

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 220, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 220, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 220, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84DC85
RGB	132, 220, 133
RGB Percent	52%, 86%, 52%
CMY	0.4824, 0.1373, 0.4784
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.40, 0.14
HSL	121°, 56%, 69%
HSV	121°, 40%, 86%
XYZ	39.3426, 57.7854, 31.2704
YIQ	183.7700, -24.5210, -45.7130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

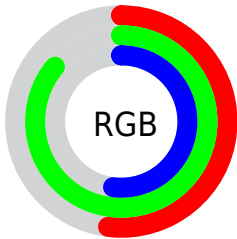
Format	Color
RYB	132, 219, 220
Decimal	8707205
CIELab	80.62, -43.83, 34.63
CIElCh	81, 55.862, 141.688
Yxy	57.7854, 0.3064, 0.4500
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286897285 (0xFF84DC85)
YUV	183.7700, -25.0296, -45.4023
Hunter-Lab	76.0167, -40.6463, 28.8220

Details

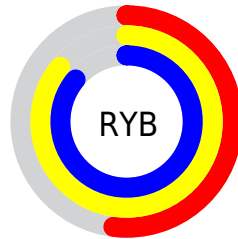
The RGB color **132, 220, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **220, 132, 219**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 255, 187**, and **76, 164, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 220, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 220, 155**.

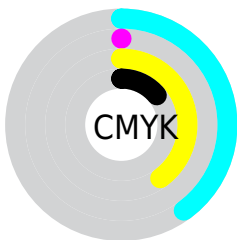
Distribution



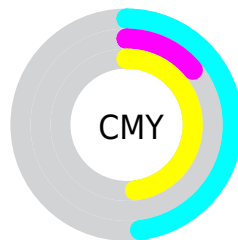
- Red (52%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 220, 133 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, 220, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 132, 220, 133


255, 255, 255

 188, 255, 187

 217, 255, 215


 247, 255, 244

 132, 220, 133

 104, 192, 107

 76, 164, 82

 47, 137, 58

 7, 111, 34

 0, 86, 7

 0, 62, 0

 0, 41, 0

 0, 4, 0

 0, 0, 0

 132, 220, 133

 132, 220, 133

 110, 220, 111

 154, 220, 155

 88, 220, 90

 176, 220, 177

 66, 220, 68

 198, 220, 198

 44, 220, 46

 220, 220, 220

 22, 220, 24

 242, 220, 242

 0, 220, 2

 255, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 209, 99



132, 220, 133



8, 226, 183

Triad

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



132, 220, 133



63, 210, 255



255, 159, 164

Complementary

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



132, 220, 133



220, 132, 219

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, 158, 217



132, 220, 133



181, 192, 255

Square

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



132, 220, 133



0, 221, 255



251, 172, 255



255, 173, 120

Rectangle

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



132, 220, 133



0, 227, 220



251, 172, 255



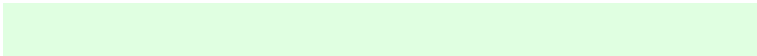
255, 156, 182

Sweetspot

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



132, 220, 133



224, 255, 225



220, 220, 132



110, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



132, 220, 133



133, 255, 134



132, 220, 176



99, 110, 99



0, 173, 2



0, 46, 1

Inverse Universe

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



220, 132, 219



255, 133, 254



220, 132, 176



110, 99, 110



173, 0, 171



46, 0, 45

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 220, 133 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, 220, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

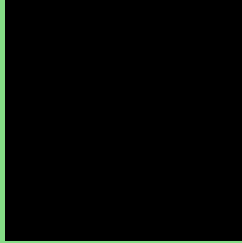
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 220, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 220, 133.

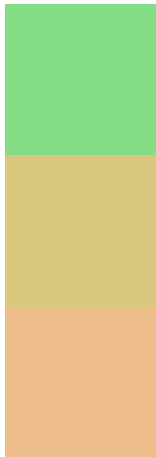


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 220, 133.

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](#).

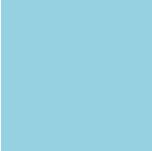
Dichromacy



Original Color
132, 220, 133

Protanopia
217, 199, 125

Deuteranopia
237, 190, 140



Tritanopia
150, 209, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color

132, 220, 133



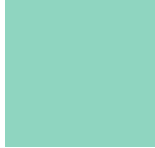
Protanomaly

186, 207, 128



Deuteranomaly

199, 201, 137



Tritanomaly

143, 213, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color

132, 220, 133



Achromatopsia

184, 184, 184



Achromatomaly

165, 197, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 220, 133 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, 220, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 220, 133)  
}
```

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, 220, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 220, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 220, 133 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, 220, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 220, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 220, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 220, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 220, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 220,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 220, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 220, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
220, 133) }
```

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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