

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 143, 208)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 143, 208) contains.

RGB(133, 143, 208)	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, 143, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	858FD0
RGB	133, 143, 208
RGB Percent	52%, 56%, 82%
CMY	0.4784, 0.4392, 0.1843
CMYK	0.36, 0.31, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	232°, 44%, 67%
HSV	232°, 36%, 82%
XYZ	30.8805, 29.1855, 63.6803
YIQ	147.4200, -26.8250, 18.0950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

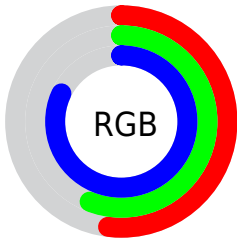
Format	Color
R _Y B	133, 142, 208
Decimal	8753104
CIE Lab	60.95, 12.07, -34.59
CIE LCh	61, 36.637, 289.238
Yxy	29.1855, 0.2495, 0.2358
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286943184 (0xFF858FD0)
YUV	147.4200, 29.8659, -12.6463
Hunter-Lab	54.0236, 7.4912, -32.0715

Details

The RGB color **133, 143, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **208, 198, 133**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 197, 255**, and **80, 93, 153** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 125, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 161, 208**.

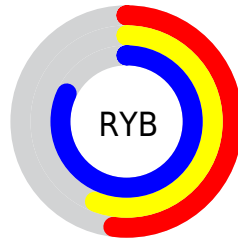
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (56%)

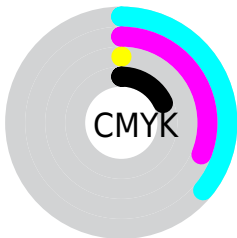
Blue (82%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (82%)

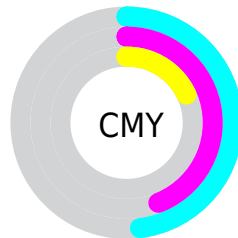


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 143, 208 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, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 143, 208

255, 255, 255

 188, 197, 255

 217, 225, 255

 246, 253, 255

 133, 143, 208

 106, 117, 180

 80, 93, 153

 54, 70, 127

 25, 47, 102

 0, 27, 77

 0, 0, 54


 0, 2, 32

 0, 0, 4


 0, 0, 0

 133, 143, 208


 133, 143, 208

 112, 125, 208

 154, 161, 208

 91, 107, 208

 175, 179, 208

 71, 89, 208

 195, 197, 208

 50, 71, 208

 216, 215, 208

 29, 53, 208

 237, 233, 208

 8, 35, 208

 255, 251, 208

 0, 28, 208

 255, 255, 208

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75, 154, 210



133, 143, 208



176, 131, 190

Triad

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



133, 143, 208



200, 130, 99



65, 163, 134

Complementary

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



133, 143, 208



208, 198, 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.



110, 159, 104



133, 143, 208



178, 141, 83

Square

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



133, 143, 208



210, 122, 127



147, 152, 85



0, 164, 167

Rectangle

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



133, 143, 208



196, 125, 171



147, 152, 85



81, 162, 123

Sweetspot

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



133, 143, 208



227, 231, 255



133, 208, 198



111, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 143, 208



145, 160, 255



160, 133, 208



94, 95, 105



0, 22, 168



0, 5, 41

Inverse Universe

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



208, 133, 143



255, 145, 160



181, 208, 133



105, 94, 95



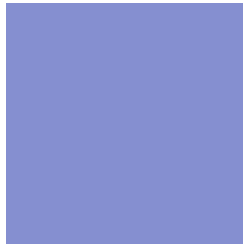
168, 0, 22



41, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 143, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

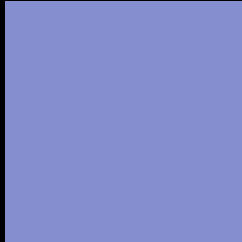
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 208 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, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 143, 208.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 143, 208.

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, 208

Protanopia

126, 145, 209

Deuteranopia

125, 145, 208



Tritanopia
123, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 143, 208

Protanomaly
129, 144, 209

Deuteranomaly
128, 144, 208

Tritanomaly
127, 149, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 143, 208

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
142, 146, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 143, 208 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, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 143, 208)  
}
```

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, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 143, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 143, 208 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, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 143, 208) }
```

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, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 143, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 143, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 143,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 143, 208 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, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
143, 208) }
```

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