

Converting Colors

`RYB(132, 82, 158)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(132, 82, 158) contains.

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Color

R_YB(132, 82, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84529E
RGB	132, 82, 158
RGB Percent	52%, 32%, 62%
CMY	0.4824, 0.6784, 0.3804
CMYK	0.16, 0.48, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	279°, 32%, 47%
HSV	279°, 48%, 62%
XYZ	18.7046, 13.4087, 33.9501
YIQ	105.6140, 5.4040, 34.2360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

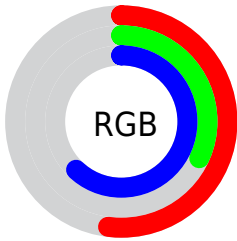
Format	Color
R_{YB}	132, 82, 158
Decimal	8671902
CIE _{Lab}	43.37, 34.91, -33.25
CIE _{LCh}	43, 48.215, 316.395
Yxy	13.4087, 0.2831, 0.2030
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286861982 (0xFF84529E)
YUV	105.6140, 25.8263, 23.1405
Hunter-Lab	36.6179, 27.0970, -29.3377

Details

The RYB color **132, 82, 158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **82, 158, 132**, and the grayscale version is **105, 105, 105**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 133, 213**, and **80, 34, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 66, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137, 98, 158**.

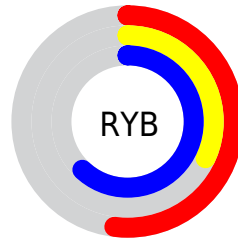
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (32%)

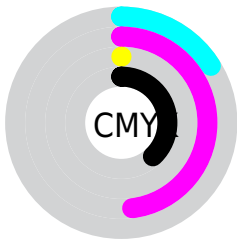
Blue (62%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (62%)

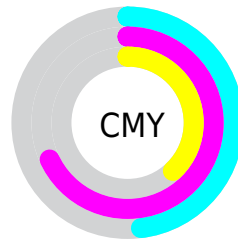


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 132, 82, 158 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, 82, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



132, 82, 158



132, 82, 158

255, 255, 255



106, 58, 132



187, 133, 213



80, 34, 106



215, 159, 242



55, 9, 82



244, 187, 255



33, 0, 58



255, 215, 255



0, 0, 36



255, 243, 255



0, 0, 11



0, 0, 0



132, 82, 158



132, 82, 158



127, 66, 158



137, 98, 158

121, 50, 158

143, 114, 158

116, 35, 158

148, 129, 158

110, 19, 158

154, 145, 158

105, 3, 158

158, 161, 160

104, 0, 158

158, 177, 171

158, 193, 181

158, 208, 191

158, 224, 201

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65, 91, 179



132, 82, 158



165, 67, 122

Triad

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



132, 82, 158



85, 138, 16



0, 61, 124

Complementary

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



132, 82, 158



82, 158, 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.



0, 71, 120



132, 82, 158



13, 107, 18

Square

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



132, 82, 158



164, 88, 46



44, 116, 106



0, 68, 160

Rectangle

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



132, 82, 158



174, 63, 96



44, 116, 106



0, 63, 121

Sweetspot

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



132, 82, 158



197, 178, 207



82, 102, 158



98, 87, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



132, 82, 158



166, 87, 207



158, 82, 147



76, 71, 79



94, 0, 143



10, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



158, 82, 108



207, 87, 128



82, 148, 158



79, 71, 74



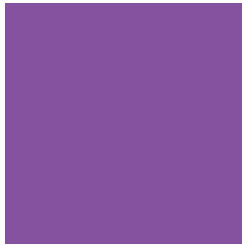
143, 0, 49



15, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 132, 82, 158 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 132, 82, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

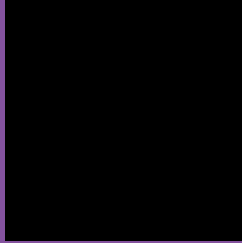
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 132, 82, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 132, 82, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 132, 82, 158.

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, 82, 158

Protanopia
71, 94, 175

Deuteranopia
79, 97, 154



Tritanopia
123, 95, 102

Trichromacy



Original Color
132, 82, 158

Protanomaly
93, 93, 169

Deuteranomaly
98, 95, 155

Tritanomaly
126, 90, 122

Monochromacy



Original Color
132, 82, 158

Achromatopsia
106, 106, 106

Achromatomaly
115, 97, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 132, 82, 158 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, 82, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 82, 158)  
}
```

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, 82, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 82, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 132, 82, 158 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

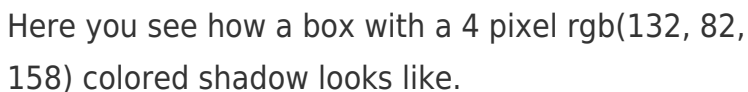
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(132, 82, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 82, 158) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 82, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 82, 158); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 82, 158); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 82, 158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 132, 82, 158 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 82, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132, 82,  
158) }
```

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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