

Converting Colors

`RYB(132, 132, 200)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(132, 132, 200) contains.

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Color

R_YB(132, 132, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8484C8
RGB	132, 132, 200
RGB Percent	52%, 52%, 78%
CMY	0.4824, 0.4824, 0.2157
CMYK	0.34, 0.34, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	240°, 38%, 65%
HSV	240°, 34%, 78%
XYZ	28.1923, 25.5782, 58.0948
YIQ	139.7520, -21.8280, 21.1480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

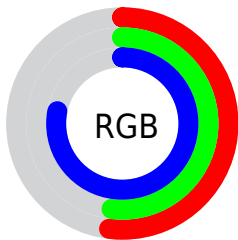
Format	Color
R_{YB}	132, 132, 200
Decimal	8684744
CIE _{Lab}	57.63, 16.06, -35.26
CIE _{LCh}	58, 38.745, 294.493
Yxy	25.5782, 0.2520, 0.2287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286874824 (0xFF8484C8)
YUV	139.7520, 29.7023, -6.7985
Hunter-Lab	50.5749, 10.9964, -32.7033

Details

The RYB color **132, 132, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **132, 200, 132**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 185, 255**, and **79, 83, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 112, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 152, 200**.

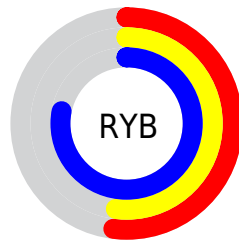
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (52%)

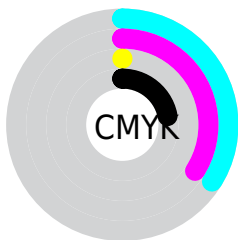
Blue (78%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (78%)

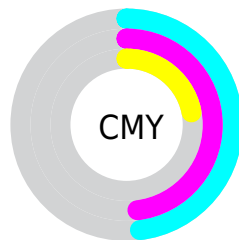


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 132, 132, 200 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, 132, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 132, 132, 200

255, 255, 255

 187, 185, 255

 215, 213, 255

 244, 241, 255

 132, 132, 200


 105, 107, 172


 79, 83, 146

 54, 60, 120

 26, 36, 95

 0, 14, 71


 0, 0, 48

 0, 1, 26

 0, 0, 0


 132, 132, 200

 132, 132, 200


 112, 112, 200

 152, 152, 200

 92, 92, 200

 172, 172, 200

 72, 72, 200


 192, 192, 200

 52, 52, 200

 200, 212, 200

 32, 32, 200

 200, 232, 200

 12, 12, 200

 200, 252, 200

 0, 0, 200

 200, 255, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69, 117, 205



132, 132, 200



175, 119, 178

Triad

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



132, 132, 200



190, 143, 84



31, 100, 156

Complementary

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



132, 132, 200



132, 200, 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.



91, 146, 152



132, 132, 200



116, 165, 70

Square

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



132, 132, 200



203, 113, 112



75, 145, 89



0, 80, 165

Rectangle

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



132, 132, 200



193, 113, 157



75, 145, 89



57, 117, 155

Sweetspot

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



132, 132, 200



230, 230, 255



132, 166, 200



112, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



132, 132, 200



150, 150, 255



166, 132, 200



90, 90, 99



0, 0, 163



0, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



200, 132, 200



255, 150, 255



132, 200, 166



99, 90, 99



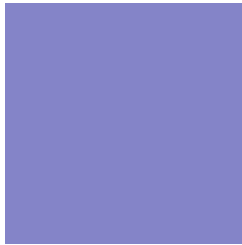
163, 0, 163



36, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 132, 132, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

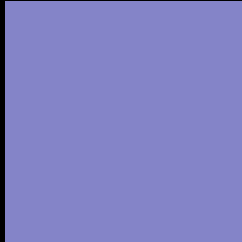
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 132, 200 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, 132, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 132, 132, 200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 132, 132, 200.

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, 132, 200

Protanopia
116, 132, 203

Deuteranopia
115, 132, 199



Tritanopia

122, 134, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color
132, 132, 200

Protanomaly
122, 133, 202

Deuteranomaly
121, 133, 199

Tritanomaly
126, 135, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
132, 132, 200

Achromatopsia
140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly
137, 137, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 132, 132, 200 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, 132, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 132, 200)  
}
```

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, 132, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 132, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 132, 132, 200 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, 132, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 132, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 132, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 132, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 132, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 132,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 132, 132, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 132, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
132, 200) }
```

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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