

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 222, 221)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 222, 221) contains.

RGB(133, 222, 221)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(133, 222, 221)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85DEDD
RGB	133, 222, 221
RGB Percent	52%, 87%, 87%
CMY	0.4784, 0.1294, 0.1333
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	179°, 57%, 70%
HSV	179°, 40%, 87%
XYZ	48.8453, 62.4496, 77.8862
YIQ	195.2750, -52.7230, -19.1790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

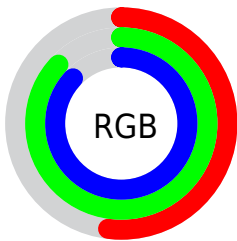
Format	Color
RYB	133, 178, 222
Decimal	8773341
CIELab	83.15, -26.88, -7.92
CIELCh	83, 28.024, 196.406
Yxy	62.4496, 0.2582, 0.3301
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286963421 (0xFF85DEDD)
YUV	195.2750, 12.6824, -54.6152
Hunter-Lab	79.0250, -27.9631, -3.1180

Details

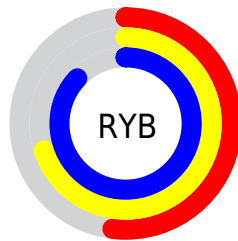
The RGB color **133, 222, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **222, 133, 134**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 255, 255**, and **76, 167, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 222, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 222, 221**.

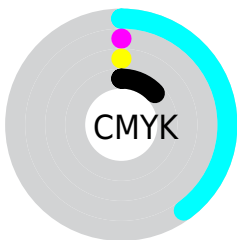
Distribution



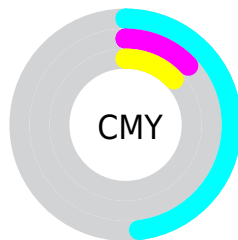
- Red (52%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (87%)



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



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 222, 221 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, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 133, 222, 221

 133, 222, 221


255, 255, 255

 105, 194, 193


 190, 255, 255


 76, 167, 166

 219, 255, 255

 45, 140, 140

 249, 255, 255

 0, 114, 114

 0, 89, 90

 0, 65, 66


 0, 43, 44

 0, 20, 24

 0, 0, 0

 133, 222, 221

 133, 222, 221

 111, 222, 221


 155, 222, 221

 89, 222, 221

 177, 222, 221

 66, 222, 220

 200, 222, 222

 44, 222, 220

 222, 222, 222

 22, 222, 220

 244, 222, 222

 0, 222, 220

 255, 222, 222

 255, 222, 223

 255, 222, 223

 255, 222, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 221, 194



133, 222, 221



134, 219, 244

Triad

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



133, 222, 221



229, 196, 244



238, 201, 156

Complementary

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



133, 222, 221



222, 133, 134

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, 193, 170



133, 222, 221



252, 189, 220

Square

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



133, 222, 221



195, 205, 255



255, 188, 193



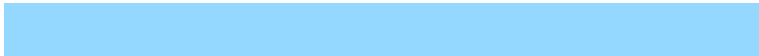
212, 210, 156

Rectangle

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



133, 222, 221



149, 216, 255



255, 188, 193



245, 198, 160

Sweetspot

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



133, 222, 221



224, 255, 255



134, 222, 133



110, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 222, 221



133, 255, 254



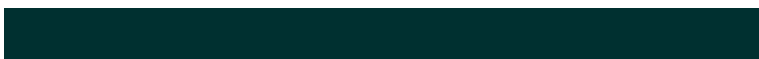
133, 179, 222



101, 112, 112



0, 176, 174



0, 48, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 133, 134



255, 133, 134



222, 176, 133



112, 101, 101



176, 0, 2



48, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 222, 221 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

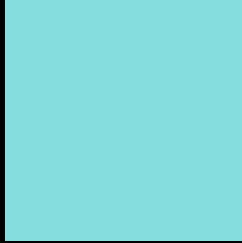
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 221 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, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 222, 221.

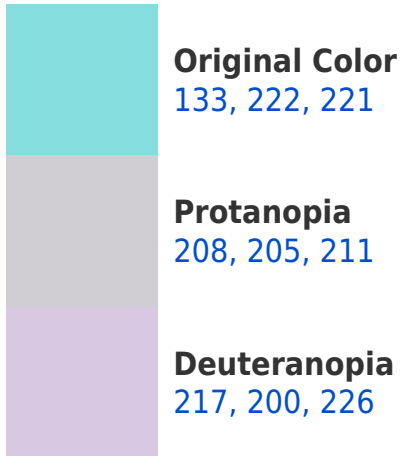


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 222, 221.

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
137, 220, 237

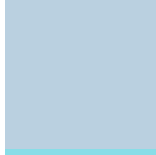
Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 222, 221



Protanomaly
181, 211, 215



Deuteranomaly
186, 208, 224

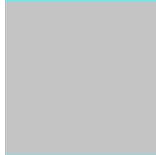


Tritanomaly
136, 221, 231

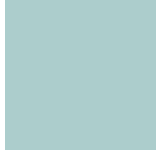
Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 222, 221



Achromatopsia
195, 195, 195



Achromatomaly
172, 205, 204

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 222, 221 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, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 222, 221)  
}
```

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, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 222, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 222, 221 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, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 222, 221) }
```

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, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 222, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 222, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 222,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 222, 221 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, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
222, 221) }
```

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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