

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 162, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 162, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 162, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85A296
RGB	133, 162, 150
RGB Percent	52%, 64%, 59%
CMY	0.4784, 0.3647, 0.4118
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.07, 0.36
HSL	155°, 13%, 58%
HSV	155°, 18%, 64%
XYZ	28.0982, 33.0292, 33.7485
YIQ	151.9610, -13.4320, -9.8800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

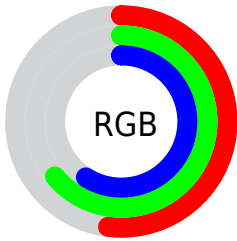
Format	Color
RYB	133, 151, 162
Decimal	8757910
CIELab	64.18, -12.54, 2.90
CIELCh	64, 12.872, 166.988
Yxy	33.0292, 0.2962, 0.3481
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286947990 (0xFF85A296)
YUV	151.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288
Hunter-Lab	57.4710, -13.3038, 5.4131

Details

The RGB color **133, 162, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **162, 133, 145**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 217, 204**, and **83, 110, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 162, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 162, 157**.

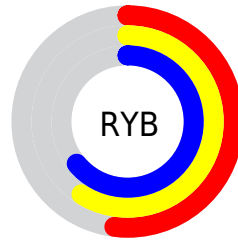
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (64%)

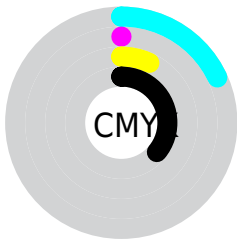
Blue (59%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (64%)

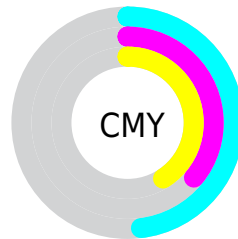


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 162, 150 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, 162, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 162, 150

255, 255, 255

 186, 217, 204

 214, 245, 232

 243, 255, 255

 133, 162, 150

 108, 136, 124

 83, 110, 99

 59, 86, 75

 37, 63, 53

 15, 41, 32

 0, 21, 8


 0, 0, 0

 133, 162, 150


 117, 162, 143

 133, 162, 150


 149, 162, 157


 101, 162, 137


 165, 162, 163

 84, 162, 130


 182, 162, 170


 68, 162, 123


 198, 162, 177

 52, 162, 116


 214, 162, 184

 36, 162, 110


 230, 162, 190

 20, 162, 103

 246, 162, 197

 3, 162, 96

 255, 162, 204

 0, 162, 95

 255, 162, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 160, 140



133, 162, 150



126, 162, 162

Triad

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



133, 162, 150



151, 154, 177



178, 150, 139

Complementary

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



133, 162, 150



162, 133, 145

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.



180, 148, 149



133, 162, 150



166, 151, 171

Square

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



133, 162, 150



137, 158, 178



176, 148, 161



170, 153, 133

Rectangle

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



133, 162, 150



126, 162, 169



176, 148, 161



179, 149, 142

Sweetspot

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



133, 162, 150



201, 212, 207



145, 162, 133



101, 107, 104



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



133, 162, 150



167, 212, 193



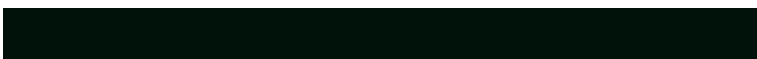
133, 160, 162



73, 82, 78



0, 145, 85



0, 18, 10

Inverse Universe

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



162, 133, 145



212, 167, 186



162, 135, 133



82, 73, 77



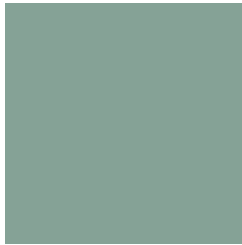
145, 0, 60



18, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 162, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

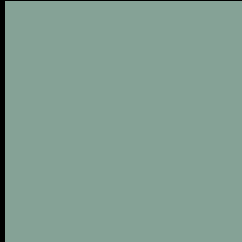
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 162, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

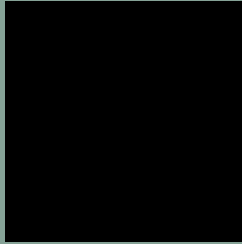
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 162, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 162, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 162, 150.

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](#).

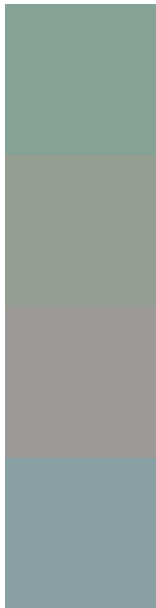
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
137, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 162, 150

Protanomaly

150, 158, 147

Deuteranomaly

157, 154, 151

Tritanomaly

136, 160, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 162, 150

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

145, 156, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 162, 150 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, 162, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 162, 150)  
}
```

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, 162, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 162, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 162, 150 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, 162, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 162, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 162, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 162, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 162, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 162,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 162, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 162, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
162, 150) }
```

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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