

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 228, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 228, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 228, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85E4C6
RGB	133, 228, 198
RGB Percent	52%, 89%, 78%
CMY	0.4784, 0.1059, 0.2235
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.13, 0.11
HSL	161°, 64%, 71%
HSV	161°, 42%, 89%
XYZ	47.6093, 64.5506, 63.3763
YIQ	196.1750, -46.9900, -29.4700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

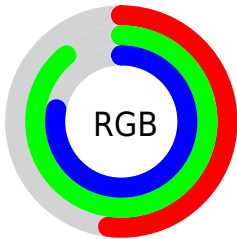
Format	Color
RYB	133, 189, 228
Decimal	8774854
CIELab	84.25, -35.03, 5.86
CIELCh	84, 35.517, 170.504
Yxy	64.5506, 0.2712, 0.3677
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286964934 (0xFF85E4C6)
YUV	196.1750, 0.8997, -55.4045
Hunter-Lab	80.3434, -34.8266, 9.4713

Details

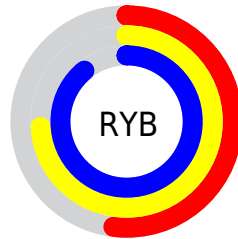
The RGB color **133, 228, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **228, 133, 163**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 255, 255**, and **77, 172, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 228, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 228, 205**.

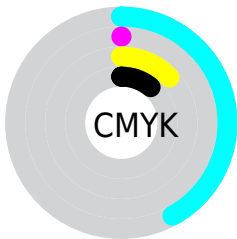
Distribution



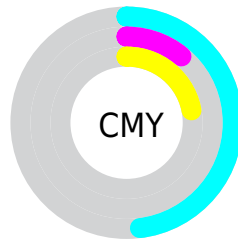
- Red (52%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 228, 198 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, 228, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 228, 198

255, 255, 255


 190, 255, 255


 219, 255, 255


 248, 255, 255

 133, 228, 198

 105, 200, 171

 77, 172, 144

 46, 145, 119

 0, 119, 94

 0, 94, 70

 0, 69, 48

 0, 46, 27

 0, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 133, 228, 198

 133, 228, 198


 110, 228, 191

 156, 228, 205

 87, 228, 184

 179, 228, 212

 65, 228, 176

 201, 228, 220

 42, 228, 169

 224, 228, 227

 19, 228, 162

 247, 228, 234

 0, 228, 156

 255, 228, 241

 255, 228, 248

 255, 228, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 223, 167



133, 228, 198



104, 228, 232

Triad

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



133, 228, 198



200, 205, 255



255, 193, 160

Complementary

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



133, 228, 198



228, 133, 163

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, 186, 188



133, 228, 198



243, 194, 253

Square

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



133, 228, 198



150, 217, 255



255, 186, 222



243, 204, 144

Rectangle

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



133, 228, 198



103, 226, 253



255, 186, 222



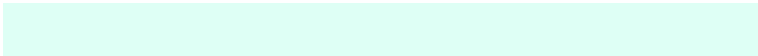
255, 190, 168

Sweetspot

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



133, 228, 198



222, 255, 245



163, 228, 133



107, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 228, 198



128, 255, 215



133, 211, 228



103, 115, 111



0, 179, 122



0, 51, 35

Inverse Universe

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



228, 133, 163



255, 128, 168



228, 150, 133



115, 103, 107



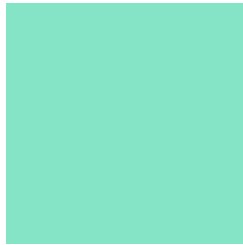
179, 0, 56



51, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 228, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

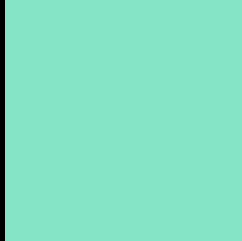
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 198 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

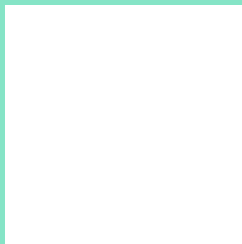
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 133, 228, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 228, 198.

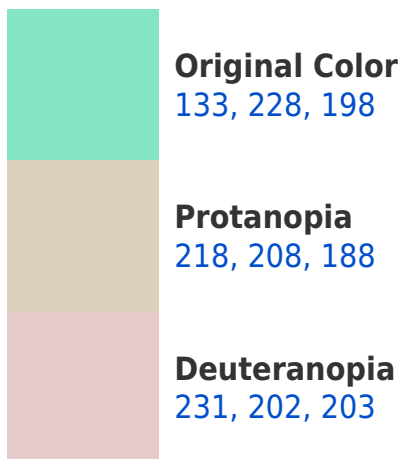


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 228, 198.

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
144, 222, 240

Trichromacy



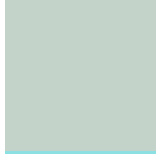
Original Color

133, 228, 198



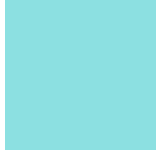
Protanomaly

187, 215, 192



Deuteranomaly

195, 211, 201



Tritanomaly

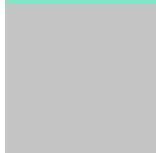
140, 224, 225

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 228, 198



Achromatopsia

196, 196, 196



Achromatomaly

173, 208, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 228, 198 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, 228, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 228, 198)  
}
```

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, 228, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 228, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 228, 198 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, 228, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 228, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 228, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 228, 198); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 228, 198); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 228, 198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 228, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 228, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
228, 198) }
```

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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