

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 182, 221)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 182, 221) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 182, 221)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85B6DD
RGB	133, 182, 221
RGB Percent	52%, 71%, 87%
CMY	0.4784, 0.2863, 0.1333
CMYK	0.40, 0.18, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	207°, 56%, 69%
HSV	207°, 40%, 87%
XYZ	39.4520, 43.6629, 74.7551
YIQ	171.7950, -41.7230, 1.7410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

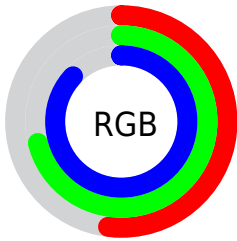
Format	Color
RYB	133, 164, 221
Decimal	8763101
CIELab	72.00, -6.35, -24.71
CIELCh	72, 25.511, 255.595
Yxy	43.6629, 0.2499, 0.2766
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286953181 (0xFF85B6DD)
YUV	171.7950, 24.2581, -34.0232
Hunter-Lab	66.0779, -9.0625, -20.8212

Details

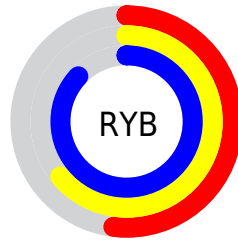
The RGB color **133, 182, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **221, 172, 133**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 238, 255**, and **79, 129, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 172, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 192, 221**.

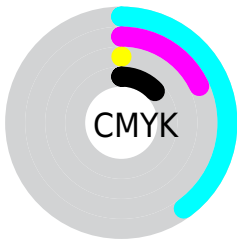
Distribution



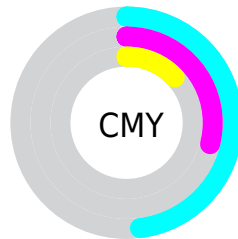
- Red (52%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 182, 221 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, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 133, 182, 221


255, 255, 255


 189, 238, 255


 218, 255, 255

 247, 255, 255

 133, 182, 221


 106, 155, 193

 79, 129, 166

 51, 104, 139

 17, 80, 114

 0, 57, 89

 0, 36, 66

 0, 15, 43

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

■ 133, 182, 221

■ 133, 182, 221

■ 111, 172, 221

■ 155, 192, 221

■ 89, 162, 221

■ 177, 202, 221

■ 67, 153, 221

■ 199, 211, 221

■ 45, 143, 221

■ 221, 221, 221

■ 22, 133, 221

■ 244, 231, 221

■ 0, 123, 221

■ 255, 241, 221

■ 0, 123, 221

■ 255, 251, 221

■ 255, 255, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 187, 209



133, 182, 221



165, 174, 221

Triad

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



133, 182, 221



224, 160, 165



155, 185, 143

Complementary

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



133, 182, 221



221, 172, 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.



181, 179, 131



133, 182, 221



219, 164, 144

Square

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



133, 182, 221



216, 161, 189



204, 171, 132



129, 189, 164

Rectangle

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



133, 182, 221



186, 169, 214



204, 171, 132



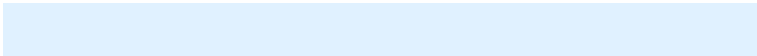
164, 183, 138

Sweetspot

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



133, 182, 221



224, 241, 255



133, 221, 171



110, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



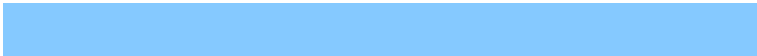
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 182, 221



133, 201, 255



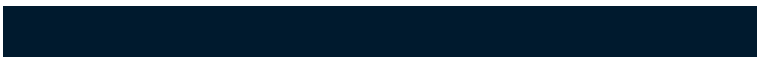
133, 139, 221



99, 105, 110



0, 97, 173



0, 26, 46

Inverse Universe

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



221, 133, 182



255, 133, 201



221, 215, 133



110, 99, 105



173, 0, 97



46, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 182, 221 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

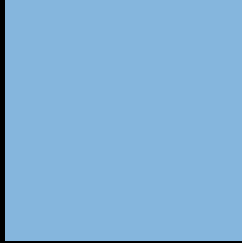
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 221 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, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 182, 221.

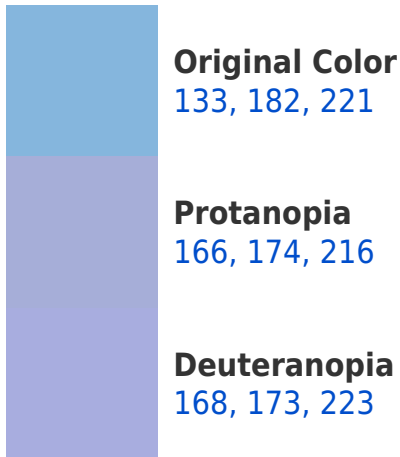


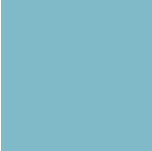
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 182, 221.

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](#).

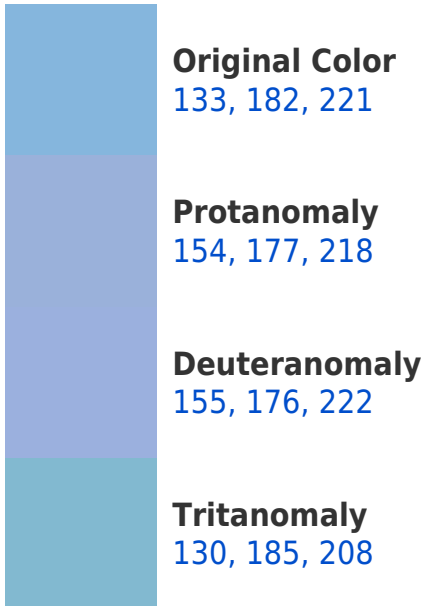
Dichromacy



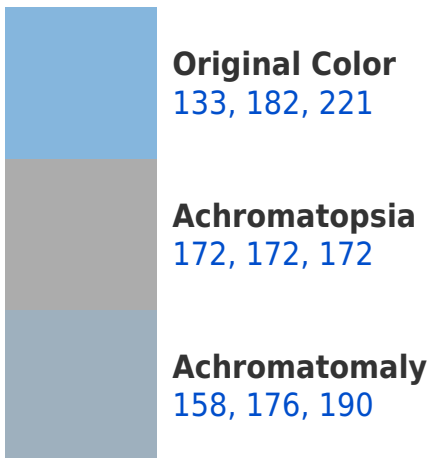


Tritanopia
128, 186, 200

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 182, 221 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, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 182, 221)  
}
```

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, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 182, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 182, 221 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, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 182, 221) }
```

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, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 182, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 182, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 182,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 182, 221 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, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
182, 221) }
```

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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