

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 135, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 135, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 135, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	858788
RGB	133, 135, 136
RGB Percent	52%, 53%, 53%
CMY	0.4784, 0.4706, 0.4667
CMYK	0.02, 0.01, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	200°, 1%, 53%
HSV	200°, 2%, 53%
XYZ	22.7808, 24.0921, 26.7421
YIQ	134.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

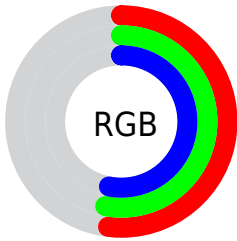
Format	Color
R _Y B	133, 134, 136
Decimal	8750984
CIE Lab	56.18, -0.54, -0.80
CIE LCh	56, 0.964, 236.249
Yxy	24.0921, 0.3095, 0.3273
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286941064 (0xFF858788)
YUV	134.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295
Hunter-Lab	49.0837, -3.0508, 2.0558

Details

The RGB color **133, 135, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **136, 134, 133**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 188, 189**, and **84, 85, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 130, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 140, 136**.

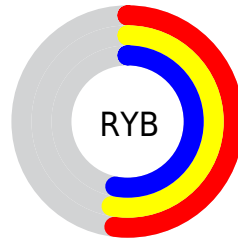
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (53%)

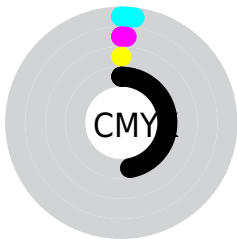
Blue (53%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (53%)

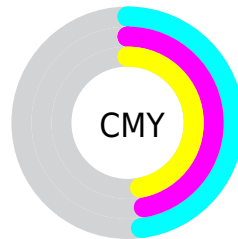


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 135, 136 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, 135, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 133, 135, 136

■ 255, 255, 255

■ 186, 188, 189

■ 214, 216, 217

■ 242, 244, 245

■ 133, 135, 136

■ 108, 110, 111

■ 84, 85, 86

■ 60, 62, 63

■ 39, 40, 41

■ 18, 20, 21

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 133, 135, 136

■ 119, 130, 136

■ 106, 126, 136

■ 133, 135, 136

■ 147, 140, 136

■ 160, 144, 136

■ 92, 121, 136

■ 174, 149, 136

■ 79, 117, 136

■ 187, 153, 136

■ 65, 112, 136

■ 201, 158, 136

■ 51, 108, 136

■ 215, 162, 136

■ 38, 103, 136

■ 228, 167, 136

■ 24, 99, 136

■ 242, 171, 136

■ 11, 94, 136

■ 255, 176, 136

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 135, 135



133, 135, 136



134, 135, 136

Triad

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



133, 135, 136



136, 134, 135



135, 135, 133

Complementary

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



133, 135, 136



136, 134, 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.



136, 135, 133



133, 135, 136



137, 134, 134

Square

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



133, 135, 136



136, 134, 136



136, 134, 133



134, 135, 134

Rectangle

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



133, 135, 136



134, 135, 136



136, 134, 133



135, 135, 133

Sweetspot

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



133, 135, 136



174, 175, 176



133, 136, 134



88, 89, 89



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



133, 135, 136



171, 174, 176



133, 134, 136



66, 68, 69



0, 88, 133



0, 3, 5

Inverse Universe

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



136, 133, 135



176, 171, 174



136, 136, 133



69, 66, 68



133, 0, 88



5, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 135, 136 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, 135, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

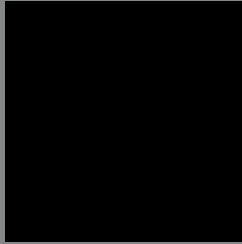
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

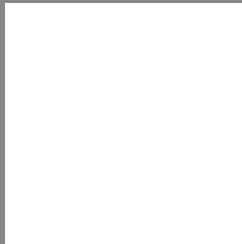
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 133, 135, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 135, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 135, 136.

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, 135, 136

Protanopia

137, 134, 135

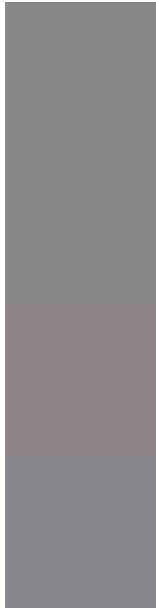
Deuteranopia

146, 130, 137



Tritanopia
134, 134, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 135, 136

Protanomaly

136, 134, 135

Deuteranomaly

141, 132, 137

Tritanomaly

134, 134, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 135, 136

Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly

134, 135, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 135, 136 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, 135, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 135, 136)  
}
```

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, 135, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 135, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 135, 136 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, 135, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 135, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 135, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 135, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 135, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 135,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 135, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 135, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
135, 136) }
```

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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