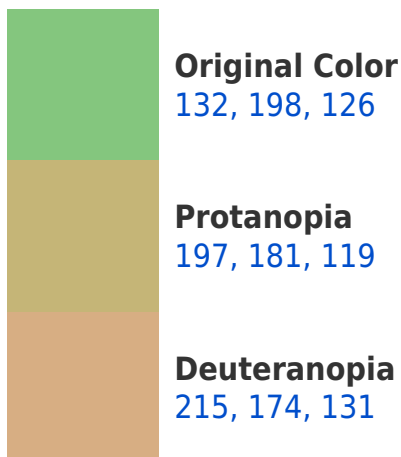


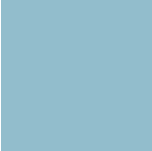
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 198, 126.

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
146, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color
132, 198, 126

Protanomaly
173, 187, 122

Deuteranomaly
185, 183, 129

Tritanomaly
141, 192, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
132, 198, 126

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
156, 180, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 198, 126 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, 198, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 198, 126)  
}
```

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, 198, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 198, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 198, 126 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, 198, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 198, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 198, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 198, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 198, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 198,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 198, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 198, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
198, 126) }
```

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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