

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 202, 187)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 202, 187) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 202, 187)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85CABB
RGB	133, 202, 187
RGB Percent	52%, 79%, 73%
CMY	0.4784, 0.2078, 0.2667
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.07, 0.21
HSL	167°, 39%, 66%
HSV	167°, 34%, 79%
XYZ	39.7630, 50.8155, 54.7263
YIQ	179.6590, -36.3090, -19.2930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

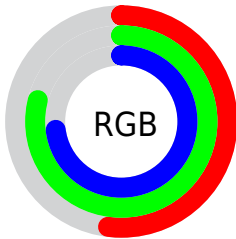
Format	Color
RYB	133, 172, 202
Decimal	8768187
CIELab	76.57, -25.04, 0.58
CIELCh	77, 25.050, 178.669
Yxy	50.8155, 0.2737, 0.3497
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286958267 (0xFF85CABB)
YUV	179.6590, 3.6191, -40.9199
Hunter-Lab	71.2850, -25.1807, 4.3818

Details

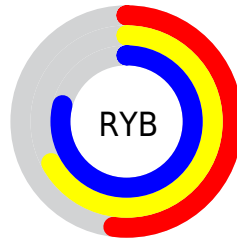
The RGB color **133, 202, 187** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **202, 133, 148**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 255, 243**, and **80, 148, 134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 202, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 202, 191**.

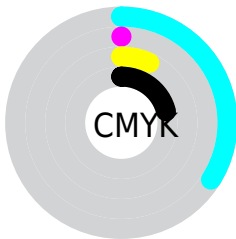
Distribution



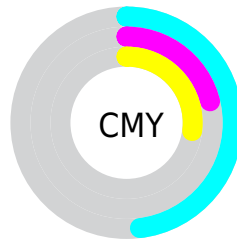
- Red (52%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 202, 187 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, 202, 187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 202, 187

255, 255, 255

 188, 255, 243


 217, 255, 255

 246, 255, 255

 133, 202, 187

 106, 174, 160

 80, 148, 134

 53, 122, 109

 24, 97, 84

 0, 72, 61

 0, 49, 40

 0, 30, 19

 0, 0, 0

 133, 202, 187

 133, 202, 187

■ 113, 202, 183

■ 153, 202, 191

■ 93, 202, 178

■ 173, 202, 196

■ 72, 202, 174

■ 194, 202, 200

■ 52, 202, 169

■ 214, 202, 205

■ 32, 202, 165

■ 234, 202, 209

■ 12, 202, 161

■ 254, 202, 213

■ 0, 202, 158

■ 255, 202, 218

■ 255, 202, 222

■ 255, 202, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 199, 164



133, 202, 187



123, 201, 210

Triad

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



133, 202, 187



191, 183, 229



226, 179, 150

Complementary

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



133, 202, 187



202, 133, 148

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, 174, 168



133, 202, 187



218, 176, 213

Square

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



133, 202, 187



160, 191, 235



233, 172, 191



207, 187, 143

Rectangle

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



133, 202, 187



127, 199, 223



233, 172, 191



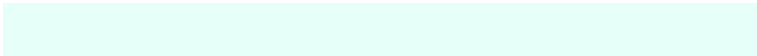
231, 177, 155

Sweetspot

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



133, 202, 187



230, 255, 249



149, 202, 133



112, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 202, 187



150, 255, 232



133, 184, 202



92, 102, 100



0, 166, 130



0, 38, 30

Inverse Universe

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



202, 133, 148



255, 150, 173



202, 151, 133



102, 92, 94



166, 0, 36



38, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 202, 187 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

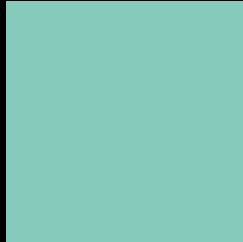
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 202, 187 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

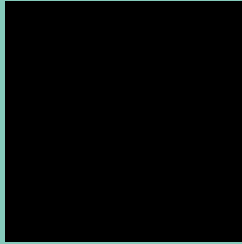
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 202, 187 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 202, 187.

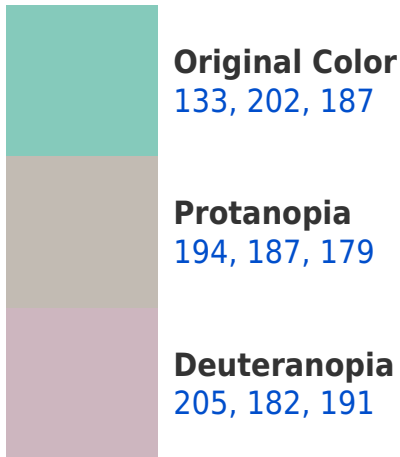


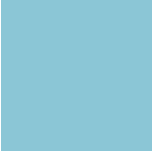
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 202, 187.

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
139, 198, 214

Trichromacy



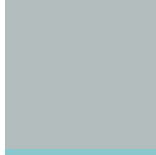
Original Color

133, 202, 187



Protanomaly

172, 192, 182



Deuteranomaly

179, 189, 190



Tritanomaly

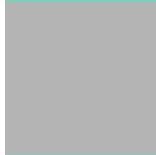
137, 199, 204

Monochromacy



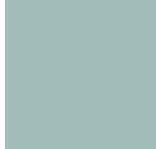
Original Color

133, 202, 187



Achromatopsia

180, 180, 180



Achromatomaly

163, 188, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 202, 187 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, 202, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 202, 187)  
}
```

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, 202, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 202, 187) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 202, 187 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, 202, 187) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 202, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(133, 202, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 202, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 202, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 202,  
187) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 202, 187 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 202, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
202, 187) }
```

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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