

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 206, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 206, 141) contains.

RGB(132, 206, 141)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(132, 206, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84CE8D
RGB	132, 206, 141
RGB Percent	52%, 81%, 55%
CMY	0.4824, 0.1922, 0.4471
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.32, 0.19
HSL	127°, 43%, 66%
HSV	127°, 36%, 81%
XYZ	36.3947, 50.9712, 33.1195
YIQ	176.4640, -23.2390, -35.9030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

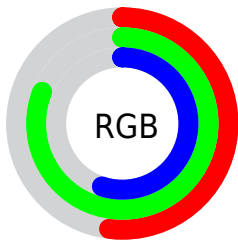
Format	Color
RYB	132, 198, 206
Decimal	8703629
CIELab	76.66, -36.32, 25.26
CIELCh	77, 44.240, 145.188
Yxy	50.9712, 0.3021, 0.4230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286893709 (0xFF84CE8D)
YUV	176.4640, -17.4838, -38.9949
Hunter-Lab	71.3941, -33.9454, 22.4714

Details

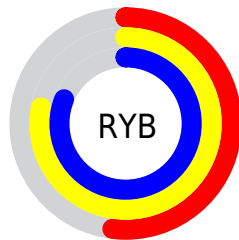
The RGB color **132, 206, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **206, 132, 197**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 255, 195**, and **79, 151, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 206, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 206, 159**.

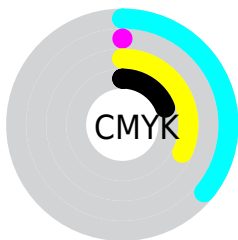
Distribution



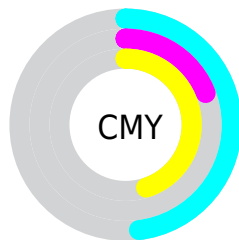
- Red (52%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 206, 141 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, 206, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 132, 206, 141

255, 255, 255

 187, 255, 195


 216, 255, 223

 245, 255, 252

 132, 206, 141

 105, 178, 115

 79, 151, 90

 52, 125, 66

 22, 99, 43

 0, 75, 21

 0, 51, 0

 0, 31, 0

 0, 0, 0

 132, 206, 141

 132, 206, 141

■ 111, 206, 123

■ 153, 206, 159

■ 91, 206, 105

■ 173, 206, 177

■ 70, 206, 87

■ 194, 206, 195

■ 50, 206, 69

■ 214, 206, 213

■ 29, 206, 51

■ 235, 206, 231

■ 8, 206, 32

■ 255, 206, 250

■ 0, 206, 25

■ 255, 206, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 197, 113



132, 206, 141



72, 210, 181

Triad

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



132, 206, 141



114, 195, 255



255, 159, 156

Complementary

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



132, 206, 141



206, 132, 197

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.



255, 157, 197



132, 206, 141



184, 181, 255

Square

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



132, 206, 141



0, 205, 255



234, 166, 236



252, 170, 123

Rectangle

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



132, 206, 141



0, 211, 209



234, 166, 236



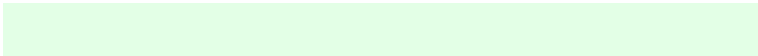
255, 157, 170

Sweetspot

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



132, 206, 141



227, 255, 230



197, 206, 132



111, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



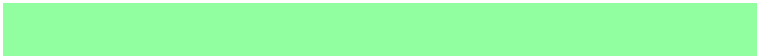
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



132, 206, 141



145, 255, 159



132, 206, 178



92, 102, 93



0, 166, 20



0, 38, 5

Inverse Universe

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



206, 132, 197



255, 145, 242



206, 132, 160



102, 92, 101



166, 0, 146



38, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 206, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

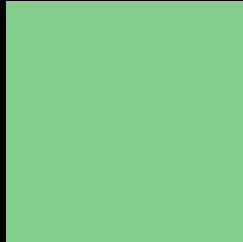
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 206, 141 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, 206, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 206, 141.

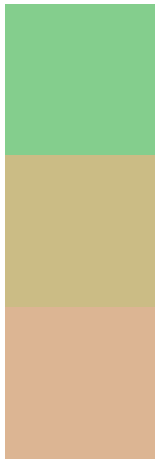


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 206, 141.

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, 206, 141

Protanopia
203, 188, 133

Deuteranopia
220, 181, 147



Tritanopia
146, 197, 213

Trichromacy



Original Color
132, 206, 141

Protanomaly
177, 195, 136

Deuteranomaly
188, 190, 145

Tritanomaly
141, 200, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
132, 206, 141

Achromatopsia
176, 176, 176

Achromatomaly
160, 187, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 206, 141 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, 206, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 206, 141)  
}
```

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, 206, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 206, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 206, 141 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, 206, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 206, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 206, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 206, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 206, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 206,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 206, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 206, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
206, 141) }
```

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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