

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 200, 233)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 200, 233) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 200, 233)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85C8E9
RGB	133, 200, 233
RGB Percent	52%, 78%, 91%
CMY	0.4784, 0.2157, 0.0863
CMYK	0.43, 0.14, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	200°, 69%, 72%
HSV	200°, 43%, 91%
XYZ	45.0351, 52.1783, 84.7886
YIQ	183.7290, -50.5250, -3.9410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

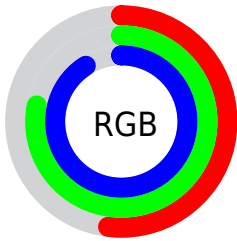
Format	Color
R _{YB}	133, 173, 233
Decimal	8767721
CIE _{Lab}	77.39, -12.73, -22.99
CIE _{LCh}	77, 26.280, 241.021
Yxy	52.1783, 0.2474, 0.2867
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286957801 (0xFF85C8E9)
YUV	183.7290, 24.2906, -44.4893
Hunter-Lab	72.2345, -15.1234, -19.0302

Details

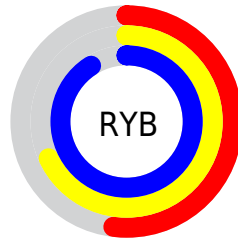
The RGB color **133, 200, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **233, 166, 133**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 255, 255**, and **77, 146, 177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 192, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 208, 233**.

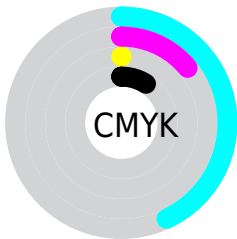
Distribution



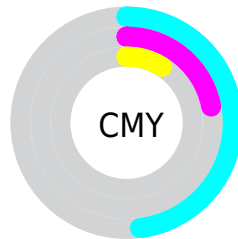
- Red (52%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 200, 233 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, 200, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 200, 233

255, 255, 255


 190, 255, 255


 219, 255, 255

 249, 255, 255

 133, 200, 233

 105, 173, 205

 77, 146, 177

 46, 120, 150

 0, 96, 125

 0, 72, 100

 0, 49, 75


 0, 29, 53

 0, 2, 31


 0, 0, 3

 133, 200, 233


 133, 200, 233

 110, 192, 233


 156, 208, 233

 86, 185, 233


 180, 215, 233

 63, 177, 233

 203, 223, 233

 40, 169, 233

 226, 231, 233

 16, 162, 233

 250, 238, 233

 0, 156, 233

 255, 246, 233

 255, 254, 233

 255, 255, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 204, 215



133, 200, 233



163, 193, 239

Triad

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



133, 200, 233



239, 174, 191



182, 197, 149

Complementary

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



133, 200, 233



233, 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.



208, 190, 143



133, 200, 233



240, 175, 167

Square

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



133, 200, 233



223, 177, 215



229, 182, 149



154, 203, 167

Rectangle

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



133, 200, 233



185, 187, 236



229, 182, 149



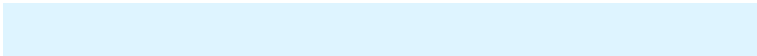
191, 195, 145

Sweetspot

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



133, 200, 233



222, 244, 255



133, 233, 165



107, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



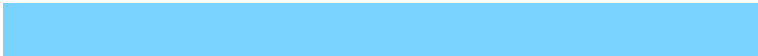
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 200, 233



122, 211, 255



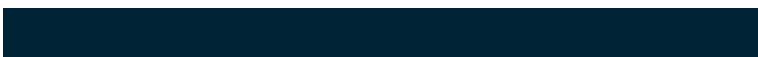
133, 151, 233



106, 113, 117



0, 121, 181



0, 36, 54

Inverse Universe

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



233, 133, 200



255, 122, 211



233, 215, 133



117, 106, 113



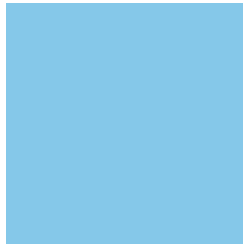
181, 0, 121



54, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 200, 233 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

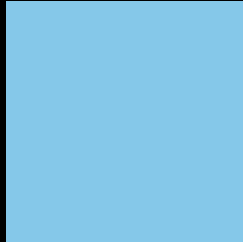
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 233 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, 200, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 200, 233.

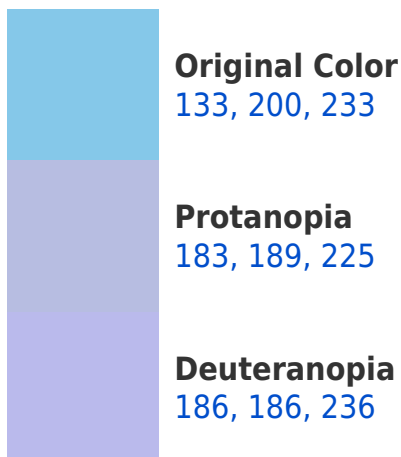


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 200, 233.

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, 202, 219

Trichromacy



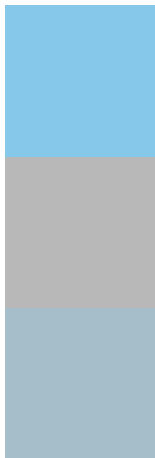
Original Color
133, 200, 233

Protanomaly
165, 193, 228

Deuteranomaly
167, 191, 235

Tritanomaly
130, 201, 224

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 200, 233

Achromatopsia
184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly
165, 190, 202

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 200, 233 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, 200, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 200, 233)  
}
```

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, 200, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 200, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 200, 233 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, 200, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 200, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(133, 200, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 200, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 200, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 200,  
233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 200, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 200, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
200, 233) }
```

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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