

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 103, 123)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 103, 123) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 103, 123)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85677B
RGB	133, 103, 123
RGB Percent	52%, 40%, 48%
CMY	0.4784, 0.5961, 0.5176
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.08, 0.48
HSL	320°, 13%, 46%
HSV	320°, 23%, 52%
XYZ	18.0983, 16.1171, 20.8959
YIQ	114.2500, 11.4600, 12.5800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

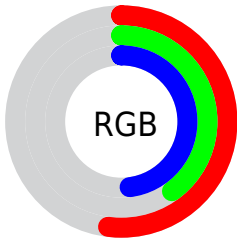
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 103, 123
Decimal	8742779
CIE Lab	47.13, 15.55, -6.52
CIE LCh	47, 16.863, 337.249
Yxy	16.1171, 0.3284, 0.2924
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286932859 (0xFF85677B)
YUV	114.2500, 4.3137, 16.4438
Hunter-Lab	40.1461, 10.2139, -2.7580

Details

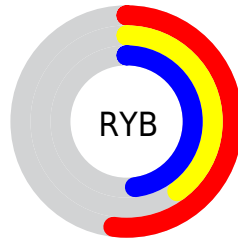
The RGB color **133, 103, 123** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **103, 133, 113**, and the grayscale version is **114, 114, 114**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 154, 175**, and **83, 56, 74** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 90, 119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 116, 127**.

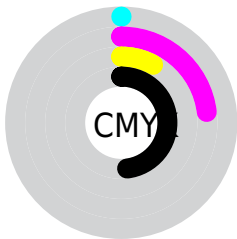
Distribution



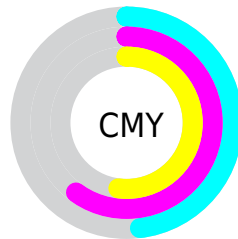
- Red (52%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 103, 123 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, 103, 123 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 103, 123

255, 255, 255

 186, 154, 175

 214, 181, 203

 243, 209, 231

 255, 237, 255

 133, 103, 123

 108, 79, 98

 83, 56, 74

 60, 34, 52

 37, 13, 31

 6, 0, 4

 0, 0, 0

 133, 103, 123

 133, 90, 119

 133, 76, 114

 133, 103, 123

 133, 116, 127

 133, 130, 132

■ 133, 63, 110

■ 133, 143, 136

■ 133, 50, 105

■ 133, 156, 141

■ 133, 37, 101

■ 133, 170, 145

■ 133, 23, 96

■ 133, 183, 150

■ 133, 10, 92

■ 133, 196, 154

■ 133, 0, 89

■ 133, 209, 158

■ 133, 223, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118, 107, 134



133, 103, 123



140, 102, 109

Triad

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



133, 103, 123



119, 112, 84



72, 119, 128

Complementary

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



133, 103, 123



103, 133, 113

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.



75, 120, 115



133, 103, 123



103, 116, 89

Square

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



133, 103, 123



132, 107, 86



87, 119, 100



81, 116, 137

Rectangle

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



133, 103, 123



141, 102, 99



87, 119, 100



71, 119, 124

Sweetspot

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



133, 103, 123



173, 161, 169



113, 103, 133



87, 80, 84



214, 214, 214



87, 87, 87

Same Dimension

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



133, 103, 123



173, 127, 158



133, 103, 108



66, 60, 64



130, 0, 87



3, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



133, 103, 123



173, 127, 158



103, 133, 128



66, 60, 64



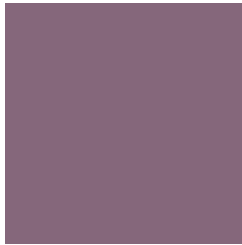
130, 0, 87



3, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 103, 123 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

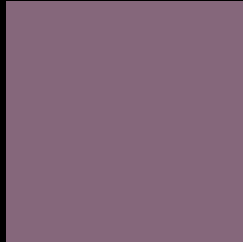
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 103, 123 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

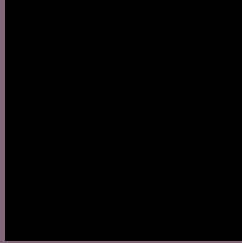
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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](#).

RGB 133, 103, 123 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 103, 123.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 103, 123.

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, 103, 123

Protanopia
109, 111, 128

Deuteranopia
118, 109, 122



Tritanopia
132, 105, 113

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 103, 123

Protanomaly

118, 108, 126

Deuteranomaly

123, 107, 122

Tritanomaly

132, 104, 117

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 103, 123

Achromatopsia

114, 114, 114

Achromatomaly

121, 110, 117

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 103, 123 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, 103, 123) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 103, 123)  
}
```

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, 103, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 103, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 103, 123 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, 103, 123) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 103, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 103, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 103, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 103, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 103,  
123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 103, 123 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 103, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
103, 123) }
```

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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