

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 193, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 193, 184) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 193, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85C1B8
RGB	133, 193, 184
RGB Percent	52%, 76%, 72%
CMY	0.4784, 0.2431, 0.2784
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.05, 0.24
HSL	171°, 33%, 64%
HSV	171°, 31%, 76%
XYZ	37.3946, 46.5872, 52.3687
YIQ	174.0340, -32.8710, -15.5190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

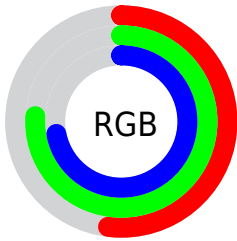
Format	Color
RYB	133, 165, 193
Decimal	8765880
CIELab	73.92, -21.23, -1.66
CIElCh	74, 21.296, 184.461
Yxy	46.5872, 0.2743, 0.3417
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286955960 (0xFF85C1B8)
YUV	174.0340, 4.9132, -35.9868
Hunter-Lab	68.2548, -21.6516, 2.2879

Details

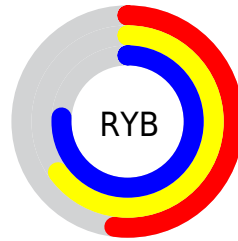
The RGB color **133, 193, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **193, 133, 142**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 250, 240**, and **81, 139, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114, 193, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 193, 187**.

Distribution



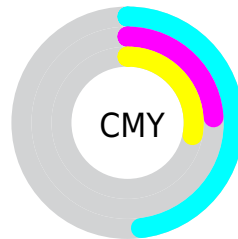
- Red (52%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 193, 184 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, 193, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 193, 184


255, 255, 255


 188, 250, 240


 216, 255, 255

 245, 255, 255

 133, 193, 184

 107, 166, 157

 81, 139, 131

 55, 114, 106

 28, 89, 82

 0, 65, 59

 0, 43, 37

 0, 23, 16

 0, 0, 0

 133, 193, 184

 133, 193, 184

■ 114, 193, 181

■ 152, 193, 187

■ 94, 193, 178

■ 172, 193, 190

■ 75, 193, 175

■ 191, 193, 193

■ 56, 193, 172

■ 210, 193, 196

■ 37, 193, 170

■ 230, 193, 198

■ 17, 193, 167

■ 249, 193, 201

■ 0, 193, 164

■ 255, 193, 204

■ 255, 193, 207

■ 255, 193, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 191, 164



133, 193, 184



128, 192, 203

Triad

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



133, 193, 184



189, 176, 214



211, 175, 147

Complementary

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



133, 193, 184



193, 133, 142

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.



221, 170, 160



133, 193, 184



210, 170, 199

Square

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



133, 193, 184



163, 182, 220



221, 168, 179



194, 181, 143

Rectangle

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



133, 193, 184



134, 190, 213



221, 168, 179



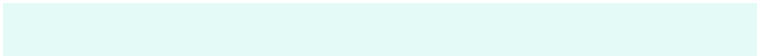
216, 173, 151

Sweetspot

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



133, 193, 184



227, 250, 247



142, 193, 133



111, 125, 123



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



133, 193, 184



157, 250, 236



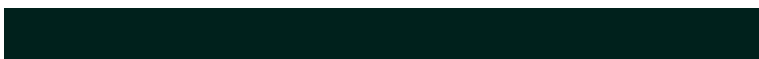
133, 172, 193



87, 97, 95



0, 161, 137



0, 33, 28

Inverse Universe

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



193, 133, 142



250, 157, 171



193, 154, 133



97, 87, 89



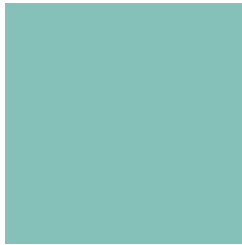
161, 0, 24



33, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 193, 184 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, 193, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

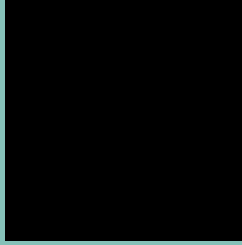
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

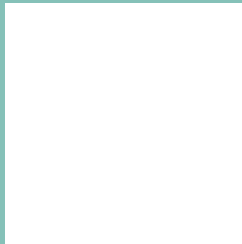
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 133, 193, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 193, 184.



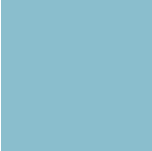
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 193, 184.

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](#).

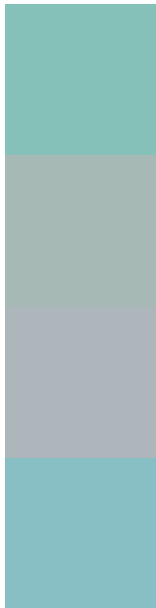
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
138, 190, 205

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 193, 184

Protanomaly
166, 185, 180

Deuteranomaly
172, 182, 187

Tritanomaly
136, 191, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 193, 184

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
159, 181, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 193, 184 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, 193, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 193, 184)  
}
```

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, 193, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 193, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 193, 184 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, 193, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 193, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 193, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 193, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 193, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 193,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 193, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 193, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
193, 184) }
```

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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