

# Converting Colors

RGB(132, 228, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(132, 228, 230) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(132, 228, 230)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	84E4E6
RGB	132, 228, 230
RGB Percent	52%, 89%, 90%
CMY	0.4824, 0.1059, 0.0980
CMYK	0.43, 0.01, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	181°, 66%, 71%
HSV	181°, 43%, 90%
XYZ	51.5420, 66.1055, 84.9060
YIQ	199.5240, -57.8580, -19.7300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

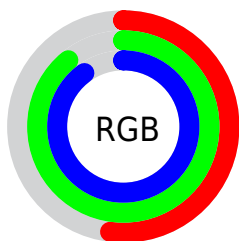
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">132, 180, 230</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8709350</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">85.05, -27.83, -9.86</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">85, 29.522, 199.516</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">66.1055, 0.2545, 0.3264</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286899430</a> (0xFF84E4E6)
YUV	<a href="#">199.5240, 15.0247, -59.2185</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">81.3053, -29.1274, -5.0020</a>

# Details

The RGB color **132, 228, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **230, 134, 132**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 255, 255**, and **73, 172, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109, 228, 230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 228, 230**.

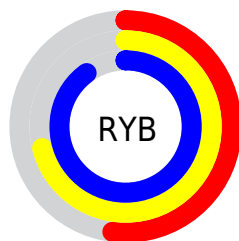
# Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (89%)

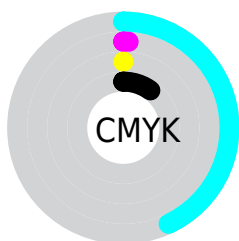
Blue (90%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (90%)

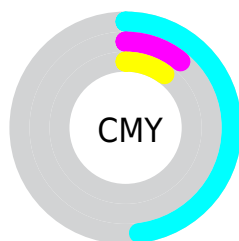


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 228, 230 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, 228, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 132, 228, 230

255, 255, 255


 190, 255, 255


 219, 255, 255

 249, 255, 255

 132, 228, 230

 103, 200, 202

 73, 172, 175

 40, 145, 148

 0, 119, 122

 0, 94, 97

 0, 70, 74

 0, 47, 51

 0, 27, 30

 0, 0, 3

 132, 228, 230

 132, 228, 230

 109, 228, 230

 155, 228, 230

 86, 227, 230

 178, 229, 230

 63, 227, 230

 201, 229, 230

 40, 226, 230

 224, 230, 230

 17, 226, 230

 247, 230, 230

 0, 225, 230

 255, 231, 230

 255, 231, 230

 255, 232, 230

 255, 232, 230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



152, 228, 201



132, 228, 230



136, 225, 254

# Triad

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



132, 228, 230



239, 199, 249



242, 207, 158

# Complementary

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



132, 228, 230



230, 134, 132

# 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, 198, 171



132, 228, 230



255, 193, 223

# Square

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



132, 228, 230



204, 209, 255



255, 193, 195



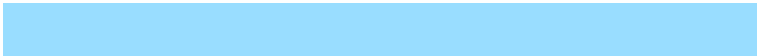
214, 216, 160

# Rectangle

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



132, 228, 230



153, 221, 255



255, 193, 195



250, 204, 161



# Sweetspot

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



132, 228, 230



222, 254, 255



132, 230, 134



107, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



132, 228, 230



125, 252, 255



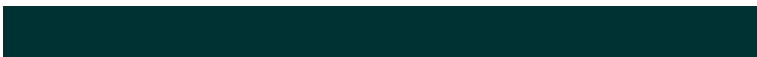
132, 179, 230



103, 115, 115



0, 175, 179



0, 50, 51



# Inverse Universe

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



230, 132, 228



255, 125, 252



230, 183, 132



115, 103, 115



179, 0, 175

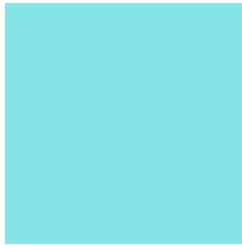


51, 0, 50



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 228, 230 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

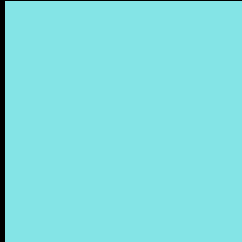
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 230 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, 228, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 228, 230.

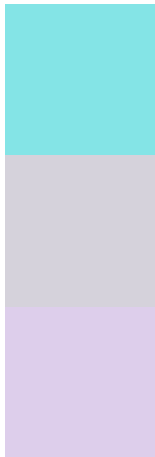


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 228, 230.

# 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, 228, 230

**Protanopia**  
213, 210, 219

**Deuteranopia**  
221, 206, 235




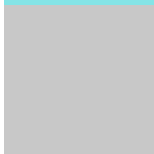
## Tritanopia

136, 226, 244

# Trichromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 132, 228, 230
	<b>Protanomaly</b> 184, 217, 223
	<b>Deuteranomaly</b> 189, 214, 233
	<b>Tritanomaly</b> 135, 227, 239

# Monochromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 132, 228, 230
	<b>Achromatopsia</b> 200, 200, 200
	<b>Achromatomaly</b> 175, 210, 211

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 228, 230 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, 228, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 228, 230)  
}
```

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, 228, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 228, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 228, 230 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, 228, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 228, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 228, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 228, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 228, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 228,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 228, 230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 228, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
228, 230) }
```

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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