

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 126, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 126, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 126, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	857E92
RGB	133, 126, 146
RGB Percent	52%, 49%, 57%
CMY	0.4784, 0.5059, 0.4275
CMYK	0.09, 0.14, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	261°, 8%, 53%
HSV	261°, 14%, 57%
XYZ	22.3220, 21.9836, 30.2609
YIQ	130.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

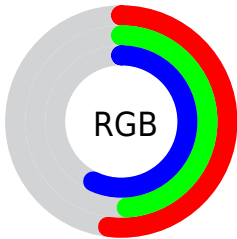
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 126, 146
Decimal	8748690
CIE _{Lab}	54.01, 6.72, -9.81
CIE _{LCh}	54, 11.893, 304.408
Yxy	21.9836, 0.2994, 0.2948
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286938770 (0xFF857E92)
YUV	130.3730, 7.7041, 2.3039
Hunter-Lab	46.8866, 2.9295, -5.4454

Details

The RGB color **133, 126, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **139, 146, 126**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 179, 200**, and **83, 77, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 111, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142, 141, 146**.

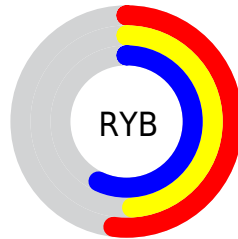
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (49%)

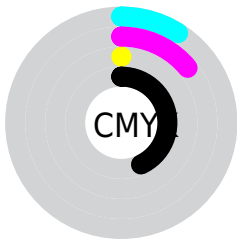
Blue (57%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (57%)

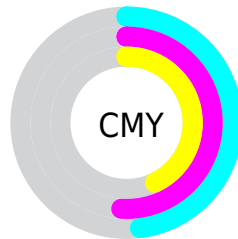


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 126, 146 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, 126, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 133, 126, 146

255, 255, 255

■ 186, 179, 200

■ 214, 206, 228

■ 242, 234, 255

■ 133, 126, 146

■ 108, 101, 120

■ 83, 77, 96

■ 60, 54, 72

■ 38, 33, 49

■ 18, 10, 28

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 133, 126, 146

■ 124, 111, 146

■ 114, 97, 146

■ 133, 126, 146

■ 142, 141, 146

■ 152, 155, 146

■ 105, 82, 146

■ 161, 170, 146

■ 95, 68, 146

■ 171, 184, 146

■ 86, 53, 146

■ 180, 199, 146

■ 76, 38, 146

■ 190, 214, 146

■ 67, 24, 146

■ 199, 228, 146

■ 57, 9, 146

■ 209, 243, 146

■ 51, 0, 146

■ 218, 255, 146

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 129, 149



133, 126, 146



144, 123, 138

Triad

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



133, 126, 146



145, 126, 111



105, 135, 130

Complementary

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



133, 126, 146



139, 146, 126

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.



113, 134, 120



133, 126, 146



136, 129, 109

Square

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



133, 126, 146



150, 123, 118



124, 132, 112



103, 135, 140

Rectangle

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



133, 126, 146



149, 122, 131



124, 132, 112



107, 135, 127

Sweetspot

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



133, 126, 146



184, 181, 189



126, 139, 146



91, 90, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



133, 126, 146



169, 159, 189



143, 126, 146



69, 67, 74



48, 0, 138



4, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



146, 126, 139



189, 159, 178



129, 146, 126



74, 67, 71



138, 0, 90



10, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 126, 146 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 126, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

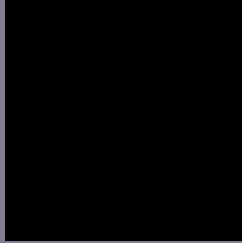
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 133, 126, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 126, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 126, 146.

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](#), [126](#), [146](#)

Protanopia
[126](#), [128](#), [147](#)

Deuteranopia
[134](#), [126](#), [146](#)



Tritanopia
132, 127, 137

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 126, 146

Protanomaly

129, 127, 147

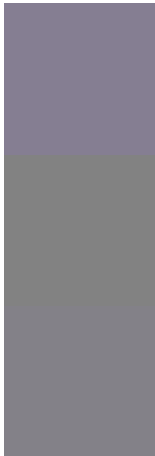
Deuteranomaly

134, 126, 146

Tritanomaly

132, 127, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 126, 146

Achromatopsia

130, 130, 130

Achromatomaly

131, 129, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 126, 146 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, 126, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 126, 146)  
}
```

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, 126, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 126, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 126, 146 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, 126, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 126, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(133, 126, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 126, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 126, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 126,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 126, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 126, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
126, 146) }
```

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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