

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 173, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 173, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 173, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex | 85ADB0 |
| RGB | 133, 173, 176 |
| RGB Percent | 52%, 68%, 69% |
| CMY | 0.4784, 0.3216, 0.3098 |
| CMYK | 0.24, 0.02, 0.00, 0.31 |
| HSL | 184°, 21%, 61% |
| HSV | 184°, 24%, 69% |
| XYZ | 32.4529, 38.0083, 46.7002 |
| YIQ | 161.3820, -24.8030, -7.5470 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

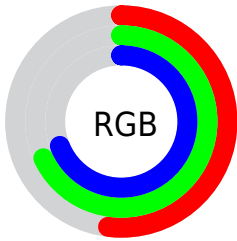
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| RYB | 133, 154, 176 |
| Decimal | 8760752 |
| CIELab | 68.03, -12.72, -5.95 |
| CIELCh | 68, 14.041, 205.094 |
| Yxy | 38.0083, 0.2770, 0.3244 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4286950832 (0xFF85ADB0) |
| YUV | 161.3820, 7.2067, -24.8910 |
| Hunter-Lab | 61.6509, -13.9269, -1.7562 |

Details

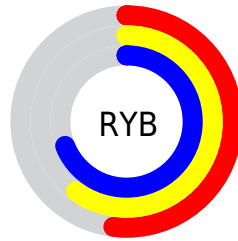
The RGB color **133, 173, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **176, 136, 133**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 228, 232**, and **82, 121, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 172, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 174, 176**.

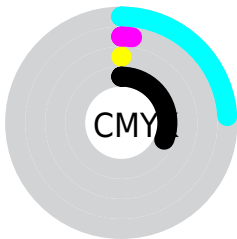
Distribution



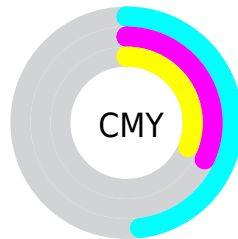
- Red (52%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 173, 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, 173, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 173, 176


255, 255, 255


 187, 228, 232

 215, 255, 255

 244, 255, 255

 133, 173, 176

 107, 146, 149

 82, 121, 124

 57, 96, 99

 33, 72, 75

 7, 49, 52

 0, 29, 31


 0, 0, 6


 0, 0, 0


 133, 173, 176


 133, 173, 176


 115, 172, 176


 151, 174, 176

 98, 171, 176


 168, 175, 176


 80, 169, 176


 186, 177, 176

 63, 168, 176


 203, 178, 176

 45, 167, 176

 221, 179, 176

 27, 166, 176

 239, 180, 176

 10, 164, 176

 255, 182, 176

 0, 164, 176

 255, 183, 176

 255, 184, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 173, 163



133, 173, 176



137, 171, 186

Triad

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



133, 173, 176



180, 159, 180



178, 164, 141

Complementary

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



133, 173, 176



176, 136, 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.



188, 160, 145



133, 173, 176



190, 157, 168

Square

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



133, 173, 176



166, 163, 189



193, 158, 156



164, 168, 143

Rectangle

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



133, 173, 176



145, 169, 190



193, 158, 156



182, 163, 142

Sweetspot

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



133, 173, 176



213, 228, 230



133, 176, 136



106, 114, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



133, 173, 176



163, 225, 230



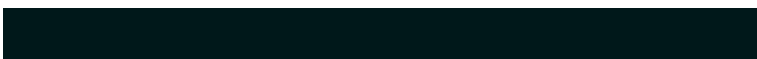
133, 152, 176



80, 89, 89



0, 142, 153



0, 24, 26

Inverse Universe

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



176, 133, 173



230, 163, 225



176, 157, 133



89, 80, 89



153, 0, 142



26, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 173, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

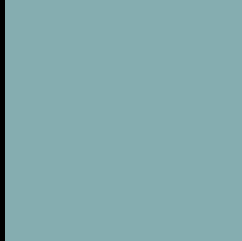
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 173, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

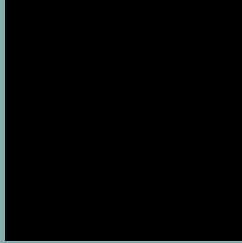
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 173, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 173, 176.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 173, 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, 173, 176

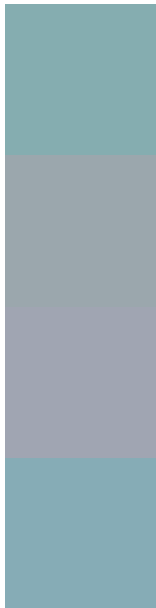
Protanopia
167, 164, 171

Deuteranopia
175, 161, 179



Tritanopia
135, 172, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 173, 176

Protanomaly

155, 167, 173

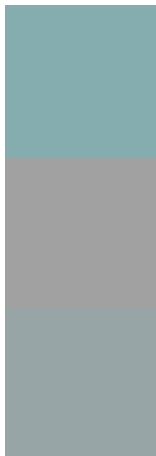
Deuteranomaly

160, 165, 178

Tritanomaly

134, 172, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 173, 176

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

151, 165, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 173, 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, 173, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 173, 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, 173, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 173, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 173, 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, 173, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 173, 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, 173, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 173, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 173, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 173,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 173, 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, 173, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
173, 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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