

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 130, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 130, 140) contains.

RGB(133, 130, 140)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(133, 130, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85828C
RGB	133, 130, 140
RGB Percent	52%, 51%, 55%
CMY	0.4784, 0.4902, 0.4510
CMYK	0.05, 0.07, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	258°, 4%, 53%
HSV	258°, 7%, 55%
XYZ	22.3891, 22.8453, 28.0405
YIQ	132.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

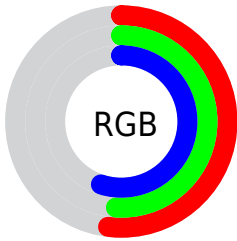
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 130, 140
Decimal	8749708
CIE _{Lab}	54.91, 3.14, -4.98
CIE _{LCh}	55, 5.887, 302.199
Yxy	22.8453, 0.3055, 0.3118
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286939788 (0xFF85828C)
YUV	132.0370, 3.9258, 0.8446
Hunter-Lab	47.7967, -0.0306, -1.3255

Details

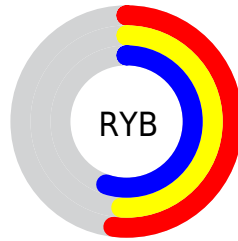
The RGB color **133, 130, 140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **137, 140, 130**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 183, 194**, and **84, 81, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 116, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 144, 140**.

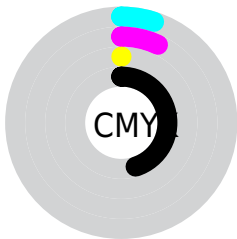
Distribution



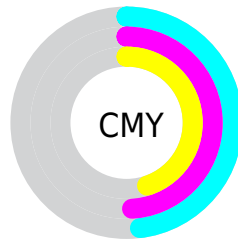
- Red (52%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 130, 140 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, 130, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 133, 130, 140


255, 255, 255

 186, 183, 194

 214, 210, 221

 242, 239, 250


 133, 130, 140

 108, 105, 115

 84, 81, 90

 60, 58, 67

 39, 36, 44

 18, 15, 24

 0, 0, 0


 133, 130, 140

 123, 116, 140

 113, 102, 140

 133, 130, 140

 143, 144, 140

 153, 158, 140

■ 104, 88, 140

■ 162, 172, 140

■ 94, 74, 140

■ 172, 186, 140

■ 84, 60, 140

■ 182, 200, 140

■ 74, 46, 140

■ 192, 214, 140

■ 64, 32, 140

■ 202, 228, 140

■ 55, 18, 140

■ 211, 242, 140

■ 45, 4, 140

■ 221, 255, 140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 132, 141



133, 130, 140



139, 129, 136

Triad

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



133, 130, 140



140, 130, 123



120, 135, 132

Complementary

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



133, 130, 140



137, 140, 130

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.



124, 134, 127



133, 130, 140



135, 131, 121

Square

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



133, 130, 140



143, 128, 126



130, 133, 123



119, 134, 137

Rectangle

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



133, 130, 140



141, 128, 133



130, 133, 123



121, 134, 130

Sweetspot

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



133, 130, 140



179, 177, 181



130, 137, 140



91, 90, 92



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



133, 130, 140



170, 165, 181



138, 130, 140



64, 62, 69



40, 0, 133



2, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



140, 130, 137



181, 165, 176



132, 140, 130



69, 62, 67



133, 0, 93



5, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 130, 140 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, 130, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

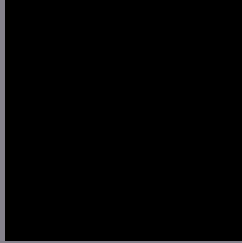
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

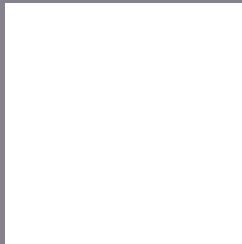
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 133, 130, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 130, 140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 130, 140.

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](#), [130](#), [140](#)

Protanopia
[131](#), [131](#), [140](#)

Deuteranopia
[140](#), [128](#), [140](#)



Tritanopia
133, 130, 140

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 130, 140

Protanomaly

132, 131, 140

Deuteranomaly

137, 129, 140

Tritanomaly

133, 130, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 130, 140

Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly

132, 131, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 130, 140 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, 130, 140) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 130, 140)  
}
```

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, 130, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 130, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 130, 140 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, 130, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 130, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 130, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 130, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 130, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 130,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 130, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 130, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
130, 140) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor