

Converting Colors

RGB(132, 56, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(132, 56, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(132, 56, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84389F
RGB	132, 56, 159
RGB Percent	52%, 22%, 62%
CMY	0.4824, 0.7804, 0.3765
CMYK	0.17, 0.65, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	284°, 48%, 42%
HSV	284°, 65%, 62%
XYZ	17.1879, 10.2371, 33.8709
YIQ	90.4660, 12.2330, 48.1450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

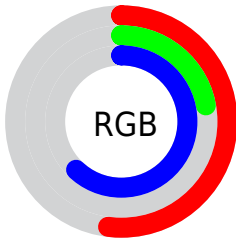
Format	Color
RYB	132, 56, 159
Decimal	8665247
CIELab	38.26, 48.85, -41.95
CIElCh	38, 64.392, 319.341
Yxy	10.2371, 0.2804, 0.1670
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286855327 (0xFF84389F)
YUV	90.4660, 33.7873, 36.4253
Hunter-Lab	31.9954, 39.8979, -40.3686

Details

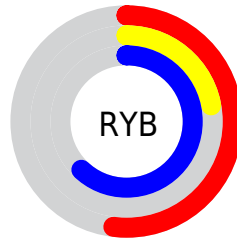
The RGB color **132, 56, 159** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **83, 159, 56**, and the grayscale version is **90, 90, 90**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 108, 214**, and **79, 0, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 40, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 72, 159**.

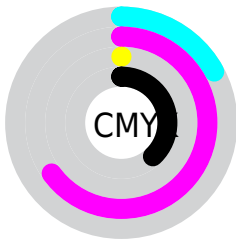
Distribution



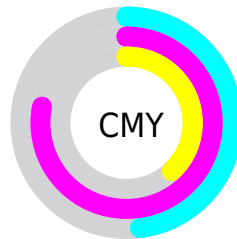
- Red (52%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 132, 56, 159 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, 56, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 132, 56, 159

 132, 56, 159

255, 255, 255

 105, 29, 132

 188, 108, 214

 79, 0, 107

 216, 135, 243

 53, 0, 82

 246, 162, 255

 30, 0, 58

 255, 190, 255

 0, 2, 36

 255, 218, 255

 0, 0, 11

 255, 247, 255

 0, 0, 0

 132, 56, 159


 132, 56, 159

 128, 40, 159

 136, 72, 159

 124, 24, 159


 140, 88, 159

 119, 8, 159


 145, 104, 159


 117, 0, 159


 149, 120, 159

 153, 136, 159

 157, 151, 159

 161, 167, 159

 165, 183, 159

 170, 199, 159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



10, 85, 190



132, 56, 159



171, 16, 111

Triad

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



132, 56, 159



126, 81, 0



0, 112, 123

Complementary

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



132, 56, 159



83, 159, 56

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.



0, 111, 69



132, 56, 159



79, 98, 0

Square

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



132, 56, 159



160, 55, 3



0, 107, 5



0, 110, 169

Rectangle

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



132, 56, 159



179, 5, 76



0, 107, 5



0, 112, 106

Sweetspot

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



132, 56, 159



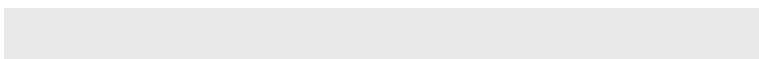
196, 167, 207



56, 83, 159



98, 81, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



132, 56, 159



164, 45, 207



159, 56, 135



77, 71, 79



105, 0, 143



11, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



159, 56, 83



207, 45, 88



56, 159, 80



79, 71, 73



143, 0, 37



15, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 56, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

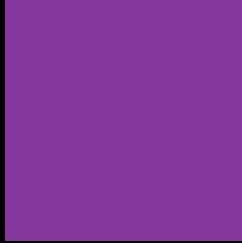
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 132, 56, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

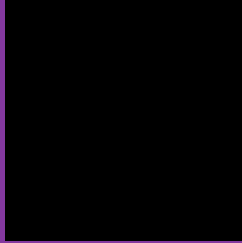
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 132, 56, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 56, 159.

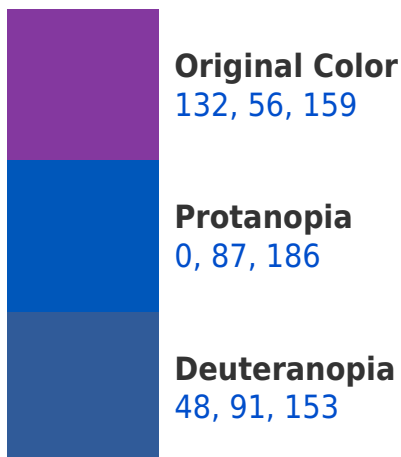


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 132, 56, 159.

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
121, 79, 85

Trichromacy



Original Color

132, 56, 159



Protanomaly

48, 76, 176



Deuteranomaly

79, 78, 155



Tritanomaly

125, 71, 112

Monochromacy



Original Color

132, 56, 159



Achromatopsia

90, 90, 90



Achromatomaly

105, 78, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 56, 159 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, 56, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(132, 56, 159)  
}
```

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, 56, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 56, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 132, 56, 159 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, 56, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 56, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(132, 56, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 56, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 56, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 56,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 56, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 56, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132, 56,  
159) }
```

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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