

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 185, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 185, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 185, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85B98E
RGB	133, 185, 142
RGB Percent	52%, 73%, 56%
CMY	0.4784, 0.2745, 0.4431
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.23, 0.27
HSL	130°, 27%, 62%
HSV	130°, 28%, 73%
XYZ	31.9043, 41.6375, 31.9465
YIQ	164.5500, -17.1890, -24.3970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

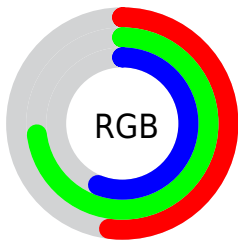
Format	Color
RYB	133, 177, 185
Decimal	8763790
CIELab	70.62, -25.87, 16.45
CIELCh	71, 30.660, 147.558
Yxy	41.6375, 0.3024, 0.3947
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286953870 (0xFF85B98E)
YUV	164.5500, -11.1171, -27.6693
Hunter-Lab	64.5271, -24.6662, 15.8153

Details

The RGB color **133, 185, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **185, 133, 176**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 241, 196**, and **82, 132, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 185, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 185, 157**.

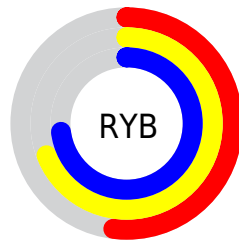
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (73%)

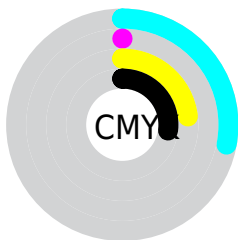
Blue (56%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (73%)

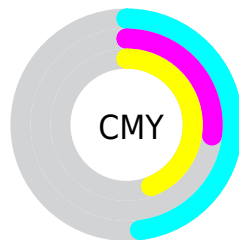


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 185, 142 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, 185, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 185, 142


255, 255, 255


 187, 241, 196

 215, 255, 224

 244, 255, 252

 133, 185, 142

 107, 158, 116

 82, 132, 92

 57, 106, 68

 32, 82, 45

 4, 58, 24

 0, 36, 0

 0, 4, 0


 0, 0, 0


 133, 185, 142


 133, 185, 142

 115, 185, 127

 152, 185, 157

 96, 185, 111


 170, 185, 173


 78, 185, 96

 189, 185, 188

 59, 185, 81


 207, 185, 203

 41, 185, 66


 226, 185, 218

 22, 185, 50

 244, 185, 234

 4, 185, 35

 255, 185, 249

 0, 185, 32

 255, 185, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 179, 123



133, 185, 142



102, 188, 169

Triad

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



133, 185, 142



133, 176, 228



228, 154, 148

Complementary

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



133, 185, 142



185, 133, 176

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.



225, 152, 176



133, 185, 142



174, 166, 222

Square

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



133, 185, 142



95, 184, 219



206, 157, 203



217, 161, 127

Rectangle

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



133, 185, 142



86, 188, 189



206, 157, 203



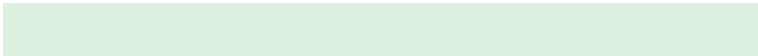
229, 152, 157

Sweetspot

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



133, 185, 142



221, 240, 224



176, 185, 133



108, 120, 110



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



133, 185, 142



158, 240, 172



133, 185, 168



83, 92, 84



0, 156, 27



0, 28, 5

Inverse Universe

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



185, 133, 176



240, 158, 226



185, 133, 150



92, 83, 90



156, 0, 129



28, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 185, 142 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, 185, 142 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, 185, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 185, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 185, 142.

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, 185, 142

Protanopia
183, 172, 136

Deuteranopia
198, 166, 146



Tritanopia

142, 178, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 185, 142

Protanomaly
165, 177, 138

Deuteranomaly
174, 173, 145

Tritanomaly
139, 181, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 185, 142

Achromatopsia
165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly
153, 172, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 185, 142 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, 185, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 185, 142)  
}
```

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, 185, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 185, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 185, 142 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, 185, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 185, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 185, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 185, 142); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 185, 142); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 185, 142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 185, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 185, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
185, 142) }
```

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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