

Converting Colors

`RYB(132, 180, 162)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(132, 180, 162) contains.

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Color

R_YB(132, 180, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96B484
RGB	150, 180, 132
RGB Percent	59%, 71%, 52%
CMY	0.4118, 0.2941, 0.4824
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.27, 0.29
HSL	98°, 24%, 61%
HSV	98°, 27%, 71%
XYZ	33.0638, 40.7925, 27.9609
YIQ	165.5580, -2.4720, -21.2880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

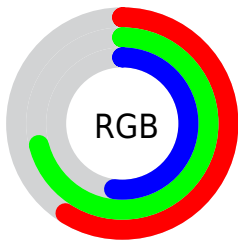
Format	Color
RYB	132, 180, 162
Decimal	9876612
CIELab	70.03, -19.17, 21.20
CIELCh	70, 28.587, 132.119
Yxy	40.7925, 0.3247, 0.4006
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288066692 (0xFF96B484)
YUV	165.5580, -16.5441, -13.6444
Hunter-Lab	63.8690, -19.3646, 18.7520

Details

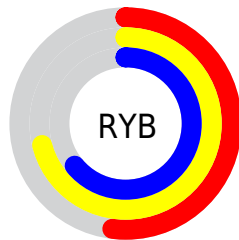
The RYB color **132, 180, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **162, 132, 180**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 236, 216**, and **82, 127, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114, 180, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 180, 169**.

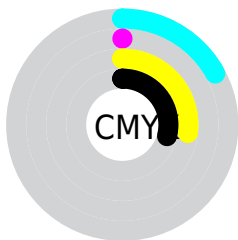
Distribution



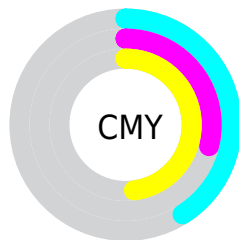
- Red (59%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 132, 180, 162 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, 180, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 132, 180, 162


255, 255, 255


 185, 236, 216

 213, 255, 235

 242, 255, 242

 132, 180, 162

 107, 153, 136

 82, 127, 111


 59, 102, 87

 36, 78, 64


 15, 55, 42

 0, 33, 28


 0, 0, 0

 132, 180, 162


 114, 180, 155

 132, 180, 162


 150, 180, 169

 96, 180, 148


 168, 180, 175


 78, 180, 142


 184, 180, 186


 60, 180, 135

 195, 180, 204

 42, 180, 128

 206, 180, 222


 24, 180, 122


 218, 180, 240

 6, 180, 115

 229, 180, 255

 0, 180, 113

 240, 180, 255

 251, 180, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 179, 120



132, 180, 162



120, 162, 184

Triad

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



132, 180, 162



116, 155, 220



223, 152, 161

Complementary

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



132, 180, 162



162, 132, 180

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.



213, 154, 188



132, 180, 162



153, 167, 222

Square

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



132, 180, 162



92, 143, 205



188, 161, 210



219, 161, 138

Rectangle

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



132, 180, 162



103, 148, 186



188, 161, 210



221, 152, 170

Sweetspot

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



132, 180, 162



216, 235, 228



161, 180, 132



106, 117, 113



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



132, 180, 162



160, 235, 207



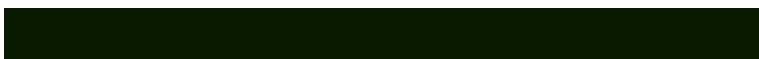
132, 175, 180



80, 89, 85



0, 153, 96



0, 26, 16

Inverse Universe

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



162, 132, 180



206, 160, 235



180, 132, 174



86, 80, 89



96, 0, 153



16, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 132, 180, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

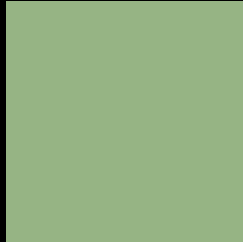
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 180, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

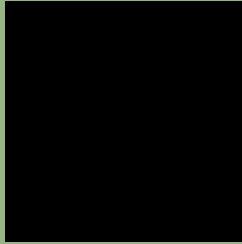
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 180, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 132, 180, 162.

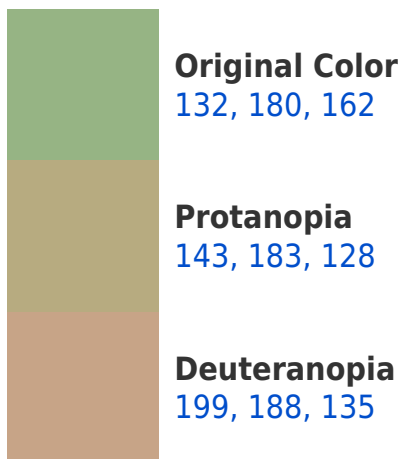


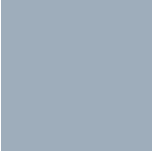
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 132, 180, 162.

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





Tritanopia
158, 168, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
132, 180, 162

Protanomaly
129, 174, 132

Deuteranomaly
148, 181, 134

Tritanomaly
155, 168, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
132, 180, 162

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
154, 171, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 132, 180, 162 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(150, 180, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 180, 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(150, 180, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 180, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 132, 180, 162 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(150, 180, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 180, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 180, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 180, 132); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 180, 132); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 180, 132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 132, 180, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 180, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
180, 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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