

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 214, 191)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 214, 191) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 214, 191)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85D6BF
RGB	133, 214, 191
RGB Percent	52%, 84%, 75%
CMY	0.4784, 0.1608, 0.2510
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.11, 0.16
HSL	163°, 50%, 68%
HSV	163°, 38%, 84%
XYZ	43.1234, 56.8413, 57.9888
YIQ	187.1590, -40.8930, -24.3250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

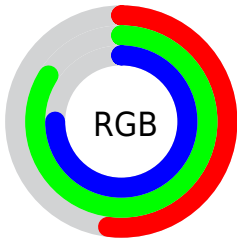
Format	Color
RYB	133, 180, 214
Decimal	8771263
CIELab	80.09, -29.98, 3.56
CIELCh	80, 30.189, 173.233
Yxy	56.8413, 0.2730, 0.3599
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286961343 (0xFF85D6BF)
YUV	187.1590, 1.8936, -47.4974
Hunter-Lab	75.3931, -29.8395, 7.1721

Details

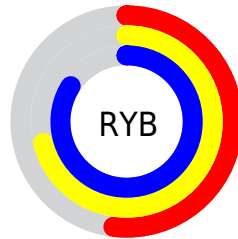
The RGB color **133, 214, 191** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **214, 133, 156**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 255, 247**, and **78, 159, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 214, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 214, 197**.

Distribution



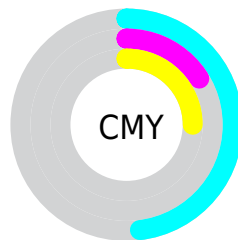
- Red (52%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 214, 191 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, 214, 191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 133, 214, 191

 133, 214, 191


255, 255, 255

 106, 186, 164


 189, 255, 247


 78, 159, 138

 218, 255, 255

 50, 132, 112

 247, 255, 255

 17, 107, 88

 0, 82, 65

 0, 59, 43

 0, 37, 22

 0, 1, 0

 0, 0, 0

 133, 214, 191

 133, 214, 191

 112, 214, 185

 154, 214, 197

 90, 214, 179

 176, 214, 203

 69, 214, 173

 197, 214, 209

 47, 214, 167

 219, 214, 215

 26, 214, 161

 240, 214, 221

 5, 214, 155

 255, 214, 227

 0, 214, 153

 255, 214, 234

 255, 214, 240

 255, 214, 246

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 210, 164



133, 214, 191



114, 214, 220

Triad

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



133, 214, 191



194, 194, 250



246, 185, 155

Complementary

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



133, 214, 191



214, 133, 156

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, 179, 178



133, 214, 191



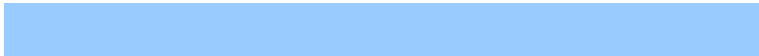
229, 184, 233

Square

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



133, 214, 191



154, 203, 254



250, 179, 206



225, 195, 143

Rectangle

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



133, 214, 191



116, 212, 236



250, 179, 206



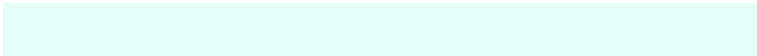
251, 183, 161

Sweetspot

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



133, 214, 191



227, 255, 247



157, 214, 133



111, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



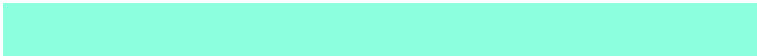
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 214, 191



140, 255, 222



133, 198, 214



96, 107, 104



0, 171, 122



0, 43, 31

Inverse Universe

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



214, 133, 156



255, 140, 173



214, 149, 133



107, 96, 99



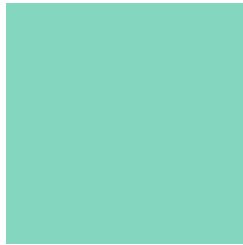
171, 0, 49



43, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 214, 191 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

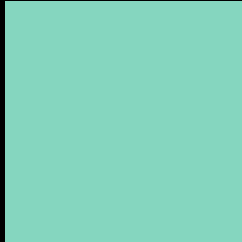
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 214, 191 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

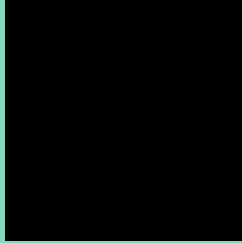
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

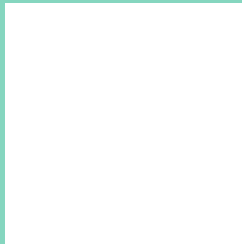
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 133, 214, 191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 214, 191.

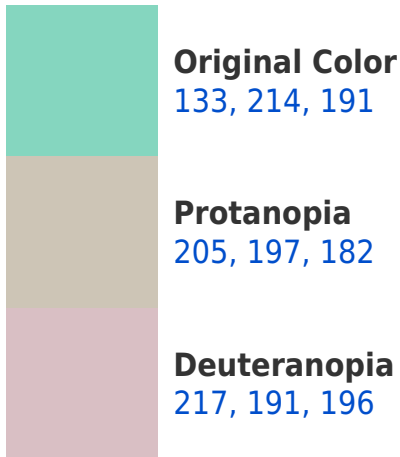


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 214, 191.

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
141, 209, 226

Trichromacy



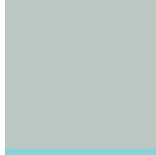
Original Color

133, 214, 191



Protanomaly

179, 203, 185



Deuteranomaly

186, 199, 194



Tritanomaly

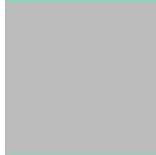
138, 211, 213

Monochromacy



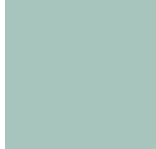
Original Color

133, 214, 191



Achromatopsia

187, 187, 187



Achromatomaly

167, 197, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 214, 191 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, 214, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 214, 191)  
}
```

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, 214, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 214, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 214, 191 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, 214, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 214, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 214, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 214, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 214, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 214,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 214, 191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 214, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
214, 191) }
```

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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