

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 143, 112)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 143, 112) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 143, 112)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	858F70
RGB	133, 143, 112
RGB Percent	52%, 56%, 44%
CMY	0.4784, 0.4392, 0.5608
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.22, 0.44
HSL	79°, 12%, 50%
HSV	79°, 22%, 56%
XYZ	22.4200, 25.8013, 19.1277
YIQ	136.4760, 3.9910, -11.7610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

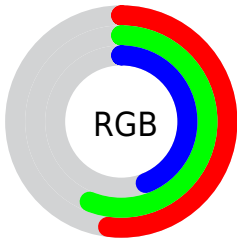
Format	Color
RYB	112, 143, 122
Decimal	8753008
CIELab	57.85, -9.37, 15.31
CIElCh	58, 17.954, 121.475
Yxy	25.8013, 0.3329, 0.3831
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286943088 (0xFF858F70)
YUV	136.4760, -12.0667, -3.0485
Hunter-Lab	50.7950, -10.1047, 13.2298

Details

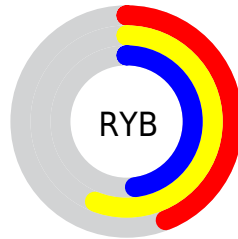
The RGB color **133, 143, 112** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **122, 112, 143**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 197, 164**, and **83, 93, 64** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 143, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138, 143, 126**.

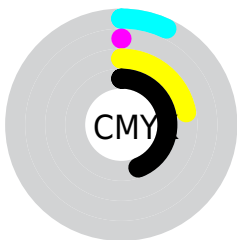
Distribution



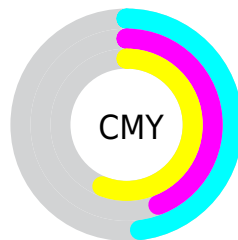
- Red (52%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 143, 112 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, 143, 112 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 143, 112

255, 255, 255


 186, 197, 164

 214, 225, 191

 243, 253, 219

 255, 255, 247

 133, 143, 112


 128, 143, 98

 124, 143, 83

 133, 143, 112

 108, 117, 87

 83, 93, 64

 60, 69, 42


 38, 47, 21

 18, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0

 133, 143, 112

 138, 143, 126

 142, 143, 141

■ 119, 143, 69

■ 147, 143, 155

■ 115, 143, 55

■ 151, 143, 169

■ 110, 143, 41

■ 156, 143, 184

■ 105, 143, 26

■ 161, 143, 198

■ 101, 143, 12

■ 165, 143, 212

■ 97, 143, 0

■ 170, 143, 226

■ 175, 143, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 138, 108



133, 143, 112



115, 146, 124

Triad

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



133, 143, 112



103, 145, 166



170, 128, 139

Complementary

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



133, 143, 112



122, 112, 143

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.



160, 130, 154



133, 143, 112



122, 140, 170

Square

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



133, 143, 112



95, 147, 155



143, 135, 166



171, 129, 123

Rectangle

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



133, 143, 112



105, 148, 134



143, 135, 166



168, 128, 144

Sweetspot

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



133, 143, 112



182, 186, 173



143, 122, 112



92, 94, 87



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



133, 143, 112



171, 186, 138



118, 143, 112



69, 71, 64



92, 135, 0



5, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



122, 112, 143



153, 138, 186



137, 112, 143



67, 64, 71



44, 0, 135



2, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 143, 112 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, 143, 112 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

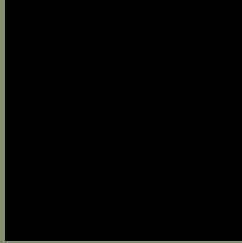
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

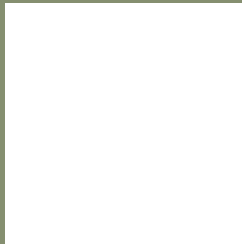
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 133, 143, 112 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 143, 112.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 143, 112.

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, 143, 112

Protanopia
148, 139, 110

Deuteranopia
161, 133, 114



Tritanopia
138, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 143, 112

Protanomaly
143, 140, 111

Deuteranomaly
151, 137, 113

Tritanomaly
136, 140, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 143, 112

Achromatopsia
136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly
135, 139, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 143, 112 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, 143, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 143, 112)  
}
```

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, 143, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 143, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 143, 112 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, 143, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 143, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 143, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 143, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 143, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 143,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 143, 112 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 143, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
143, 112) }
```

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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