

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 191, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 191, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 191, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85BF8E
RGB	133, 191, 142
RGB Percent	52%, 75%, 56%
CMY	0.4784, 0.2510, 0.4431
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.26, 0.25
HSL	129°, 31%, 64%
HSV	129°, 30%, 75%
XYZ	33.1862, 44.2011, 32.3738
YIQ	168.0720, -18.8390, -27.5350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

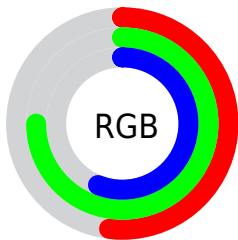
Format	Color
RYB	133, 183, 191
Decimal	8765326
CIELab	72.36, -28.79, 18.86
CIElCh	72, 34.421, 146.771
Yxy	44.2011, 0.3023, 0.4027
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286955406 (0xFF85BF8E)
YUV	168.0720, -12.8535, -30.7581
Hunter-Lab	66.4839, -27.2468, 17.6680

Details

The RGB color **133, 191, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **191, 133, 182**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 248, 196**, and **81, 137, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114, 191, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 191, 158**.

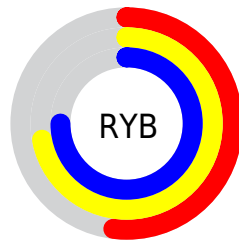
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (75%)

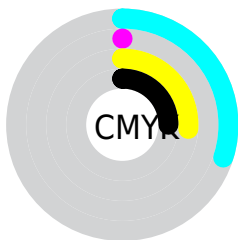
Blue (56%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (75%)

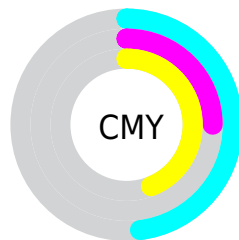


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 191, 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, 191, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 191, 142


255, 255, 255


 187, 248, 196


 216, 255, 224

 245, 255, 253

 133, 191, 142

 107, 164, 116

 81, 137, 91

 56, 112, 68

 30, 87, 45

 0, 63, 24


 0, 41, 0

 0, 15, 0


 0, 0, 0


 133, 191, 142


 133, 191, 142


 114, 191, 126

 152, 191, 158

 95, 191, 110


 171, 191, 174

 76, 191, 94

 190, 191, 190

 57, 191, 77


 209, 191, 207

 38, 191, 61

 229, 191, 223

 18, 191, 45

 248, 191, 239

 0, 191, 30

 255, 191, 255

 255, 191, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 184, 120



133, 191, 142



95, 194, 173

Triad

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



133, 191, 142



129, 182, 240



239, 155, 151

Complementary

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



133, 191, 142



191, 133, 182

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.



236, 154, 182



133, 191, 142



177, 171, 234

Square

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



133, 191, 142



83, 190, 229



214, 160, 212



227, 164, 126

Rectangle

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



133, 191, 142



74, 195, 194



214, 160, 212



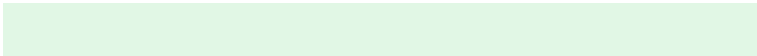
240, 154, 161

Sweetspot

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



133, 191, 142



225, 247, 229



182, 191, 133



111, 125, 113



252, 252, 252



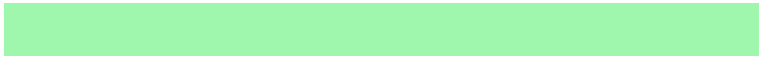
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



133, 191, 142



158, 247, 172



133, 191, 171



85, 94, 86



0, 158, 25



0, 31, 5

Inverse Universe

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



191, 133, 182



247, 158, 234



191, 133, 153



94, 85, 93



158, 0, 134



31, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 191, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

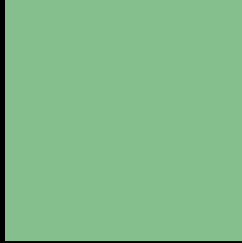
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 191, 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, 191, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 191, 142.

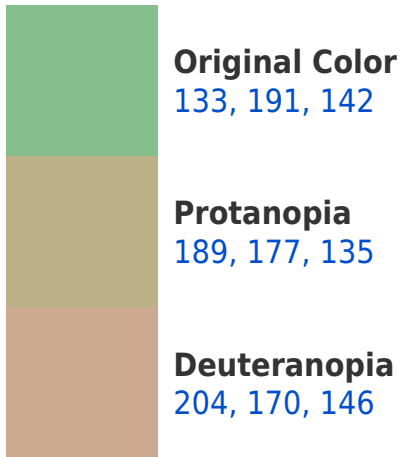


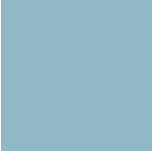
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 191, 142.

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





Tritanopia

144, 184, 198

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 191, 142

Protanomaly
169, 182, 138

Deuteranomaly
178, 178, 145

Tritanomaly
140, 187, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 191, 142

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
155, 176, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 191, 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, 191, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 191, 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, 191, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 191, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 191, 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, 191, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 191, 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, 191, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 191, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 191, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 191,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 191, 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, 191, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
191, 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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