

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 157, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 157, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 157, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	859DB0
RGB	133, 157, 176
RGB Percent	52%, 62%, 69%
CMY	0.4784, 0.3843, 0.3098
CMYK	0.24, 0.11, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	207°, 21%, 61%
HSV	207°, 24%, 69%
XYZ	29.5663, 32.2351, 45.7380
YIQ	151.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

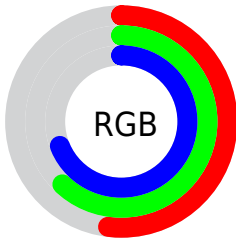
Format	Color
RYB	133, 148, 176
Decimal	8756656
CIELab	63.54, -4.05, -12.65
CIELCh	64, 13.284, 252.265
Yxy	32.2351, 0.2749, 0.2998
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286946736 (0xFF859DB0)
YUV	151.9900, 11.8369, -16.6542
Hunter-Lab	56.7759, -6.4033, -8.0201

Details

The RGB color **133, 157, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **176, 152, 133**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 212, 232**, and **82, 106, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 149, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 165, 176**.

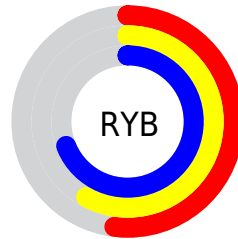
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (62%)

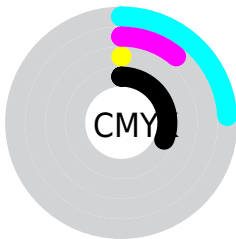
Blue (69%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (69%)

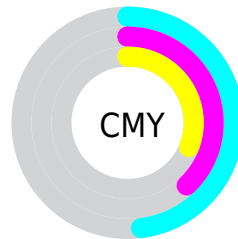


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 157, 176 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, 157, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 157, 176

255, 255, 255


 187, 212, 232

 215, 240, 255


 243, 255, 255


 133, 157, 176

 107, 131, 149

 82, 106, 123

 58, 82, 99

 35, 59, 75

 11, 37, 52

 0, 16, 31

 0, 0, 4

 0, 0, 0

 133, 157, 176

 133, 157, 176

■ 115, 149, 176

■ 151, 165, 176

■ 98, 141, 176

■ 168, 173, 176

■ 80, 134, 176

■ 186, 180, 176

■ 63, 126, 176

■ 203, 188, 176

■ 45, 118, 176

■ 221, 196, 176

■ 27, 110, 176

■ 239, 204, 176

■ 10, 103, 176

■ 255, 211, 176

■ 0, 98, 176

■ 255, 219, 176

■ 255, 227, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 160, 169



133, 157, 176



147, 153, 177

Triad

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



133, 157, 176



179, 146, 149



145, 158, 136

Complementary

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



133, 157, 176



176, 152, 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.



158, 155, 131



133, 157, 176



177, 147, 138

Square

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



133, 157, 176



173, 147, 161



170, 151, 132



132, 160, 146

Rectangle

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



133, 157, 176



157, 151, 174



170, 151, 132



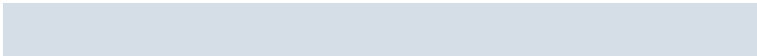
149, 157, 134

Sweetspot

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



133, 157, 176



213, 222, 230



133, 176, 152



106, 111, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



133, 157, 176



163, 200, 230



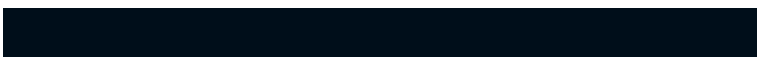
133, 136, 176



80, 85, 89



0, 85, 153



0, 14, 26

Inverse Universe

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



176, 133, 157



230, 163, 200



176, 173, 133



89, 80, 85



153, 0, 85



26, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 157, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

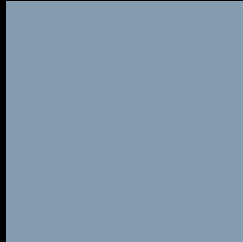
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

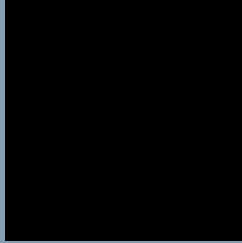
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

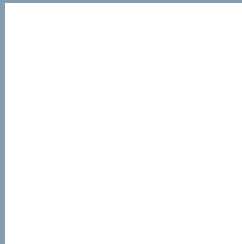
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 133, 157, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 157, 176.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 157, 176.

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, 157, 176

Protanopia
150, 152, 173

Deuteranopia
157, 150, 177



Tritanopia
132, 158, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 157, 176

Protanomaly
144, 154, 174

Deuteranomaly
148, 153, 177

Tritanomaly
132, 158, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 157, 176

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
145, 154, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 157, 176 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, 157, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 157, 176)  
}
```

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, 157, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 157, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 157, 176 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, 157, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 157, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 157, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 157, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 157, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 157,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 157, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 157, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
157, 176) }
```

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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