

Converting Colors

`RYB(132, 109, 216)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(132, 109, 216) contains.

RYB(132, 109, 216)	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

R_YB(132, 109, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	846DD8
RGB	132, 109, 216
RGB Percent	52%, 43%, 85%
CMY	0.4824, 0.5725, 0.1529
CMYK	0.39, 0.50, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	253°, 58%, 64%
HSV	253°, 50%, 85%
XYZ	27.3790, 20.8007, 67.5376
YIQ	128.0750, -20.6390, 38.1530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

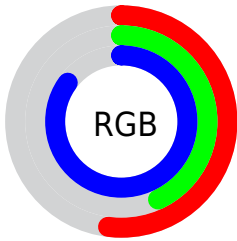
Format	Color
R _Y B	132, 109, 216
Decimal	8678872
CIE Lab	52.73, 33.96, -52.06
CIE LCh	53, 62.162, 303.117
Yxy	20.8007, 0.2366, 0.1798
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286868952 (0xFF846DD8)
YUV	128.0750, 43.3470, 3.4422
Hunter-Lab	45.6078, 27.3427, -55.8734

Details

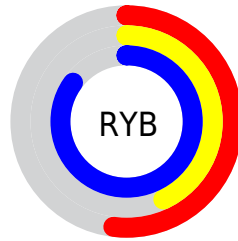
The RYB color **132, 109, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **109, 216, 132**, and the grayscale version is **128, 128, 128**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 161, 255**, and **76, 61, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 87, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 131, 216**.

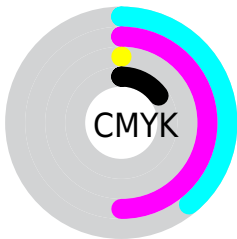
Distribution



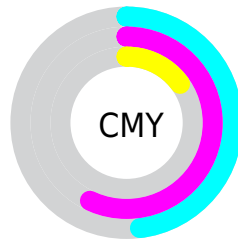
- Red (52%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 132, 109, 216 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 RYB color 132, 109, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 132, 109, 216

255, 255, 255

 189, 161, 255

 218, 188, 255

 247, 216, 255

 255, 245, 255

 132, 109, 216

 104, 84, 188

 76, 61, 160

 47, 38, 134

 8, 16, 108

 0, 0, 83


 0, 4, 59

 0, 2, 36


 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 132, 109, 216

 132, 109, 216

 115, 87, 216

 149, 131, 216


 98, 66, 216


 166, 152, 216

 81, 44, 216


 183, 174, 216

 64, 23, 216

 200, 195, 216

 47, 1, 216

 216, 217, 216

 46, 0, 216

 216, 239, 221

 216, 255, 220

 216, 255, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 84, 233



132, 109, 216



194, 83, 175

Triad

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



132, 109, 216



188, 188, 22



0, 80, 150

Complementary

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



132, 109, 216



109, 216, 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.



0, 97, 147



132, 109, 216



25, 146, 0

Square

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



132, 109, 216



215, 82, 71



21, 139, 69



0, 82, 183

Rectangle

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



132, 109, 216



214, 71, 141



21, 139, 69



0, 86, 150

Sweetspot

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



132, 109, 216



225, 217, 255



109, 157, 216



109, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



132, 109, 216



137, 105, 255



184, 109, 216



99, 96, 107



37, 0, 171



9, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 109, 193



255, 105, 223



109, 216, 184



107, 96, 105



171, 0, 134



43, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 132, 109, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

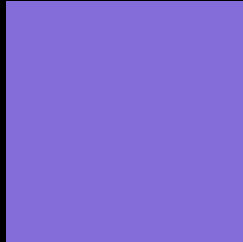
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 132, 109, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

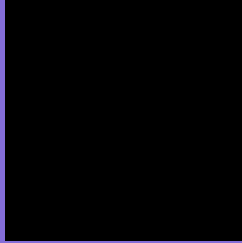
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 132, 109, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 132, 109, 216.

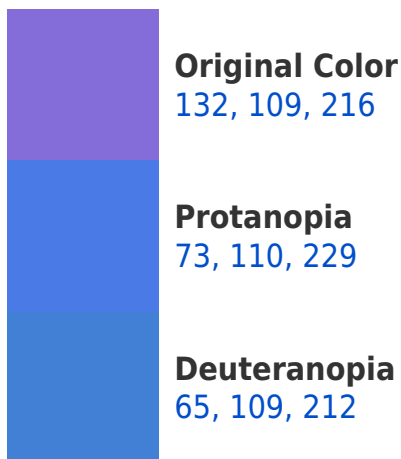


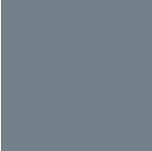
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 132, 109, 216.

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
114, 123, 138

Trichromacy



Original Color

132, 109, 216



Protanomaly

94, 114, 224



Deuteranomaly

89, 114, 213



Tritanomaly

121, 121, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

132, 109, 216



Achromatopsia

128, 128, 128



Achromatomaly

129, 121, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 132, 109, 216 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, 109, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 109, 216)  
}
```

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, 109, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 109, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 132, 109, 216 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, 109, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 109, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 109, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 109, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 109, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 109,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 132, 109, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 109, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
109, 216) }
```

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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