

Converting Colors

`RYB(132, 146, 186)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(132, 146, 186) contains.

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Color

R_YB(132, 146, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8497BA
RGB	132, 151, 186
RGB Percent	52%, 59%, 73%
CMY	0.4824, 0.4082, 0.2706
CMYK	0.29, 0.19, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	219°, 28%, 62%
HSV	219°, 29%, 73%
XYZ	29.4292, 30.5517, 50.8004
YIQ	149.3090, -22.5590, 6.8570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

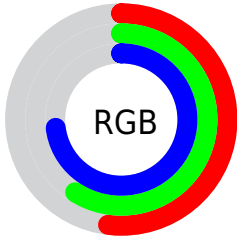
Format	Color
R _Y B	132, 146, 186
Decimal	8689594
CIE Lab	62.13, 1.50, -20.42
CIE LCh	62, 20.472, 274.211
Yxy	30.5517, 0.2657, 0.2758
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286879674 (0xFF8497BA)
YUV	149.3090, 18.0887, -15.1800
Hunter-Lab	55.2736, -1.6907, -15.8001

Details

The RYB color **132, 146, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **161, 186, 132**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 200, 242**, and **81, 95, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 132, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 160, 186**.

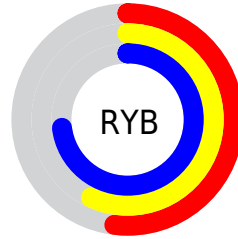
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (59%)

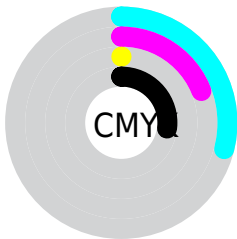
Blue (73%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (73%)

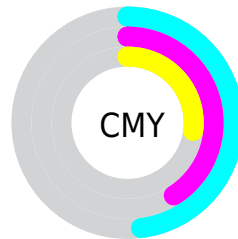


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (48%)


Magenta (41%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 132, 146, 186 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, 146, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 132, 146, 186


255, 255, 255


 186, 200, 242

 214, 227, 255

 243, 249, 255

 132, 146, 186

 106, 120, 159

 81, 95, 133

 56, 70, 107

 32, 47, 83


 5, 24, 60

 0, 7, 38

 0, 1, 16

 0, 0, 0

 132, 146, 186

 132, 146, 186

■ 113, 132, 186

■ 151, 160, 186

■ 95, 119, 186

■ 169, 173, 186

■ 76, 105, 186

■ 188, 188, 186

■ 58, 91, 186

■ 197, 206, 186

■ 39, 77, 186

■ 208, 225, 186

■ 20, 63, 186

■ 219, 244, 186

■ 2, 49, 186

■ 212, 255, 186

■ 0, 48, 186

■ 194, 255, 186

■ 186, 255, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 138, 182



132, 146, 186



156, 145, 180

Triad

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



132, 146, 186



186, 140, 131



121, 149, 159

Complementary

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



132, 146, 186



161, 186, 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.



120, 155, 134



132, 146, 186



177, 164, 118

Square

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



132, 146, 186



186, 137, 148



128, 161, 114



104, 135, 161

Rectangle

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



132, 146, 186



170, 141, 172



128, 161, 114



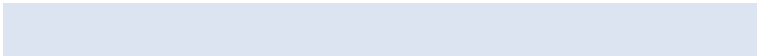
127, 157, 158

Sweetspot

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



132, 146, 186



220, 226, 242



132, 165, 186



109, 113, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



132, 146, 186



157, 179, 242



140, 132, 186



83, 85, 92



0, 40, 156



0, 7, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 132, 151



242, 157, 187



132, 186, 140



92, 83, 86



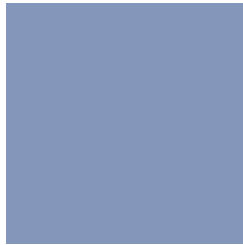
156, 0, 54



28, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 132, 146, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

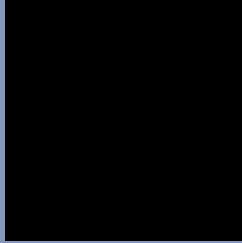
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

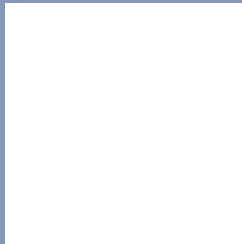
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 132, 146, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 132, 146, 186.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 132, 146, 186.

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, 146, 186

Protanopia
142, 147, 184

Deuteranopia
146, 147, 187



Tritanopia
128, 144, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

132, 146, 186

Protanomaly

138, 147, 185

Deuteranomaly

141, 147, 187

Tritanomaly

129, 145, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color

132, 146, 186

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

143, 148, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 132, 146, 186 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, 151, 186) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 151, 186)  
}
```

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, 151, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 151, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 132, 146, 186 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, 151, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 151, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 151, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 151, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 151, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 151,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 132, 146, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 151, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
151, 186) }
```

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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