

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 183, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 183, 216) contains.

RGB(133, 183, 216)	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, 183, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85B7D8
RGB	133, 183, 216
RGB Percent	52%, 72%, 85%
CMY	0.4784, 0.2824, 0.1529
CMYK	0.38, 0.15, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	204°, 52%, 68%
HSV	204°, 38%, 85%
XYZ	39.0010, 43.8114, 71.3666
YIQ	171.8120, -40.3930, -0.3370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

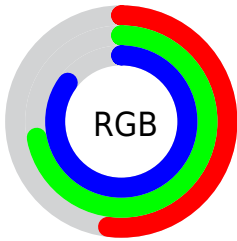
Format	Color
RYB	133, 164, 216
Decimal	8763352
CIELab	72.10, -8.20, -21.83
CIElCh	72, 23.320, 249.407
Yxy	43.8114, 0.2530, 0.2842
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286953432 (0xFF85B7D8)
YUV	171.8120, 21.7847, -34.0381
Hunter-Lab	66.1902, -10.6558, -17.5937

Details

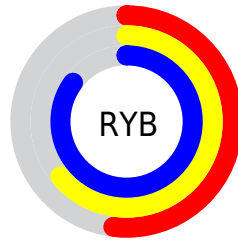
The RGB color **133, 183, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **216, 166, 133**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 239, 255**, and **79, 130, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 174, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 192, 216**.

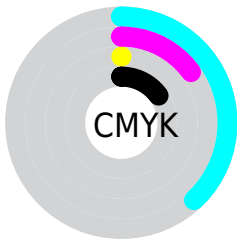
Distribution



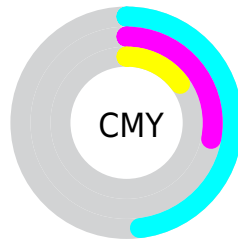
- Red (52%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 183, 216 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, 183, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 183, 216

255, 255, 255


 189, 239, 255


 217, 255, 255

 246, 255, 255

 133, 183, 216


 106, 156, 188

 79, 130, 161

 52, 105, 135

 20, 81, 109

 0, 58, 85

 0, 36, 62

 0, 16, 40

 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

■ 133, 183, 216

■ 133, 183, 216

■ 111, 174, 216

■ 155, 192, 216

■ 90, 166, 216

■ 176, 200, 216

■ 68, 157, 216

■ 198, 209, 216

■ 47, 149, 216

■ 219, 217, 216

■ 25, 140, 216

■ 241, 226, 216

■ 3, 131, 216

■ 255, 235, 216

■ 0, 130, 216

■ 255, 243, 216

■ 255, 252, 216

■ 255, 255, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 187, 203



133, 183, 216



160, 176, 218

Triad

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



133, 183, 216



220, 161, 171



162, 184, 143

Complementary

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



133, 183, 216



216, 166, 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.



186, 178, 135



133, 183, 216



218, 164, 151

Square

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



133, 183, 216



210, 163, 192



206, 170, 137



138, 188, 161

Rectangle

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



133, 183, 216



180, 171, 214



206, 170, 137



170, 182, 139

Sweetspot

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



133, 183, 216



224, 243, 255



133, 216, 165



110, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



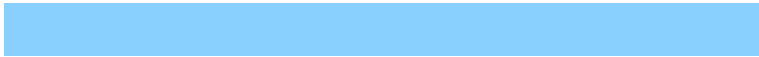
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 183, 216



138, 208, 255



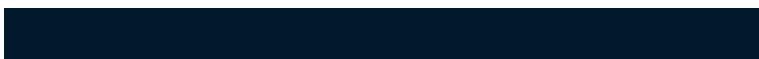
133, 143, 216



96, 103, 107



0, 103, 171



0, 26, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 133, 183



255, 138, 208



216, 206, 133



107, 96, 103



171, 0, 103



43, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 183, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

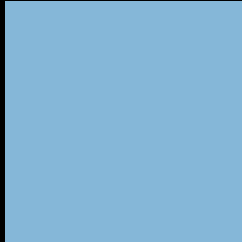
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 183, 216 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, 183, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 183, 216.

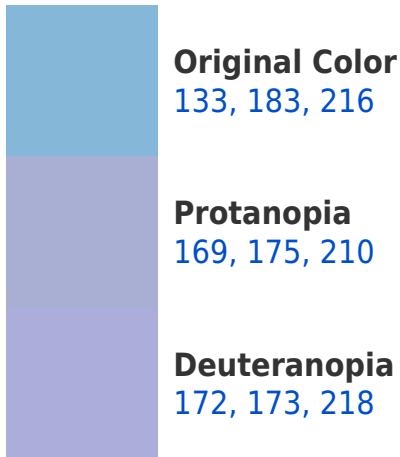


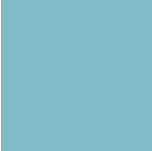
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 183, 216.

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](#).

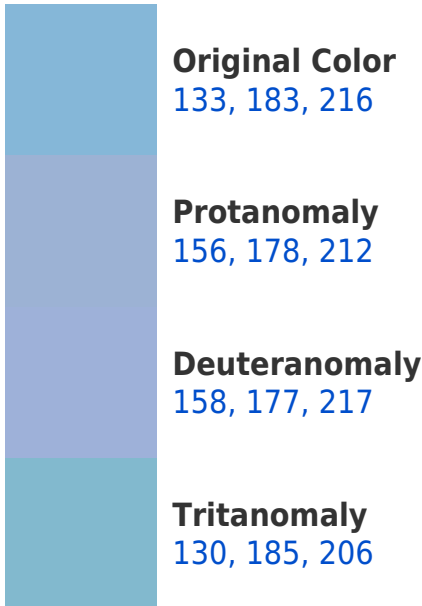
Dichromacy



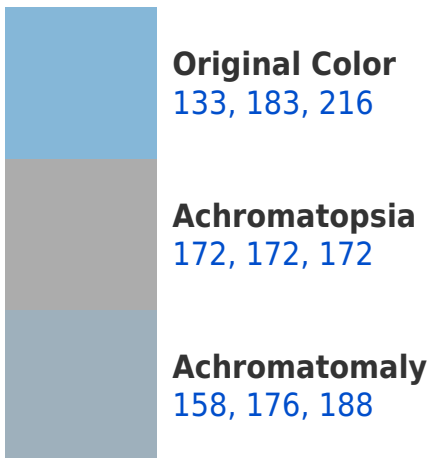


Tritanopia
129, 186, 201

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 183, 216 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, 183, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 183, 216)  
}
```

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, 183, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 183, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 183, 216 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

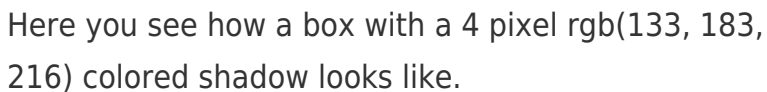
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(133, 183, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 183, 216) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 183, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 183, 216); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 183, 216); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 183, 216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 183, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 183, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
183, 216) }
```

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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