

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 100, 6)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 100, 6) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 100, 6)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	856406
RGB	133, 100, 6
RGB Percent	52%, 39%, 2%
CMY	0.4784, 0.6078, 0.9765
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.95, 0.48
HSL	44°, 91%, 27%
HSV	44°, 95%, 52%
XYZ	14.2629, 14.1140, 2.1448
YIQ	99.1510, 49.8420, -22.2380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

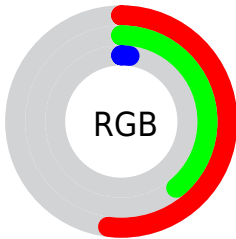
Format	Color
R_{YB}	51, 133, 6
Decimal	8741894
CIE Lab	44.40, 5.37, 50.12
CIE LCh	44, 50.404, 83.880
Yxy	14.1140, 0.4673, 0.4624
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286931974 (0xFF856406)
YUV	99.1510, -45.9234, 29.6856
Hunter-Lab	37.5687, 2.0222, 22.9131

Details

The RGB color **133, 100, 6** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **6, 39, 133**, and the grayscale version is **100, 100, 100**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 151, 63**, and **79, 54, 0** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 98, 0**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 103, 19**.

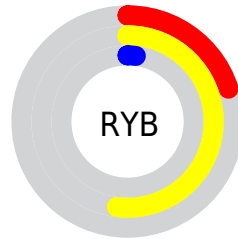
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (39%)

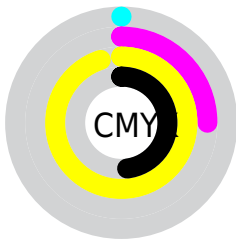
Blue (2%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (2%)

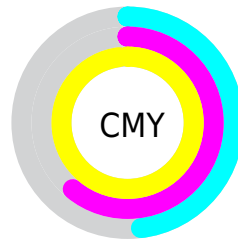


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 100, 6 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 RGB color 133, 100, 6 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



133, 100, 6



133, 100, 6

255, 255, 254



105, 76, 0



190, 151, 63



79, 54, 0



219, 177, 89



52, 33, 0



249, 204, 115



28, 11, 0



255, 233, 141



0, 0, 0



255, 255, 169



255, 255, 196



255, 255, 225



133, 100, 6



133, 100, 6

■ 133, 98, 0

■ 133, 103, 19

■ 133, 107, 33

■ 133, 110, 46

■ 133, 114, 59

■ 133, 117, 73

■ 133, 121, 86

■ 133, 124, 99

■ 133, 128, 112

■ 133, 131, 126

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 83, 37



133, 100, 6



93, 113, 16

Triad

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



133, 100, 6



0, 124, 138



147, 79, 155

Complementary

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



133, 100, 6



6, 39, 133

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.



88, 98, 182



133, 100, 6



0, 121, 172

Square

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



133, 100, 6



0, 124, 95



0, 112, 189



175, 64, 115

Rectangle

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



133, 100, 6



59, 118, 40



0, 112, 189



132, 85, 166

Sweetspot

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



133, 100, 6



173, 160, 123



133, 6, 40



87, 79, 56



214, 214, 214



87, 87, 87

Same Dimension

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



133, 100, 6



173, 128, 0



103, 133, 6



66, 65, 60



130, 96, 0



3, 2, 0

Inverse Universe

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



6, 39, 133



0, 45, 173



36, 6, 133



60, 61, 66



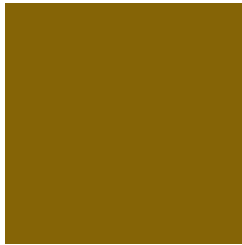
0, 34, 130



0, 1, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 100, 6 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

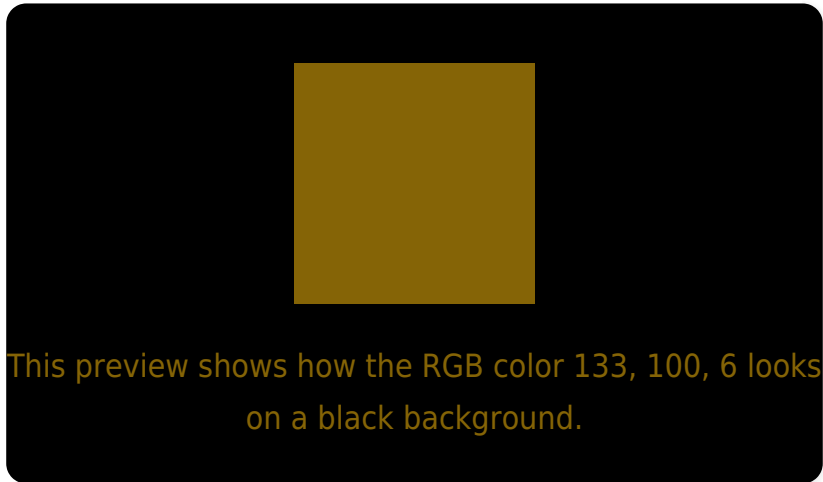
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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](#).

RGB 133, 100, 6 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 100, 6.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 100, 6.

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


133, 100, 6

Protanopia

119, 106, 9

Deuteranopia

133, 100, 6



Tritanopia
138, 93, 100

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 100, 6

Protanomaly

124, 104, 8

Deuteranomaly

133, 100, 6

Tritanomaly

136, 96, 66

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 100, 6

Achromatopsia

99, 99, 99

Achromatomaly

111, 99, 65

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 100, 6 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(133, 100, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 100, 6)  
}
```

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(133, 100, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 100, 6) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 100, 6 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(133, 100, 6) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 100, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(133, 100, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 100, 6); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 100, 6);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 100,  
6) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 100, 6 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 100, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
100, 6) }
```

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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