

Converting Colors

`RYB(132, 127, 161)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(132, 127, 161) contains.

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Color

R_YB(132, 127, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	847FA1
RGB	132, 127, 161
RGB Percent	52%, 50%, 63%
CMY	0.4824, 0.5020, 0.3686
CMYK	0.18, 0.21, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	249°, 15%, 56%
HSV	249°, 21%, 63%
XYZ	23.5381, 22.6575, 36.8510
YIQ	132.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

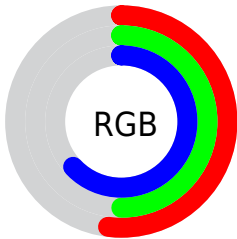
Format	Color
R_{YB}	132, 127, 161
Decimal	8683425
CIE Lab	54.72, 9.17, -17.45
CIE LCh	55, 19.714, 297.724
Yxy	22.6575, 0.2834, 0.2728
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286873505 (0xFF847FA1)
YUV	132.3710, 14.1141, -0.3254
Hunter-Lab	47.5999, 4.9684, -12.5813

Details

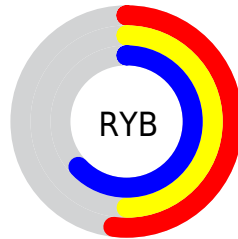
The RYB color **132, 127, 161** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **127, 161, 132**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 180, 216**, and **82, 78, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 111, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 143, 161**.

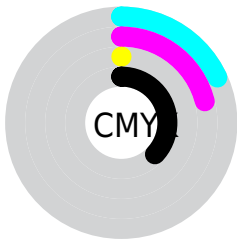
Distribution



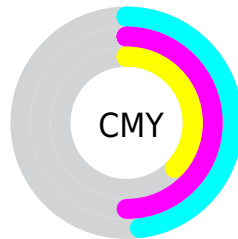
- Red (52%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 132, 127, 161 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, 127, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 132, 127, 161


255, 255, 255

 185, 180, 216

 213, 207, 244

 242, 235, 255

 132, 127, 161

 107, 102, 135

 82, 78, 109

 59, 55, 85

 36, 34, 62


 16, 12, 40


 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

 132, 127, 161

 118, 111, 161

 132, 127, 161

 146, 143, 161

105, 95, 161

159, 159, 161

91, 79, 161

161, 175, 163

77, 63, 161

161, 191, 165

63, 47, 161

161, 208, 168

50, 30, 161

161, 224, 171

36, 14, 161

161, 240, 173

24, 0, 161

161, 255, 174

161, 255, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109, 126, 165



132, 127, 161



152, 122, 149

Triad

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



132, 127, 161



159, 137, 103



90, 118, 140

Complementary

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



132, 127, 161



127, 161, 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.



107, 135, 139



132, 127, 161



121, 145, 97

Square

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



132, 127, 161



166, 120, 116



101, 135, 109



82, 112, 146

Rectangle

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



132, 127, 161



161, 119, 139



101, 135, 109



95, 123, 140

Sweetspot

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



132, 127, 161



198, 197, 209



127, 143, 161



98, 97, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



132, 127, 161



165, 157, 209



149, 127, 161



75, 73, 82



21, 0, 145



3, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



161, 127, 156



209, 157, 201



127, 161, 149



82, 73, 80



145, 0, 124



18, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 132, 127, 161 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, 127, 161 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, 127, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 132, 127, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 132, 127, 161.

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, 127, 161

Protanopia

123, 129, 163

Deuteranopia

129, 128, 161



Tritanopia
128, 130, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color

132, 127, 161

Protanomaly

126, 129, 162

Deuteranomaly

130, 128, 161

Tritanomaly

129, 130, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color

132, 127, 161

Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly

132, 130, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 132, 127, 161 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, 127, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 127, 161)  
}
```

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, 127, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 127, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 132, 127, 161 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, 127, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 127, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 127, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 127, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 127, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 127,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 132, 127, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 127, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
127, 161) }
```

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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