

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 163, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 163, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 163, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85A3A0
RGB	133, 163, 160
RGB Percent	52%, 64%, 63%
CMY	0.4784, 0.3608, 0.3725
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.02, 0.36
HSL	174°, 14%, 58%
HSV	174°, 18%, 64%
XYZ	29.1152, 33.7190, 38.2316
YIQ	153.6880, -16.9170, -7.2930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

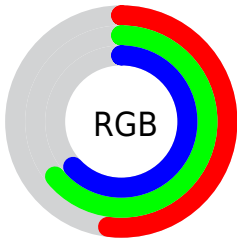
Format	Color
RYB	133, 149, 163
Decimal	8758176
CIELab	64.74, -10.96, -1.89
CIELCh	65, 11.122, 189.793
Yxy	33.7190, 0.2881, 0.3336
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286948256 (0xFF85A3A0)
YUV	153.6880, 3.1118, -18.1434
Hunter-Lab	58.0681, -12.1195, 1.6115

Details

The RGB color **133, 163, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 133, 136**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 218, 215**, and **83, 111, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 163, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 163, 162**.

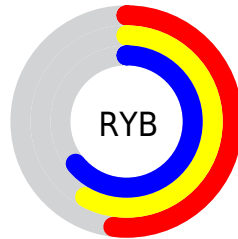
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (64%)

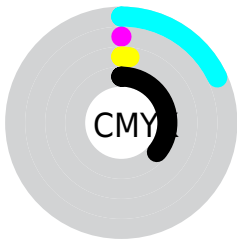
Blue (63%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (64%)

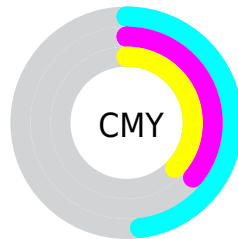


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 163, 160 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, 163, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 163, 160


255, 255, 255


 187, 218, 215

 214, 246, 243

 243, 255, 255

 133, 163, 160

 107, 137, 134

 83, 111, 109

 59, 87, 84

 36, 64, 61

 14, 41, 40

 0, 22, 19

 0, 0, 0

 133, 163, 160

 117, 163, 158

 133, 163, 160

 149, 163, 162

■ 100, 163, 157

■ 166, 163, 163

■ 84, 163, 155

■ 182, 163, 165

■ 68, 163, 153

■ 198, 163, 167

■ 52, 163, 152

■ 215, 163, 168

■ 35, 163, 150

■ 231, 163, 170

■ 19, 163, 149

■ 247, 163, 171

■ 3, 163, 147

■ 255, 163, 173

■ 0, 163, 147

■ 255, 163, 175

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 162, 150



133, 163, 160



133, 162, 169

Triad

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



133, 163, 160



163, 153, 172



172, 154, 139

Complementary

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



133, 163, 160



163, 133, 136

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.



177, 151, 145



133, 163, 160



173, 151, 164

Square

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



133, 163, 160



151, 157, 176



178, 150, 154



162, 157, 138

Rectangle

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



133, 163, 160



136, 161, 174



178, 150, 154



174, 153, 140

Sweetspot

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



133, 163, 160



199, 212, 210



136, 163, 133



100, 107, 106



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



133, 163, 160



165, 212, 207



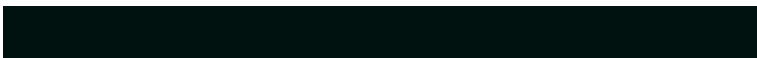
133, 151, 163



73, 82, 81



0, 145, 131



0, 18, 16

Inverse Universe

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



163, 133, 136



212, 165, 170



163, 145, 133



82, 73, 74



145, 0, 15



18, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 163, 160 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, 163, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

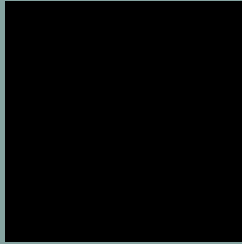
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 163, 160.



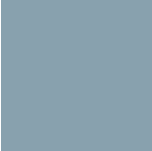
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 163, 160.

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, 161, 174

Trichromacy



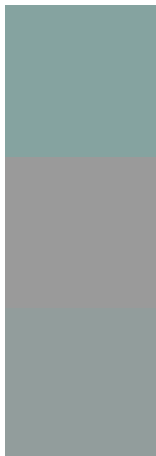
Original Color
133, 163, 160

Protanomaly
150, 159, 157

Deuteranomaly
156, 156, 161

Tritanomaly
135, 162, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 163, 160

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
146, 157, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 163, 160 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, 163, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 163, 160)  
}
```

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, 163, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 163, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 163, 160 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, 163, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 163, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 163, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 163, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 163, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 163,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 163, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 163, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
163, 160) }
```

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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