

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 178, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 178, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 178, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85B289
RGB	133, 178, 137
RGB Percent	52%, 70%, 54%
CMY	0.4784, 0.3020, 0.4627
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.23, 0.30
HSL	125°, 23%, 61%
HSV	125°, 25%, 70%
XYZ	30.1086, 38.6335, 29.5370
YIQ	159.8710, -13.6590, -22.2910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

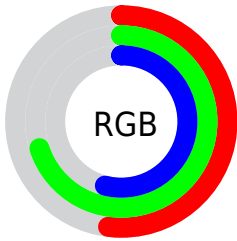
Format	Color
RYB	133, 174, 178
Decimal	8761993
CIELab	68.48, -23.32, 16.19
CIELCh	68, 28.389, 145.217
Yxy	38.6335, 0.3064, 0.3931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286952073 (0xFF85B289)
YUV	159.8710, -11.2754, -23.5659
Hunter-Lab	62.1558, -22.3064, 15.3339

Details

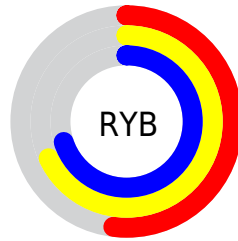
The RGB color **133, 178, 137** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **178, 133, 174**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 234, 190**, and **82, 125, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 178, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 178, 153**.

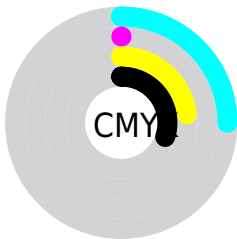
Distribution



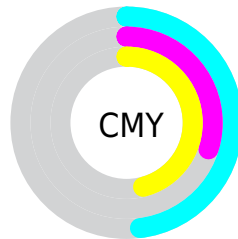
- Red (52%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 178, 137 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, 178, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 133, 178, 137


255, 255, 255


 187, 234, 190


 215, 255, 218

 244, 255, 247

 133, 178, 137

 107, 151, 112

 82, 125, 87

 58, 100, 63

 34, 76, 41

 9, 53, 20


 0, 32, 0


 0, 0, 0

 133, 178, 137


 115, 178, 121

 133, 178, 137


 151, 178, 153

 97, 178, 105

 169, 178, 169

 80, 178, 88

 186, 178, 186


 62, 178, 72


 204, 178, 202

 44, 178, 56


 222, 178, 218

 26, 178, 40

 240, 178, 234

 8, 178, 23

 255, 178, 251

 0, 178, 16

 255, 178, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 172, 120



133, 178, 137



105, 181, 162

Triad

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



133, 178, 137



128, 171, 218



218, 149, 146

Complementary

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



133, 178, 137



178, 133, 174

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.



214, 148, 172



133, 178, 137



165, 162, 213

Square

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



133, 178, 137



96, 177, 208



196, 153, 197



209, 155, 126

Rectangle

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



133, 178, 137



91, 181, 180



196, 153, 197



219, 148, 155

Sweetspot

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



133, 178, 137



213, 232, 215



174, 178, 133



106, 117, 107



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



133, 178, 137



162, 232, 169



133, 178, 159



80, 89, 81



0, 153, 14



0, 26, 2

Inverse Universe

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



178, 133, 174



232, 162, 226



178, 133, 152



89, 80, 88



153, 0, 139



26, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 178, 137 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, 178, 137 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, 178, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 178, 137.

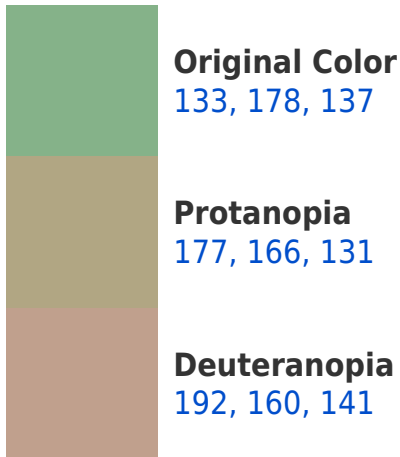


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 178, 137.

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

142, 172, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 178, 137

Protanomaly
161, 170, 133

Deuteranomaly
171, 167, 140

Tritanomaly
139, 174, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 178, 137

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
150, 167, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 178, 137 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, 178, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 178, 137)  
}
```

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, 178, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 178, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 178, 137 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, 178, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 178, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 178, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 178, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 178, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 178,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 178, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 178, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
178, 137) }
```

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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