

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 233, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 233, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 233, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85E98F
RGB	133, 233, 143
RGB Percent	52%, 91%, 56%
CMY	0.4784, 0.0863, 0.4392
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.39, 0.09
HSL	126°, 69%, 72%
HSV	126°, 43%, 91%
XYZ	43.7697, 65.2475, 36.2737
YIQ	192.8400, -30.7100, -49.1900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

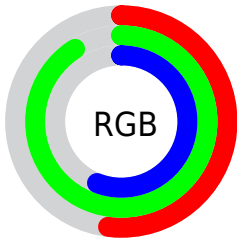
Format	Color
RYB	133, 224, 233
Decimal	8776079
CIELab	84.61, -47.56, 34.82
CIELCh	85, 58.941, 143.787
Yxy	65.2475, 0.3013, 0.4491
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286966159 (0xFF85E98F)
YUV	192.8400, -24.5711, -52.4797
Hunter-Lab	80.7760, -44.6349, 29.9180

Details

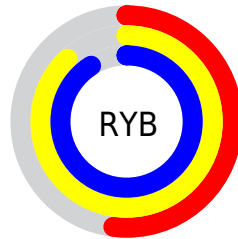
The RGB color **133, 233, 143** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **233, 133, 223**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 255, 198**, and **76, 177, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 233, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 233, 164**.

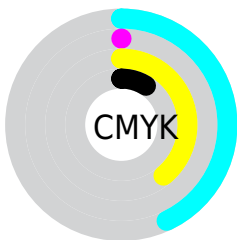
Distribution



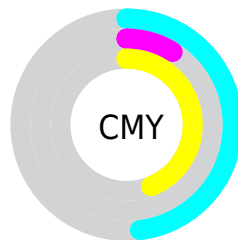
- Red (52%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 233, 143 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, 233, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 233, 143

255, 255, 255

 190, 255, 198


 219, 255, 226


 249, 255, 255

 133, 233, 143

 105, 204, 117

 76, 177, 91

 45, 149, 67

 0, 123, 43

 0, 97, 18

 0, 72, 0

 0, 49, 0

 0, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 133, 233, 143

 133, 233, 143

 110, 233, 122

 156, 233, 164

 86, 233, 101

 180, 233, 185

 63, 233, 80

 203, 233, 206

 40, 233, 59

 226, 233, 227

 16, 233, 38

 250, 233, 248

 0, 233, 23

 255, 233, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 221, 105



133, 233, 143



0, 239, 197

Triad

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



133, 233, 143



75, 221, 255



255, 167, 169

Complementary

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



133, 233, 143



233, 133, 223

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, 225



133, 233, 143



197, 201, 255

Square

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



133, 233, 143



0, 233, 255



255, 180, 255



255, 184, 123

Rectangle

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



133, 233, 143



0, 240, 236



255, 180, 255



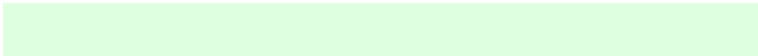
255, 165, 187

Sweetspot

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



133, 233, 143



222, 255, 225



223, 233, 133



107, 128, 109



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 233, 143



122, 255, 136



133, 233, 193



106, 117, 107



0, 181, 18



0, 54, 5

Inverse Universe

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



233, 133, 223



255, 122, 242



233, 133, 173



117, 106, 116



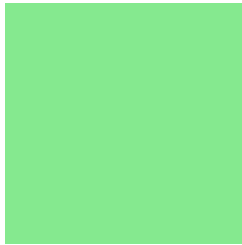
181, 0, 163



54, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 233, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

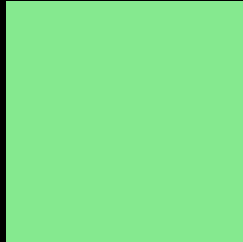
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 233, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

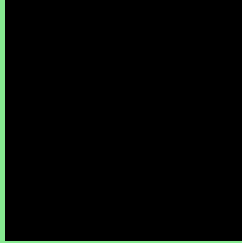
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 233, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 233, 143.

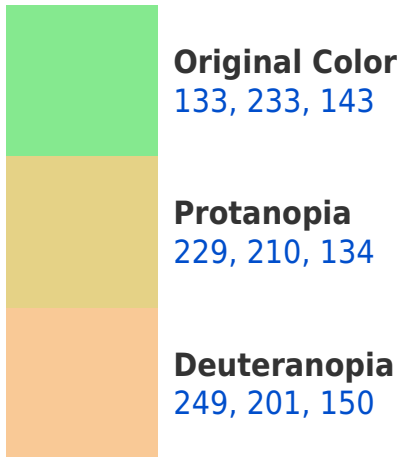


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 233, 143.

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
153, 221, 239

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 233, 143



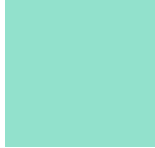
Protanomaly

194, 218, 137



Deuteranomaly

207, 213, 147



Tritanomaly

146, 225, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 233, 143



Achromatopsia

193, 193, 193



Achromatomaly

171, 208, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 233, 143 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, 233, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 233, 143)  
}
```

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, 233, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 233, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 233, 143 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, 233, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 233, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(133, 233, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 233, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 233, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 233,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 233, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 233, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
233, 143) }
```

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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