

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 168, 127)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 168, 127) contains.

RGB(133, 168, 127)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(133, 168, 127)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85A87F
RGB	133, 168, 127
RGB Percent	52%, 66%, 50%
CMY	0.4784, 0.3412, 0.5020
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.24, 0.34
HSL	111°, 19%, 58%
HSV	111°, 24%, 66%
XYZ	27.5063, 34.5241, 25.2928
YIQ	152.8610, -7.6990, -20.1710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

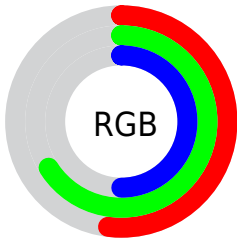
Format	Color
RYB	127, 168, 162
Decimal	8759423
CIELab	65.38, -20.04, 17.36
CIElCh	65, 26.510, 139.092
Yxy	34.5241, 0.3150, 0.3954
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286949503 (0xFF85A87F)
YUV	152.8610, -12.7495, -17.4181
Hunter-Lab	58.7572, -19.2632, 15.6080

Details

The RGB color **133, 168, 127** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **162, 127, 168**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 223, 180**, and **83, 116, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 168, 110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 168, 144**.

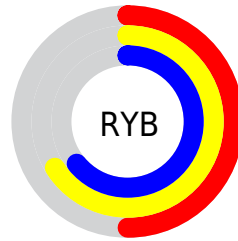
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (66%)

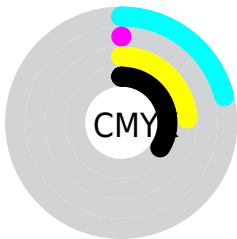
Blue (50%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (64%)

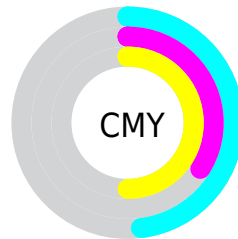


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 168, 127 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, 168, 127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 133, 168, 127

255, 255, 255

■ 187, 223, 180

■ 215, 252, 207

■ 243, 255, 236

■ 133, 168, 127

■ 107, 141, 102

■ 83, 116, 78

■ 59, 91, 55

■ 36, 67, 33

■ 13, 45, 11

■ 0, 26, 0


■ 0, 0, 0


■ 133, 168, 127


■ 119, 168, 110


■ 133, 168, 127

■ 147, 168, 144


 104, 168, 93


 162, 168, 161


 90, 168, 77

 176, 168, 177

 76, 168, 60


 190, 168, 194

 61, 168, 43


 205, 168, 211


 47, 168, 26

 219, 168, 228

 33, 168, 9

 233, 168, 245

 25, 168, 0

 248, 168, 255

 255, 168, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 162, 114



133, 168, 127



106, 171, 149

Triad

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



133, 168, 127



116, 164, 205



207, 142, 144

Complementary

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



133, 168, 127



162, 127, 168

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.



200, 142, 168



133, 168, 127



150, 156, 203

Square

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



133, 168, 127



90, 169, 194



181, 148, 190



200, 147, 124

Rectangle

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



133, 168, 127



92, 172, 165



181, 148, 190



206, 141, 152

Sweetspot

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



133, 168, 127



206, 219, 204



168, 162, 127



102, 110, 101



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



133, 168, 127



165, 219, 156



127, 168, 141



77, 84, 76



22, 148, 0



3, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



162, 127, 168



210, 156, 219



168, 127, 154



83, 76, 84



126, 0, 148



17, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 168, 127 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, 168, 127 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

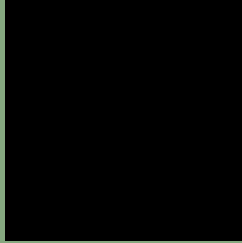
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 127 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 168, 127.

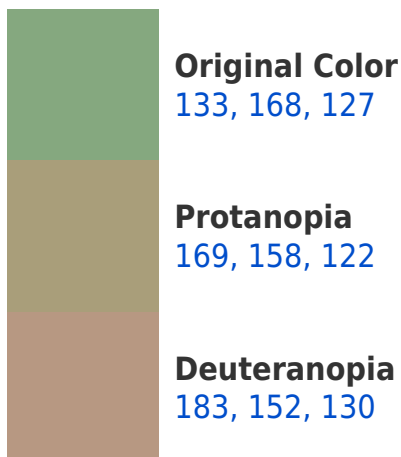


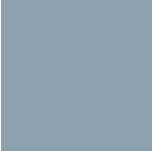
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 168, 127.

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

141, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 168, 127

Protanomaly
156, 162, 124

Deuteranomaly
165, 158, 129

Tritanomaly
138, 164, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 168, 127

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
146, 158, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 168, 127 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, 168, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 168, 127)  
}
```

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, 168, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 168, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 168, 127 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, 168, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 168, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 168, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 168, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 168, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 168,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 168, 127 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 168, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
168, 127) }
```

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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