

# Converting Colors

`RYB(132, 153, 141)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(132, 153, 141) contains.

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# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(132, 153, 141)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	909984
RGB	144, 153, 132
RGB Percent	56%, 60%, 52%
CMY	0.4353, 0.4000, 0.4824
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.14, 0.40
HSL	86°, 9%, 56%
HSV	86°, 14%, 60%
XYZ	27.0577, 30.3777, 26.2672
YIQ	147.9150, 1.3770, -8.4390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

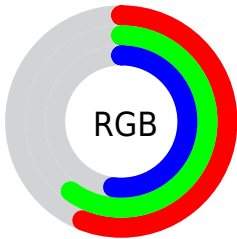
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	132, 153, 141
Decimal	9476484
CIELab	61.98, -7.20, 9.94
CIELCh	62, 12.274, 125.900
Yxy	30.3777, 0.3233, 0.3629
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287666564 (0xFF909984)
YUV	147.9150, -7.8461, -3.4335
Hunter-Lab	55.1160, -8.8232, 10.3247

# Details

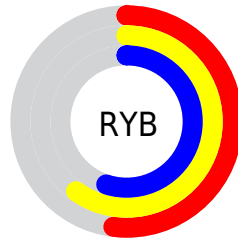
The RYB color **132, 153, 141** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **141, 132, 153**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 207, 194**, and **83, 102, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 153, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 153, 149**.

# Distribution



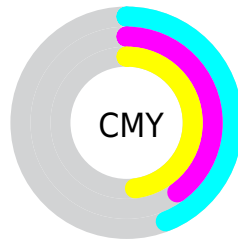
- Red (56%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (40%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 132, 153, 141 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, 153, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 132, 153, 141


255, 255, 255

 185, 207, 194

 213, 236, 223

 241, 255, 241

 132, 153, 141


 107, 127, 116

 83, 102, 91

 59, 78, 67


 38, 55, 46


 17, 34, 25


 0, 12, 12


 0, 0, 0

 132, 153, 141


 117, 153, 133

 132, 153, 141


 147, 153, 149


 101, 153, 123

 157, 153, 163

 86, 153, 115


 164, 153, 178


 71, 153, 106

 170, 153, 193


 56, 153, 98


 177, 153, 209

 40, 153, 88


 183, 153, 224

 25, 153, 80

 190, 153, 239

 10, 153, 71

 196, 153, 254

 0, 153, 66

 203, 153, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



136, 156, 128



132, 153, 141



132, 149, 155

# Triad

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



132, 153, 141



129, 144, 169



172, 142, 148

# Complementary

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



132, 153, 141



141, 132, 153

# 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.



166, 143, 159



132, 153, 141



141, 148, 171

# Square

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



132, 153, 141



122, 140, 162



155, 146, 167



172, 144, 137

# Rectangle

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



132, 153, 141



126, 143, 156



155, 146, 167



171, 142, 152



# Sweetspot

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



132, 153, 141



191, 199, 195



153, 148, 132



94, 99, 96



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99



# Same Dimension

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



132, 153, 141



167, 199, 181



132, 153, 151



69, 77, 73



0, 140, 60



0, 13, 6



# Inverse Universe

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



141, 132, 153



181, 167, 199



151, 132, 153



72, 69, 77



60, 0, 140



5, 0, 13



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 132, 153, 141 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

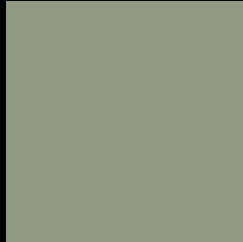
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 141 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

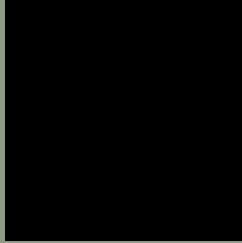
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## **RYB 132, 153, 141 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 132, 153, 141.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 132, 153, 141.

# 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, 153, 141

**Protanopia**  
141, 157, 130

**Deuteranopia**  
170, 148, 134



# Tritanopia

148, 149, 161

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

132, 153, 141

**Protanomaly**

133, 152, 131

**Deuteranomaly**

161, 161, 133

**Tritanomaly**

147, 149, 150

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

132, 153, 141

**Achromatopsia**

148, 148, 148

**Achromatomaly**

142, 150, 145

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 132, 153, 141 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(144, 153, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 153, 132)  
}
```

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(144, 153, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 153, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 132, 153, 141 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(144, 153, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 153, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 153, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 153, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 153, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 153,  
132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 132, 153, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 153, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
153, 132) }
```

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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