

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 166, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 166, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 166, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85A680
RGB	133, 166, 128
RGB Percent	52%, 65%, 50%
CMY	0.4784, 0.3490, 0.4980
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.23, 0.35
HSL	112°, 18%, 58%
HSV	112°, 23%, 65%
XYZ	27.2054, 33.8175, 25.5156
YIQ	151.8010, -7.4700, -18.8140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

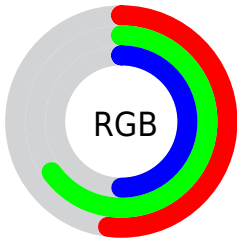
Format	Color
RYB	128, 166, 161
Decimal	8758912
CIELab	64.82, -18.84, 16.04
CIELCh	65, 24.738, 139.591
Yxy	33.8175, 0.3144, 0.3908
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286948992 (0xFF85A680)
YUV	151.8010, -11.7339, -16.4885
Hunter-Lab	58.1528, -18.2606, 14.6924

Details

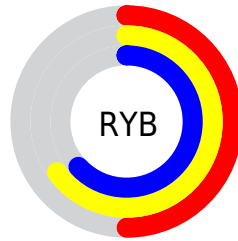
The RGB color **133, 166, 128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **161, 128, 166**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 221, 181**, and **83, 114, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 166, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 166, 145**.

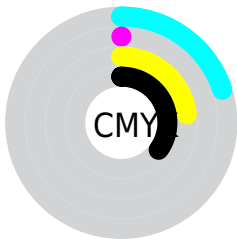
Distribution



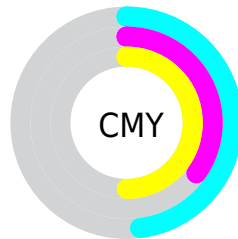
- Red (52%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 166, 128 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, 166, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 166, 128

255, 255, 255

 187, 221, 181

 215, 250, 209

 243, 255, 237

 133, 166, 128

 107, 140, 103

 83, 114, 79

 59, 89, 56

 36, 66, 34

 14, 43, 12

 0, 25, 0


 0, 0, 0

 133, 166, 128


 119, 166, 111


 133, 166, 128

 147, 166, 145


 104, 166, 95


 162, 166, 161

 90, 166, 78

 176, 166, 178

 75, 166, 62

 191, 166, 194


 61, 166, 45

 205, 166, 211

 47, 166, 28

 219, 166, 228

 32, 166, 12

 234, 166, 244

 22, 166, 0

 248, 166, 255

 255, 166, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 160, 115



133, 166, 128



109, 169, 149

Triad

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



133, 166, 128



119, 162, 200



202, 142, 143

Complementary

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



133, 166, 128



161, 128, 166

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.



196, 142, 166



133, 166, 128



150, 154, 199

Square

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



133, 166, 128



96, 167, 190



178, 147, 186



196, 146, 124

Rectangle

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



133, 166, 128



96, 170, 164



178, 147, 186



202, 141, 151

Sweetspot

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



133, 166, 128



204, 217, 202



166, 161, 128



102, 110, 101



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



133, 166, 128



166, 217, 158



128, 166, 142



77, 84, 76



19, 148, 0



3, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



161, 128, 166



209, 158, 217



166, 128, 152



83, 76, 84



128, 0, 148



18, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 166, 128 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

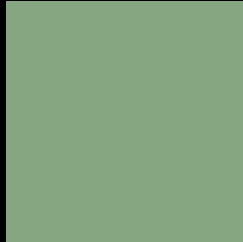
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

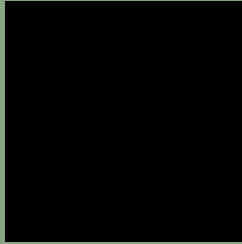
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 166, 128.



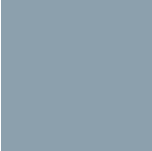
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 166, 128.

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
140, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 166, 128

Protanomaly
155, 160, 125

Deuteranomaly
164, 156, 130

Tritanomaly
137, 162, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 166, 128

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
145, 157, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 166, 128 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, 166, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 166, 128)  
}
```

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, 166, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 166, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 166, 128 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, 166, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 166, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 166, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 166, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 166, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 166,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 166, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 166, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
166, 128) }
```

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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