

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 222, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 222, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 222, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85DE96
RGB	133, 222, 150
RGB Percent	52%, 87%, 59%
CMY	0.4784, 0.1294, 0.4118
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.32, 0.13
HSL	131°, 57%, 70%
HSV	131°, 40%, 87%
XYZ	41.2992, 59.4311, 38.1488
YIQ	187.1810, -29.9320, -41.2600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

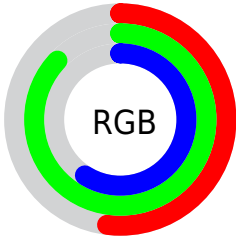
Format	Color
RYB	133, 208, 222
Decimal	8773270
CIELab	81.53, -41.67, 27.16
CIELCh	82, 49.739, 146.908
Yxy	59.4311, 0.2974, 0.4279
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286963350 (0xFF85DE96)
YUV	187.1810, -18.3302, -47.5167
Hunter-Lab	77.0916, -39.2850, 24.6244

Details

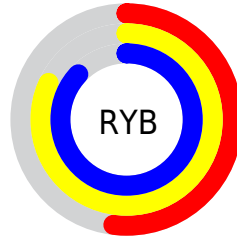
The RGB color **133, 222, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **222, 133, 205**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 255, 205**, and **78, 166, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 222, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 222, 168**.

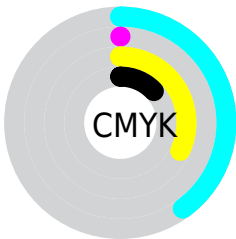
Distribution



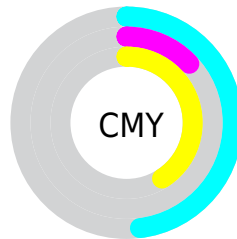
- Red (52%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 222, 150 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, 222, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 222, 150


255, 255, 255

 189, 255, 205


 218, 255, 233


 248, 255, 255


 133, 222, 150

 105, 194, 124


 78, 166, 99

 49, 139, 74

 11, 113, 51

 0, 88, 28

 0, 64, 4


 0, 42, 0

 0, 10, 0

 0, 0, 0

 133, 222, 150

 133, 222, 150

 111, 222, 132

 155, 222, 168

 89, 222, 114

 177, 222, 186

 66, 222, 96

 200, 222, 204

 44, 222, 78

 222, 222, 222

 22, 222, 60

 244, 222, 240

 0, 222, 42

 255, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189, 212, 117



133, 222, 150



52, 227, 196

Triad

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



133, 222, 150



118, 209, 255



255, 168, 163

Complementary

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



133, 222, 150



222, 133, 205

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, 165, 209



133, 222, 150



200, 192, 255

Square

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



133, 222, 150



0, 220, 255



255, 175, 254



255, 182, 126

Rectangle

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



133, 222, 150



0, 227, 228



255, 175, 254



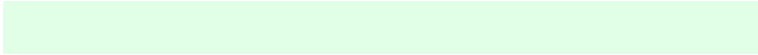
255, 166, 178

Sweetspot

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



133, 222, 150



224, 255, 230



206, 222, 133



110, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 222, 150



133, 255, 156



133, 222, 194



101, 112, 103



0, 176, 34



0, 48, 9

Inverse Universe

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



222, 133, 205



255, 133, 232



222, 133, 161



112, 101, 110



176, 0, 142



48, 0, 39

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 222, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

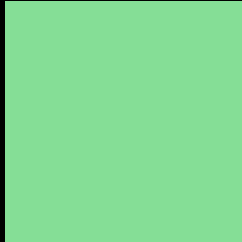
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 222, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

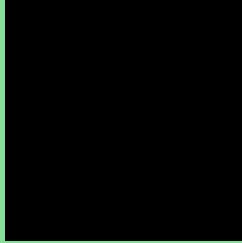
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 222, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 222, 150.

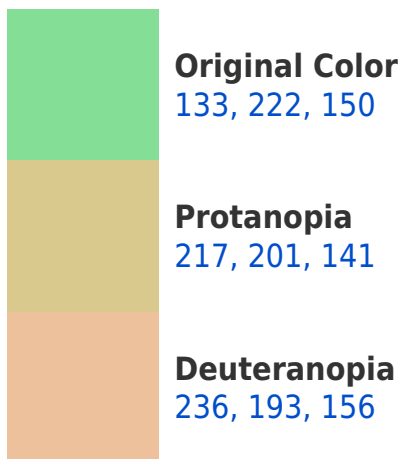


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 222, 150.

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





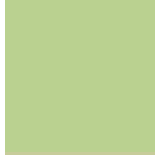
Tritanopia
150, 212, 229

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 222, 150



Protanomaly

186, 209, 144



Deuteranomaly

199, 204, 154



Tritanomaly

144, 216, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 222, 150



Achromatopsia

187, 187, 187



Achromatomaly

167, 200, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 222, 150 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, 222, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 222, 150)  
}
```

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, 222, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 222, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 222, 150 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, 222, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 222, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(133, 222, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 222, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 222, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 222,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 222, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 222, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
222, 150) }
```

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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