

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 148, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 148, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 148, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85948E
RGB	133, 148, 142
RGB Percent	52%, 58%, 56%
CMY	0.4784, 0.4196, 0.4431
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.04, 0.42
HSL	156°, 7%, 55%
HSV	156°, 10%, 58%
XYZ	25.1453, 28.1193, 29.6935
YIQ	142.8310, -7.0140, -5.0460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

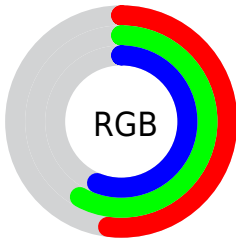
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 142, 148
Decimal	8754318
CIE _{Lab}	60.00, -6.59, 1.33
CIE _{LCh}	60, 6.725, 168.584
Yxy	28.1193, 0.3031, 0.3390
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286944398 (0xFF85948E)
YUV	142.8310, -0.4097, -8.6218
Hunter-Lab	53.0277, -8.1553, 3.9193

Details

The RGB color `133, 148, 142` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `148, 133, 139`, and the grayscale version is `143, 143, 143`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `186, 202, 196`, and `83, 97, 92` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `118, 148, 136`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `148, 148, 148`.

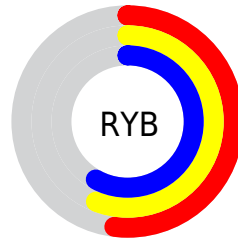
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (58%)

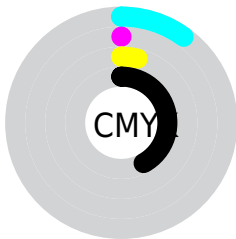
Blue (56%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (58%)

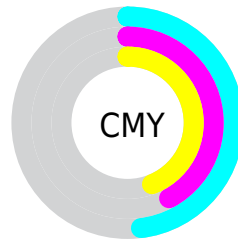


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 148, 142 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, 148, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 148, 142

255, 255, 255

 186, 202, 196


 214, 230, 224


 242, 255, 252

 133, 148, 142

 108, 122, 116

 83, 97, 92

 60, 74, 68

 38, 51, 46

 18, 30, 26

 0, 0, 0

 133, 148, 142

 118, 148, 136

 103, 148, 130

 133, 148, 142

 148, 148, 148

 163, 148, 154

■ 89, 148, 124

■ 177, 148, 160

■ 74, 148, 118

■ 192, 148, 166

■ 59, 148, 112

■ 207, 148, 172

■ 44, 148, 106

■ 222, 148, 178

■ 29, 148, 101

■ 237, 148, 183

■ 15, 148, 95

■ 251, 148, 189

■ 0, 148, 89

■ 255, 148, 195

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 147, 137



133, 148, 142



130, 148, 148

Triad

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



133, 148, 142



143, 144, 156



156, 142, 136

Complementary

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



133, 148, 142



148, 133, 139

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.



158, 141, 141



133, 148, 142



150, 142, 152

Square

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



133, 148, 142



136, 146, 156



155, 141, 147



152, 143, 133

Rectangle

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



133, 148, 142



130, 148, 152



155, 141, 147



157, 141, 137

Sweetspot

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



133, 148, 142



186, 191, 189



139, 148, 133



93, 97, 95



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



133, 148, 142



168, 191, 182



133, 147, 148



67, 74, 71



0, 138, 83



0, 10, 6

Inverse Universe

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



148, 133, 139



191, 168, 177



148, 135, 133



74, 67, 70



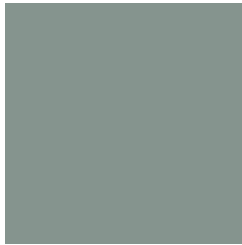
138, 0, 55



10, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 148, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

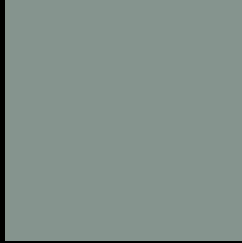
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

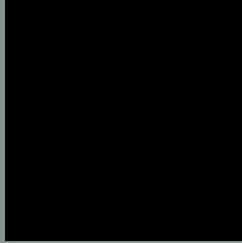
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

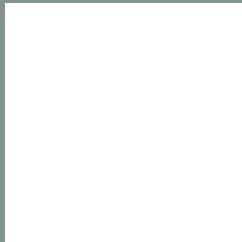
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 133, 148, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 148, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 148, 142.

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





Tritanopia
136, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 148, 142

Protanomaly

143, 145, 141

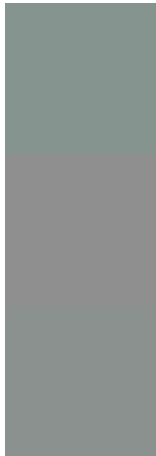
Deuteranomaly

149, 143, 143

Tritanomaly

135, 147, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 148, 142

Achromatopsia

143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly

139, 145, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 148, 142 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, 148, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 148, 142)  
}
```

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, 148, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 148, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 148, 142 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, 148, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 148, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(133, 148, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 148, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 148, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 148,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 148, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 148, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
148, 142) }
```

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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