

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 203, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 203, 184) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 203, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85CBB8
RGB	133, 203, 184
RGB Percent	52%, 80%, 72%
CMY	0.4784, 0.2039, 0.2784
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.09, 0.20
HSL	164°, 40%, 66%
HSV	164°, 34%, 80%
XYZ	39.6805, 51.1591, 53.1307
YIQ	179.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

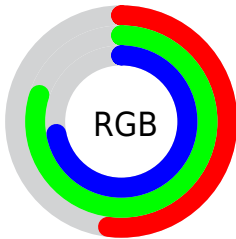
Format	Color
RYB	133, 173, 203
Decimal	8768440
CIELab	76.78, -26.20, 2.50
CIElCh	77, 26.318, 174.546
Yxy	51.1591, 0.2756, 0.3553
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286958520 (0xFF85CBB8)
YUV	179.9040, 2.0193, -41.1348
Hunter-Lab	71.5256, -26.1427, 6.0261

Details

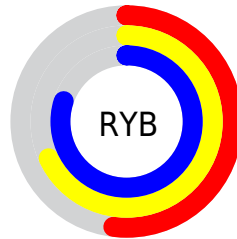
The RGB color **133, 203, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **203, 133, 152**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 255, 240**, and **80, 149, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 203, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 203, 190**.

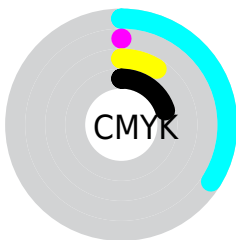
Distribution



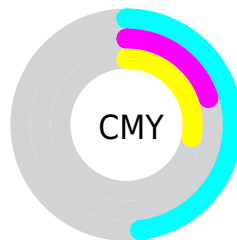
- Red (52%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 203, 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, 203, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 203, 184

255, 255, 255


 188, 255, 240


 217, 255, 255

 246, 255, 255

 133, 203, 184

 106, 175, 157

 80, 149, 131

 53, 123, 106

 24, 97, 82

 0, 73, 59

 0, 50, 37

 0, 31, 16

 0, 0, 0

 133, 203, 184

 133, 203, 184

 113, 203, 178

 153, 203, 190

 92, 203, 173

 174, 203, 195

 72, 203, 167

 194, 203, 201

 52, 203, 162

 214, 203, 206

 32, 203, 156

 235, 203, 212

 11, 203, 151

 255, 203, 217

 0, 203, 148

 255, 203, 223

 255, 203, 228

 255, 203, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 200, 161



133, 203, 184



119, 203, 209

Triad

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



133, 203, 184



188, 185, 234



231, 178, 151

Complementary

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



133, 203, 184



203, 133, 152

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.



239, 173, 170



133, 203, 184



217, 177, 218

Square

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



133, 203, 184



154, 193, 237



235, 172, 195



212, 186, 141

Rectangle

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



133, 203, 184



121, 201, 223



235, 172, 195



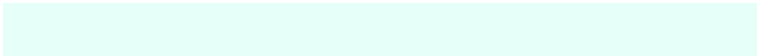
235, 176, 156

Sweetspot

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



133, 203, 184



230, 255, 248



153, 203, 133



112, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 203, 184



150, 255, 227



133, 188, 203



92, 102, 99



0, 166, 121



0, 38, 28

Inverse Universe

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



203, 133, 152



255, 150, 179



203, 148, 133



102, 92, 95



166, 0, 45



38, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 203, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

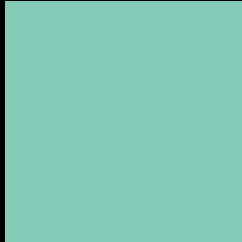
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 203, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

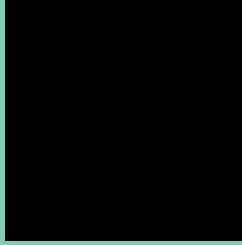
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

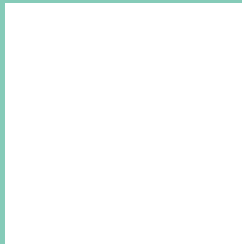
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 133, 203, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 203, 184.



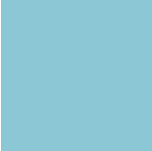
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 203, 184.

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](#).

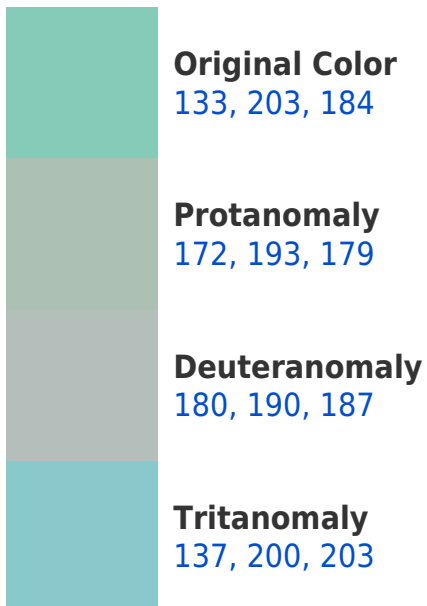
Dichromacy



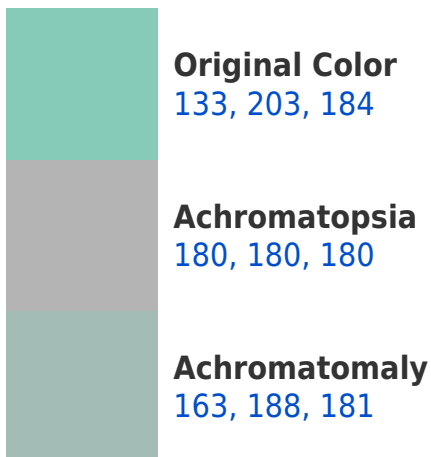


Tritanopia
140, 199, 214

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 203, 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, 203, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 203, 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, 203, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 203, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 203, 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, 203, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 203, 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, 203, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 203, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 203, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 203,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 203, 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, 203, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
203, 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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