

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 230, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 230, 230) contains.

RGB(133, 230, 230)	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, 230, 230)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85E6E6
RGB	133, 230, 230
RGB Percent	52%, 90%, 90%
CMY	0.4784, 0.0980, 0.0980
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	180°, 66%, 71%
HSV	180°, 42%, 90%
XYZ	52.2526, 67.2933, 85.0978
YIQ	200.9970, -57.8120, -20.5640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

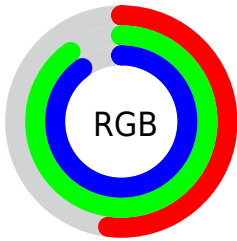
Format	Color
RYB	133, 182, 230
Decimal	8775398
CIELab	85.65, -28.55, -8.96
CIElCh	86, 29.929, 197.427
Yxy	67.2933, 0.2553, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286965478 (0xFF85E6E6)
YUV	200.9970, 14.2985, -59.6334
Hunter-Lab	82.0325, -29.8570, -4.0827

Details

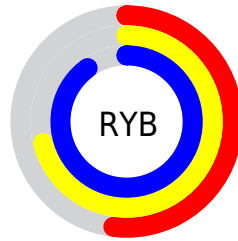
The RGB color **133, 230, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **230, 133, 133**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 255, 255**, and **75, 174, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 230, 230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 230, 230**.

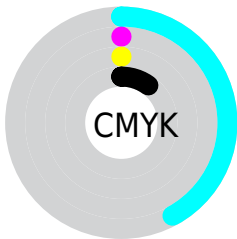
Distribution



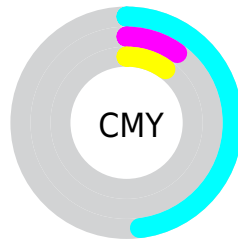
- Red (52%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 230, 230 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, 230, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 133, 230, 230

 133, 230, 230


255, 255, 255

 104, 202, 202

 191, 255, 255

 75, 174, 175

 220, 255, 255

 41, 147, 148

 250, 255, 255

 0, 121, 122

 0, 96, 97

 0, 72, 74

 0, 49, 51

 0, 29, 30

 0, 0, 4

 133, 230, 230

 133, 230, 230

 110, 230, 230

 156, 230, 230

 87, 230, 230

 179, 230, 230

 64, 230, 230

 202, 230, 230

 41, 230, 230

 225, 230, 230

 18, 230, 230

 248, 230, 230

 0, 230, 230

 255, 230, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 229, 201



133, 230, 230



135, 227, 255

Triad

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



133, 230, 230



239, 201, 253



246, 208, 159

Complementary

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



133, 230, 230



230, 133, 133

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, 199, 174



133, 230, 230



255, 195, 227

Square

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



133, 230, 230



202, 211, 255



255, 194, 198



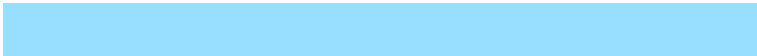
218, 218, 160

Rectangle

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



133, 230, 230



152, 223, 255



255, 194, 198



254, 205, 163

Sweetspot

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



133, 230, 230



222, 255, 255



133, 230, 133



107, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 230, 230



125, 255, 255



133, 182, 230



103, 115, 115



0, 179, 179



0, 51, 51

Inverse Universe

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



230, 133, 230



255, 125, 255



230, 182, 133



115, 103, 115



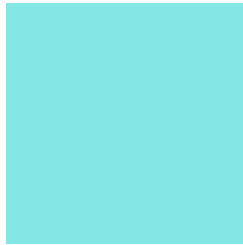
179, 0, 179



51, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 230, 230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

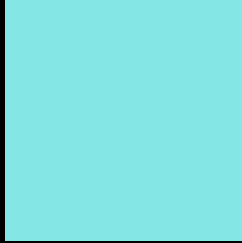
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 230, 230 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, 230, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 230, 230.

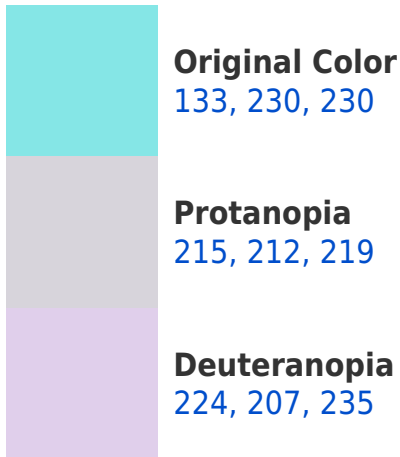


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 230, 230.

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





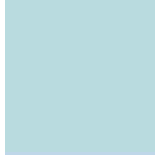
Tritanopia
138, 228, 246

Trichromacy



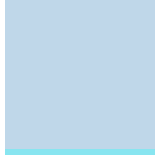
Original Color

133, 230, 230



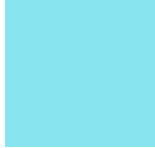
Protanomaly

185, 219, 223



Deuteranomaly

191, 215, 233



Tritanomaly

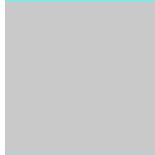
136, 229, 240

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 230, 230



Achromatopsia

201, 201, 201



Achromatomaly

176, 212, 212

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 230, 230 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, 230, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 230, 230)  
}
```

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, 230, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 230, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 230, 230 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, 230, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 230, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 230, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 230, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 230, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 230,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 230, 230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 230, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
230, 230) }
```

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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