

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 182, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 182, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 182, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85B6A7
RGB	133, 182, 167
RGB Percent	52%, 71%, 65%
CMY	0.4784, 0.2863, 0.3451
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.08, 0.29
HSL	162°, 25%, 62%
HSV	162°, 27%, 71%
XYZ	33.3759, 41.2325, 42.7588
YIQ	165.6390, -24.3890, -15.0530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

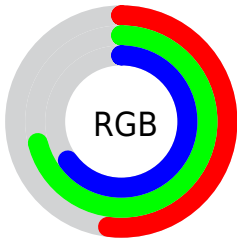
Format	Color
RYB	133, 162, 182
Decimal	8763047
CIELab	70.34, -19.40, 2.40
CIELCh	70, 19.546, 172.948
Yxy	41.2325, 0.2844, 0.3513
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286953127 (0xFF85B6A7)
YUV	165.6390, 0.6710, -28.6244
Hunter-Lab	64.2125, -19.5926, 5.4678

Details

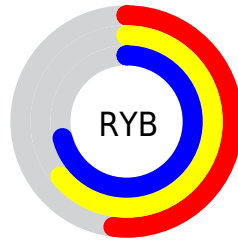
The RGB color **133, 182, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **182, 133, 148**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 238, 222**, and **82, 129, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 182, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 182, 173**.

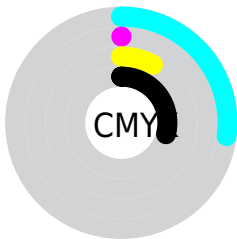
Distribution



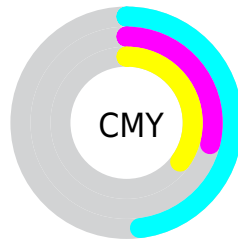
- Red (52%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 182, 167 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, 182, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 182, 167

255, 255, 255


 187, 238, 222


 215, 255, 251


 244, 255, 255

 133, 182, 167

 107, 155, 141

 82, 129, 115

 57, 104, 91

 33, 79, 67

 5, 56, 45

 0, 35, 24


 0, 2, 0


 0, 0, 0

 133, 182, 167


 133, 182, 167


 115, 182, 161


 151, 182, 173


 97, 182, 156


 169, 182, 178

 78, 182, 150


 188, 182, 184


 60, 182, 145

 206, 182, 189

 42, 182, 139

 224, 182, 195

 24, 182, 134

 242, 182, 200

 6, 182, 128

 255, 182, 206

 0, 182, 126

 255, 182, 212

 255, 182, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 180, 150



133, 182, 167



124, 182, 185

Triad

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



133, 182, 167



170, 169, 205



203, 164, 144

Complementary

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



133, 182, 167



182, 133, 148

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.



209, 160, 159



133, 182, 167



191, 163, 194

Square

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



133, 182, 167



146, 175, 207



205, 160, 177



190, 169, 137

Rectangle

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



133, 182, 167



125, 181, 196



205, 160, 177



206, 162, 149

Sweetspot

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



133, 182, 167



218, 237, 231



149, 182, 133



108, 120, 116



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



133, 182, 167



161, 237, 214



133, 173, 182



83, 92, 89



0, 156, 108



0, 28, 19

Inverse Universe

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



182, 133, 148



237, 161, 184



182, 142, 133



92, 83, 85



156, 0, 48



28, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 182, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

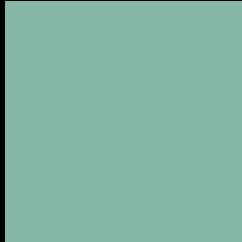
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 182, 167 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

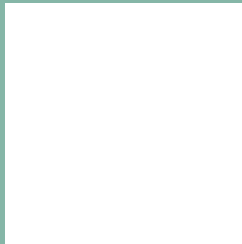
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 133, 182, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 182, 167.

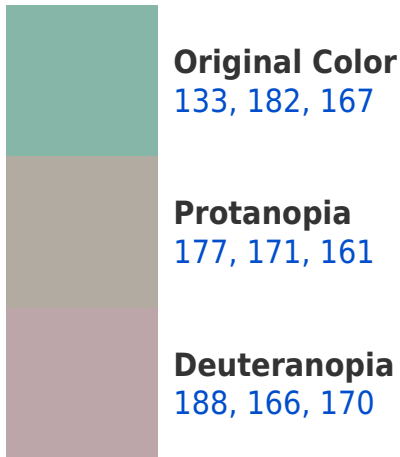


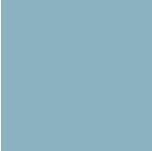
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 182, 167.

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
138, 178, 193

Trichromacy



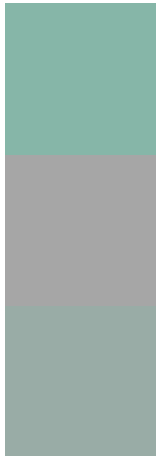
Original Color
133, 182, 167

Protanomaly
161, 175, 163

Deuteranomaly
168, 172, 169

Tritanomaly
136, 179, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 182, 167

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
154, 172, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 182, 167 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, 182, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 182, 167)  
}
```

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, 182, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 182, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 182, 167 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, 182, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 182, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 182, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 182, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 182, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 182,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 182, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 182, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
182, 167) }
```

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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