

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 150, 210)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 150, 210) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 150, 210)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8596D2
RGB	133, 150, 210
RGB Percent	52%, 59%, 82%
CMY	0.4784, 0.4118, 0.1765
CMYK	0.37, 0.29, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	227°, 46%, 67%
HSV	227°, 37%, 82%
XYZ	32.2121, 31.4524, 65.3459
YIQ	151.7570, -29.3920, 15.0560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

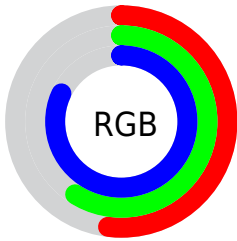
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 147, 210
Decimal	8754898
CIE Lab	62.89, 8.57, -32.69
CIE LCh	63, 33.792, 284.690
Yxy	31.4524, 0.2497, 0.2438
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286944978 (0xFF8596D2)
YUV	151.7570, 28.7138, -16.4499
Hunter-Lab	56.0824, 4.3808, -29.8256

Details

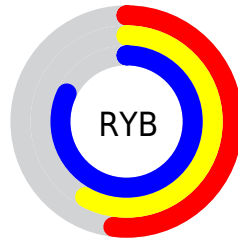
The RGB color **133, 150, 210** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **210, 193, 133**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 204, 255**, and **80, 99, 155** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 134, 210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 166, 210**.

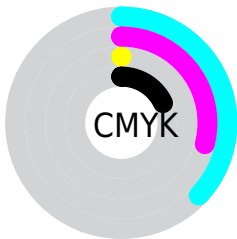
Distribution



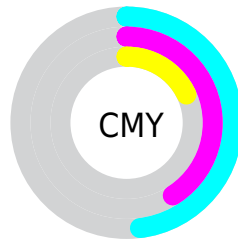
- Red (52%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)




- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 150, 210 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, 150, 210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 150, 210

255, 255, 255


 188, 204, 255

 217, 232, 255

 246, 255, 255

 133, 150, 210

 106, 124, 182

 80, 99, 155

 53, 76, 129

 25, 53, 104

 0, 32, 79

 0, 9, 56

 0, 2, 34

 0, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0

■ 133, 150, 210

■ 133, 150, 210

■ 112, 134, 210

■ 154, 166, 210

■ 91, 117, 210

■ 175, 183, 210

■ 70, 101, 210

■ 196, 199, 210

■ 49, 85, 210

■ 217, 215, 210

■ 28, 68, 210

■ 238, 232, 210

■ 7, 52, 210

■ 255, 248, 210

■ 0, 46, 210

■ 255, 255, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83, 160, 209



133, 150, 210



174, 139, 195

Triad

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



133, 150, 210



205, 135, 111



86, 167, 135

Complementary

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



133, 150, 210



210, 193, 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.



124, 163, 108



133, 150, 210



186, 145, 94

Square

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



133, 150, 210



211, 129, 138



157, 155, 93



46, 168, 166

Rectangle

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



133, 150, 210



194, 133, 178



157, 155, 93



99, 166, 125

Sweetspot

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



133, 150, 210



227, 233, 255



133, 210, 192



111, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 150, 210



143, 168, 255



154, 133, 210



94, 96, 105



0, 37, 168



0, 9, 41

Inverse Universe

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



210, 133, 150



255, 143, 168



189, 210, 133



105, 94, 96



168, 0, 37



41, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 150, 210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

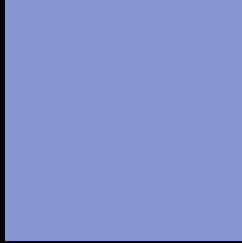
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 150, 210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

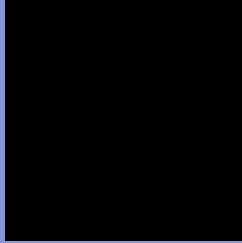
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 150, 210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 150, 210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 150, 210.

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, 150, 210

Protanopia

134, 150, 210

Deuteranopia

133, 150, 210



Tritanopia
124, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 150, 210

Protanomaly
134, 150, 210

Deuteranomaly
133, 150, 210

Tritanomaly
127, 155, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 150, 210

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
145, 151, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 150, 210 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, 150, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 150, 210)  
}
```

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, 150, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 150, 210) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 150, 210 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, 150, 210) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 150, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 150, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 150, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 150, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 150,  
210) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 150, 210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 150, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
150, 210) }
```

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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