

Converting Colors

`RYB(133, 143, 180)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(133, 143, 180) contains.

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Color

R_YB(133, 143, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8592B4
RGB	133, 146, 180
RGB Percent	52%, 57%, 71%
CMY	0.4784, 0.4286, 0.2941
CMYK	0.26, 0.19, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	224°, 24%, 61%
HSV	224°, 26%, 71%
XYZ	28.1442, 28.7481, 47.2456
YIQ	145.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

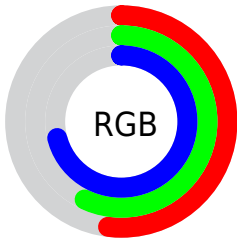
Format	Color
RYB	133, 143, 180
Decimal	8753844
CIELab	60.56, 3.27, -19.42
CIElCh	61, 19.689, 279.556
Yxy	28.7481, 0.2703, 0.2761
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286943924 (0xFF8592B4)
YUV	145.9890, 16.7674, -11.3914
Hunter-Lab	53.6172, -0.1337, -14.7122

Details

The RYB color **133, 143, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **151, 180, 133**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 197, 236**, and **82, 93, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 129, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 157, 180**.

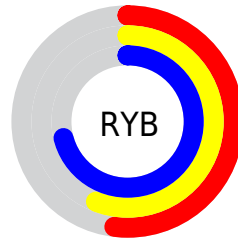
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (57%)

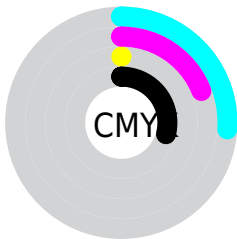
Blue (71%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (71%)

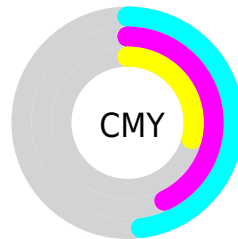


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 133, 143, 180 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 RYB color 133, 143, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 133, 143, 180

255, 255, 255

■ 187, 197, 236

■ 215, 225, 255

■ 243, 249, 255

■ 133, 143, 180

■ 107, 117, 153

■ 82, 92, 127

■ 58, 69, 102

■ 34, 45, 78

■ 10, 23, 55

■ 0, 1, 34

■ 0, 0, 8

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 133, 143, 180

■ 133, 143, 180

■ 115, 129, 180

■ 151, 157, 180

■ 97, 114, 180

■ 169, 171, 180

■ 79, 100, 180

■ 183, 187, 180

■ 61, 86, 180

■ 190, 205, 180

■ 43, 72, 180

■ 197, 223, 180

■ 25, 58, 180

■ 202, 241, 180

■ 7, 44, 180

■ 202, 255, 180

■ 0, 39, 180

■ 184, 255, 180

■ 180, 255, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 136, 178



133, 143, 180



156, 140, 173

Triad

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



133, 143, 180



180, 139, 125



115, 143, 155

Complementary

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



133, 143, 180



151, 180, 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.



119, 152, 137



133, 143, 180



170, 166, 114

Square

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



133, 143, 180



181, 134, 141



119, 153, 112



100, 129, 156

Rectangle

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



133, 143, 180



168, 136, 164



119, 153, 112



121, 148, 154

Sweetspot

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



133, 143, 180



216, 220, 235



133, 160, 180



106, 108, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



133, 143, 180



162, 178, 235



143, 133, 180



80, 82, 89



0, 32, 153



0, 6, 26

Inverse Universe

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



180, 133, 146



235, 162, 182



133, 180, 143



89, 80, 83



153, 0, 41



26, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 143, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

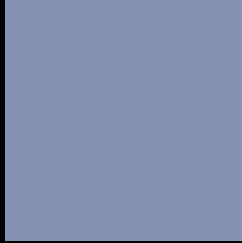
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 143, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

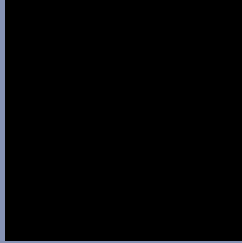
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

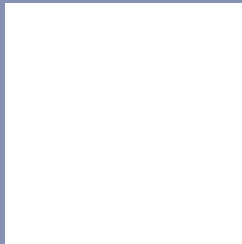
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 133, 143, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 143, 180.

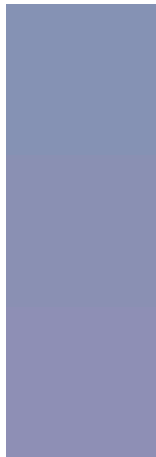


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 143, 180.

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](#).

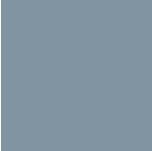
Dichromacy



Original Color
[133, 143, 180](#)

Protanopia
[138, 143, 179](#)

Deuteranopia
[142, 143, 181](#)



Tritanopia
129, 141, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 143, 180

Protanomaly

136, 143, 179

Deuteranomaly

139, 143, 181

Tritanomaly

130, 142, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 143, 180

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

141, 145, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 146, 180 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, 146, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 146, 180)  
}
```

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, 146, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 146, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 133, 143, 180 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, 146, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 146, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 146, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 146, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 146, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 146,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 133, 143, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 146, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
146, 180) }
```

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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