

# Converting Colors

`RYB(132, 141, 152)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(132, 141, 152) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(132, 141, 152)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	849498
RGB	132, 148, 152
RGB Percent	52%, 58%, 60%
CMY	0.4824, 0.4182, 0.4039
CMYK	0.13, 0.02, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	191°, 9%, 56%
HSV	191°, 13%, 60%
XYZ	25.8303, 28.4666, 33.8390
YIQ	143.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

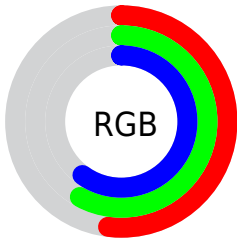
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	132, 141, 152
Decimal	8688792
CIE Lab	60.31, -5.05, -3.91
CIE LCh	60, 6.382, 217.742
Yxy	28.4666, 0.2931, 0.3230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286878872 (0xFF849498)
<b>YUV</b>	143.6720, 4.1057, -10.2363
Hunter-Lab	53.3541, -6.9527, -0.2558

# Details

The RYB color **132, 141, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **152, 137, 132**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 194, 206**, and **82, 90, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 133, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 149, 152**.

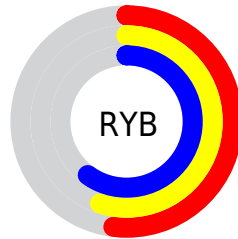
# Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (58%)

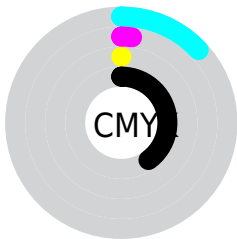
Blue (60%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (60%)

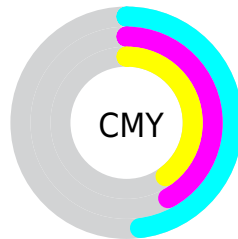


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (42%)


Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 132, 141, 152 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, 141, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 132, 141, 152


255, 255, 255

 185, 194, 206

 213, 223, 234

 241, 248, 255

 132, 141, 152

 107, 116, 126

 82, 91, 101

 59, 67, 77


 37, 45, 54

 16, 24, 33


 0, 2, 11


 0, 0, 0

 132, 141, 152


 117, 133, 152

 132, 141, 152


 147, 149, 152


 102, 125, 152

 162, 155, 152


 86, 116, 152

 178, 158, 152


 71, 107, 152

 193, 160, 152

 56, 99, 152

 208, 164, 152

 41, 91, 152


 223, 168, 152

 26, 83, 152

 238, 172, 152

 10, 74, 152

 254, 174, 152

 0, 68, 152

 255, 178, 152

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



132, 141, 149



132, 141, 152



135, 143, 156

# Triad

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



132, 141, 152



154, 142, 150



139, 149, 134

# Complementary

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



132, 141, 152



152, 137, 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.



154, 152, 135



132, 141, 152



157, 142, 144

# Square

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



132, 141, 152



148, 143, 154



157, 143, 139



136, 147, 141

# Rectangle

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



132, 141, 152



139, 144, 156



157, 143, 139



143, 151, 134



# Sweetspot

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



132, 141, 152



188, 192, 196



132, 149, 152



94, 97, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99



# Same Dimension

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



132, 141, 152



165, 179, 196



132, 137, 152



69, 72, 77



0, 63, 140



0, 6, 13



# Inverse Universe

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



152, 132, 148



196, 165, 191



143, 152, 132



77, 69, 75



140, 0, 115



13, 0, 10



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 132, 141, 152 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

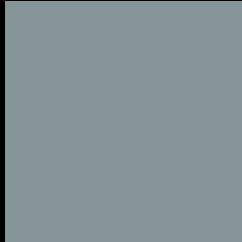
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 141, 152 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

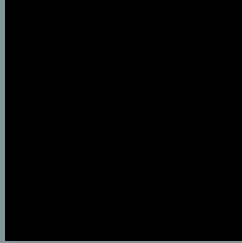
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

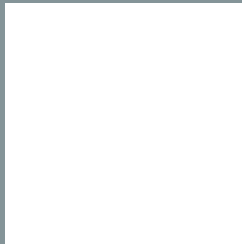
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 132, 141, 152 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 132, 141, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 132, 141, 152.

# 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, 141, 152

**Protanopia**  
146, 144, 150

**Deuteranopia**  
155, 141, 154



# Tritanopia

133, 142, 159

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

132, 141, 152

## Protanomaly

141, 144, 151

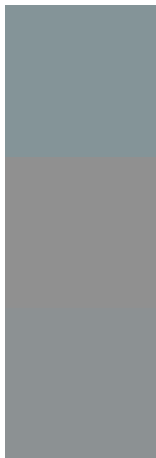
## Deuteranomaly

147, 144, 153

## Tritanomaly

133, 142, 156

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

132, 141, 152

## Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

## Achromatomaly

140, 143, 147

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 132, 141, 152 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, 148, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 148, 152)  
}
```

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, 148, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 148, 152) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 132, 141, 152 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, 148, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 148, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 148, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 148, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 148, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 148,  
152) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 132, 141, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 148, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
148, 152) }
```

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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