

# Converting Colors

RGB(133, 144, 247)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(133, 144, 247) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(133, 144, 247)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	8590F7
RGB	133, 144, 247
RGB Percent	52%, 56%, 97%
CMY	0.4784, 0.4353, 0.0314
CMYK	0.46, 0.42, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	234°, 88%, 75%
HSV	234°, 46%, 97%
XYZ	36.4346, 31.6485, 92.1841
YIQ	152.4530, -39.6190, 29.7010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

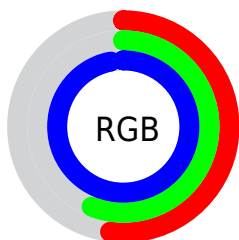
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">133, 143, 247</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8753399</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">63.05, 22.48, -52.91</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">63, 57.484, 293.016</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">31.6485, 0.2273, 0.1975</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286943479</a> (0xFF8590F7)
YUV	<a href="#">152.4530, 46.6117, -17.0603</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">56.2570, 17.1552, -57.7743</a>

# Details

The RGB color **133, 144, 247** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **247, 236, 133**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 198, 255**, and **75, 94, 190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108, 122, 247**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 166, 247**.

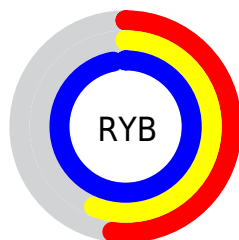
# Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (56%)

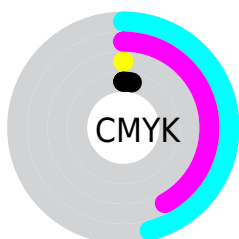
Blue (97%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (97%)

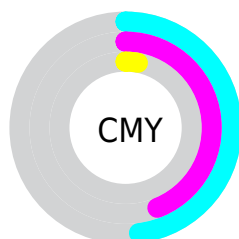


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 144, 247 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, 144, 247 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 133, 144, 247


255, 255, 255

 191, 198, 255

 220, 226, 255

 250, 254, 255

 133, 144, 247

 104, 118, 218

 75, 94, 190

 42, 71, 163

 0, 49, 136

 0, 28, 110

 0, 5, 85


 0, 6, 61

 0, 3, 38

 0, 1, 15

 133, 144, 247

 133, 144, 247

 108, 122, 247

 158, 166, 247

 84, 99, 247

 182, 189, 247

 59, 77, 247

 207, 211, 247

 34, 55, 247

 232, 233, 247

 9, 32, 247

 255, 255, 247

 0, 24, 247

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



0, 162, 254



133, 144, 247



203, 122, 215

# Triad

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



133, 144, 247



227, 126, 72



0, 177, 138

# Complementary

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



133, 144, 247



247, 236, 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.



77, 172, 88



133, 144, 247



190, 146, 44

# Square

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



133, 144, 247



245, 109, 116



142, 162, 51



0, 177, 191

# Rectangle

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



133, 144, 247



231, 110, 184



142, 162, 51



0, 175, 121



# Sweetspot

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



133, 144, 247



219, 223, 255



133, 247, 236



106, 108, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



133, 144, 247



115, 128, 255



179, 133, 247



110, 111, 122



0, 18, 186



0, 6, 59



# Inverse Universe

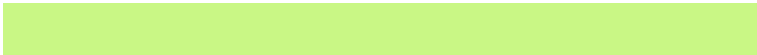
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



247, 133, 144



255, 115, 128



201, 247, 133



122, 110, 111



186, 0, 18

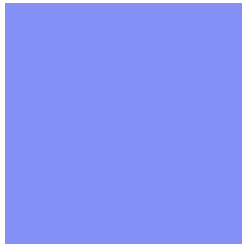


59, 0, 6



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 144, 247 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

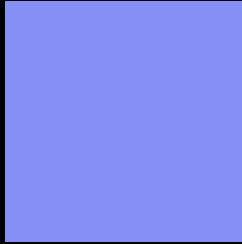
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 144, 247 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

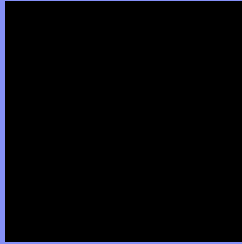
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 133, 144, 247 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 144, 247.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 144, 247.

# 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, 144, 247

### Protanopia

110, 149, 251

### Deuteranopia

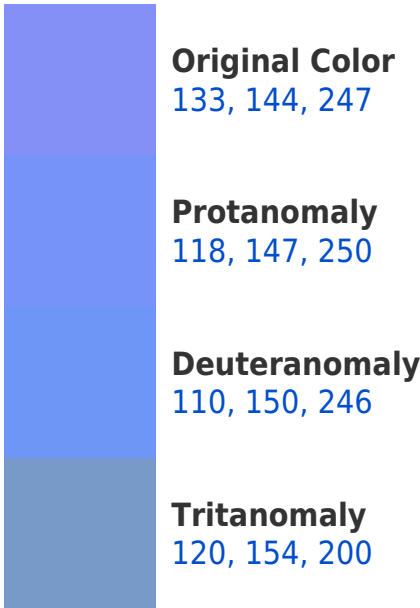
97, 153, 245



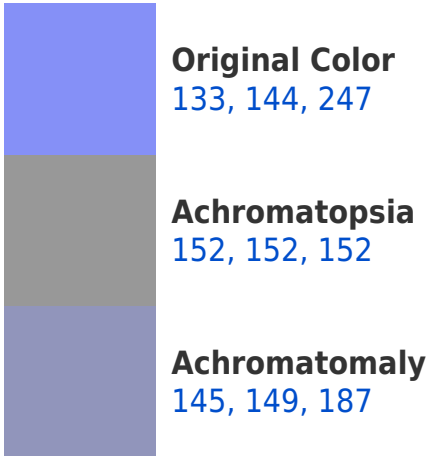
## Tritanopia

112, 160, 173

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 144, 247 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, 144, 247) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 144, 247)  
}
```

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, 144, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 144, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 144, 247 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, 144, 247) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 144, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(133, 144, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 144, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 144, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 144,  
247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 144, 247 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 144, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
144, 247) }
```

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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