

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 143, 194)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 143, 194) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 143, 194)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	858FC2
RGB	133, 143, 194
RGB Percent	52%, 56%, 76%
CMY	0.4784, 0.4392, 0.2392
CMYK	0.31, 0.26, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	230°, 33%, 64%
HSV	230°, 31%, 76%
XYZ	29.2329, 28.5265, 55.0044
YIQ	145.8240, -22.3310, 13.7410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

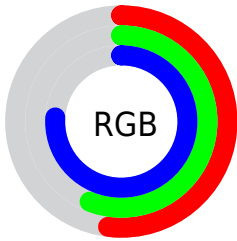
Format	Color
RYB	133, 142, 194
Decimal	8753090
CIELab	60.36, 8.36, -27.63
CIElCh	60, 28.865, 286.839
Yxy	28.5265, 0.2592, 0.2530
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286943170 (0xFF858FC2)
YUV	145.8240, 23.7508, -11.2466
Hunter-Lab	53.4102, 4.2303, -23.6725

Details

The RGB color **133, 143, 194** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **194, 184, 133**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 197, 251**, and **81, 93, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114, 127, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 159, 194**.

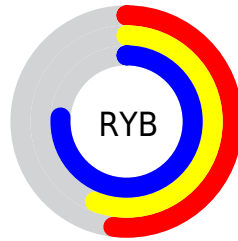
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (56%)

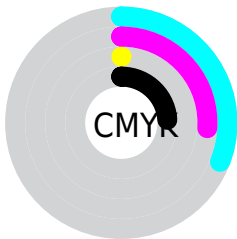
Blue (76%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (76%)

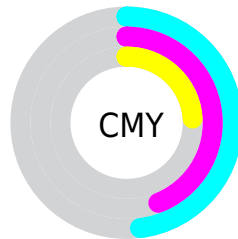


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (24%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 143, 194 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, 194 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 143, 194


255, 255, 255

 187, 197, 251

 216, 225, 255


 244, 253, 255

 133, 143, 194

 107, 117, 167

 81, 93, 140

 56, 69, 114

 31, 47, 90

 1, 27, 66

 0, 0, 44

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

 133, 143, 194

 133, 143, 194

■ 114, 127, 194

■ 152, 159, 194

■ 94, 111, 194

■ 172, 175, 194

■ 75, 94, 194

■ 191, 192, 194

■ 55, 78, 194

■ 211, 208, 194

■ 36, 62, 194

■ 230, 224, 194

■ 17, 46, 194

■ 249, 240, 194

■ 0, 32, 194

■ 255, 255, 194

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94, 151, 195



133, 143, 194



167, 134, 181

Triad

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



133, 143, 194



190, 132, 110



89, 159, 133

Complementary

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



133, 143, 194



194, 184, 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.



120, 155, 110



133, 143, 194



173, 140, 96

Square

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



133, 143, 194



196, 127, 132



149, 148, 96



64, 159, 159

Rectangle

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



133, 143, 194



183, 129, 166



149, 148, 96



100, 158, 125

Sweetspot

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



133, 143, 194



230, 233, 252



133, 194, 184



113, 116, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 143, 194



157, 172, 252



153, 133, 194



87, 89, 97



0, 26, 161



0, 5, 33

Inverse Universe

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



194, 133, 143



252, 157, 172



174, 194, 133



97, 87, 89



161, 0, 26



33, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 143, 194 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

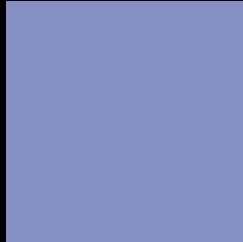
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 194 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

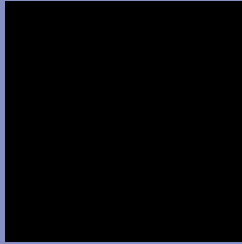
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 194 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 143, 194.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 143, 194.

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, 194

Protanopia
131, 144, 194

Deuteranopia
133, 143, 194



Tritanopia
126, 149, 161

Trichromacy



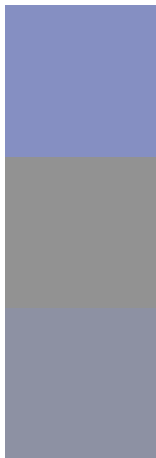
Original Color
133, 143, 194

Protanomaly
132, 144, 194

Deuteranomaly
133, 143, 194

Tritanomaly
129, 147, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 143, 194

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
141, 145, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 143, 194 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, 194)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 143, 194)  
}
```

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, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 143, 194) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 143, 194 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, 194) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 143, 194) }
```

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, 194)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 143, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 143, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 143,  
194) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 143, 194 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, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
143, 194) }
```

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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