

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 199, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 199, 120) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 199, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85C778
RGB	133, 199, 120
RGB Percent	52%, 78%, 47%
CMY	0.4784, 0.2196, 0.5294
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.40, 0.22
HSL	110°, 41%, 63%
HSV	110°, 40%, 78%
XYZ	33.4865, 47.1895, 25.1129
YIQ	170.2600, -13.9770, -38.5610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

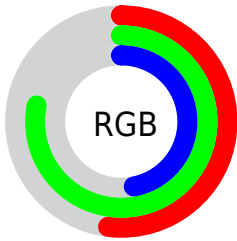
Format	Color
RYB	120, 199, 186
Decimal	8767352
CIELab	74.31, -36.13, 33.06
CIELCh	74, 48.971, 137.544
Yxy	47.1895, 0.3165, 0.4461
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286957432 (0xFF85C778)
YUV	170.2600, -24.7782, -32.6770
Hunter-Lab	68.6946, -33.2024, 26.4114

Details

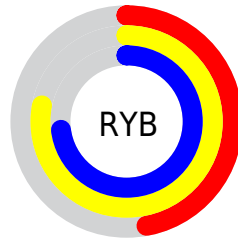
The RGB color **133, 199, 120** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **186, 120, 199**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 255, 173**, and **80, 145, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 199, 100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 199, 140**.

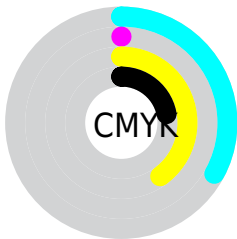
Distribution



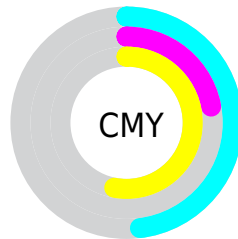
- Red (52%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 199, 120 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, 199, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 199, 120

255, 255, 255


 188, 255, 173


 217, 255, 201

 246, 255, 229

 133, 199, 120

 106, 171, 95

 80, 145, 70

 53, 119, 46

 25, 93, 22

 0, 69, 0

 0, 46, 0

 0, 24, 0


 0, 0, 0

 133, 199, 120

 133, 199, 120

 116, 199, 100

 150, 199, 140


 100, 199, 80


 166, 199, 160

 83, 199, 60


 183, 199, 180

 66, 199, 40


 200, 199, 200

 50, 199, 21

 216, 199, 220

 33, 199, 1

 233, 199, 239

 33, 199, 0

 249, 199, 255

 255, 199, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 188, 94



133, 199, 120



62, 205, 162

Triad

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



133, 199, 120



57, 193, 255



255, 147, 158

Complementary

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



133, 199, 120



186, 120, 199

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.



255, 148, 203



133, 199, 120



157, 178, 255

Square

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



133, 199, 120



0, 202, 248



220, 161, 244



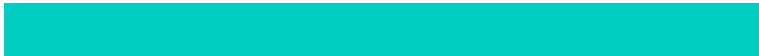
255, 158, 118

Rectangle

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



133, 199, 120



0, 206, 193



220, 161, 244



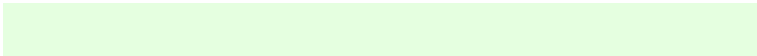
255, 146, 173

Sweetspot

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



133, 199, 120



229, 255, 224



199, 186, 120



113, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 199, 120



153, 255, 133



120, 199, 146



91, 99, 90



27, 163, 0



6, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



186, 120, 199



235, 133, 255



199, 120, 173



98, 90, 99



136, 0, 163



30, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 199, 120 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, 199, 120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

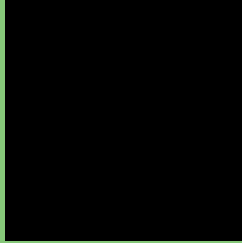
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 199, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 199, 120.

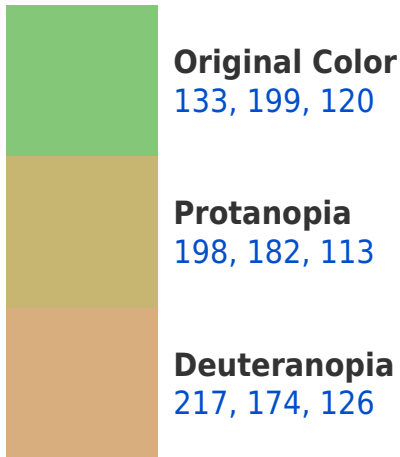


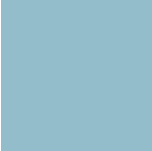
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 199, 120.

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
148, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 199, 120



Protanomaly

174, 188, 116



Deuteranomaly

186, 183, 124



Tritanomaly

143, 193, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 199, 120



Achromatopsia

170, 170, 170



Achromatomaly

157, 181, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 199, 120 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, 199, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 199, 120)  
}
```

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, 199, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 199, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 199, 120 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, 199, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 199, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 199, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 199, 120); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 199, 120); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 199, 120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 199, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 199, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
199, 120) }
```

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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