

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 209, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 209, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 209, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85D1AC
RGB	133, 209, 172
RGB Percent	52%, 82%, 67%
CMY	0.4784, 0.1804, 0.3255
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.18, 0.18
HSL	151°, 45%, 67%
HSV	151°, 36%, 82%
XYZ	39.9197, 53.5660, 47.2650
YIQ	182.0580, -33.4190, -27.6190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

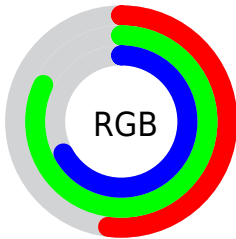
Format	Color
RYB	133, 183, 209
Decimal	8769964
CIELab	78.21, -31.63, 10.99
CIElCh	78, 33.482, 160.831
Yxy	53.5660, 0.2836, 0.3806
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286960044 (0xFF85D1AC)
YUV	182.0580, -4.9586, -43.0239
Hunter-Lab	73.1888, -30.7203, 12.9430

Details

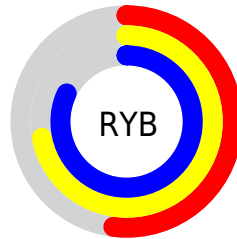
The RGB color **133, 209, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **209, 133, 170**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 255, 227**, and **79, 154, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 209, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 209, 182**.

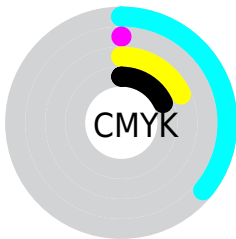
Distribution



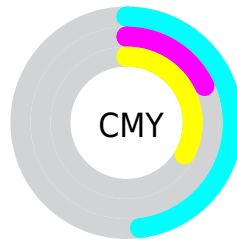
- Red (52%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 209, 172 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, 209, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 209, 172


255, 255, 255


 188, 255, 227


 217, 255, 255


 246, 255, 255

 133, 209, 172

 106, 181, 145

 79, 154, 120

 53, 128, 95

 22, 102, 71

 0, 78, 49

 0, 54, 28

 0, 34, 2

 0, 0, 0

 133, 209, 172

 133, 209, 172

 112, 209, 162

 154, 209, 182

 91, 209, 152

 175, 209, 192

 70, 209, 141

 196, 209, 203

 49, 209, 131

 217, 209, 213

 28, 209, 121

 238, 209, 223

 8, 209, 111

 255, 209, 233

 0, 209, 107

 255, 209, 243

 255, 209, 253

 255, 209, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 204, 146



133, 209, 172



101, 211, 204

Triad

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



133, 209, 172



169, 193, 254



251, 175, 154

Complementary

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



133, 209, 172



209, 133, 170

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, 170, 183



133, 209, 172



212, 181, 241

Square

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



133, 209, 172



124, 202, 251



242, 173, 215



233, 185, 135

Rectangle

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



133, 209, 172



92, 210, 224



242, 173, 215



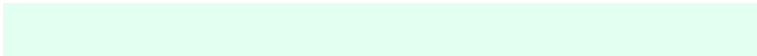
254, 173, 163

Sweetspot

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



133, 209, 172



227, 255, 241



171, 209, 133



111, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 209, 172



143, 255, 200



133, 209, 209



94, 105, 99



0, 168, 86



0, 41, 21

Inverse Universe

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



209, 133, 170



255, 143, 197



209, 133, 133



105, 94, 99



168, 0, 82



41, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 209, 172 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, 209, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

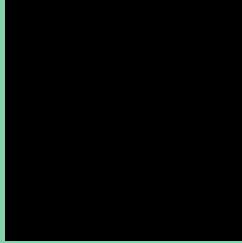
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

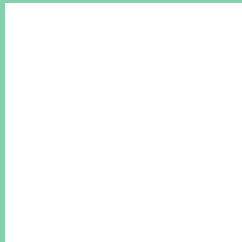
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 133, 209, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 209, 172.

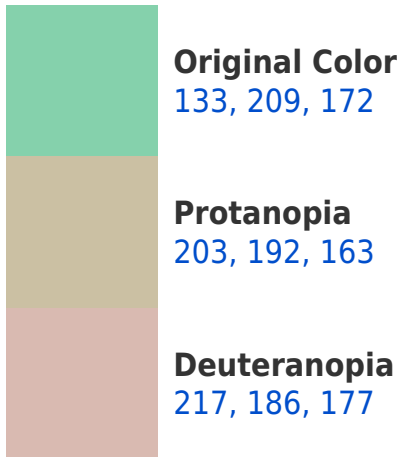


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 209, 172.

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
143, 203, 219

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 209, 172



Protanomaly

178, 198, 166



Deuteranomaly

186, 194, 175



Tritanomaly

139, 205, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 209, 172



Achromatopsia

182, 182, 182



Achromatomaly

164, 192, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 209, 172 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, 209, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 209, 172)  
}
```

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, 209, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 209, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 209, 172 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, 209, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 209, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 209, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 209, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 209, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 209,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 209, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 209, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
209, 172) }
```

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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