

Converting Colors

`RYB(133, 146, 216)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(133, 146, 216) contains.

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Color

R_YB(133, 146, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8594D8
RGB	133, 148, 216
RGB Percent	52%, 58%, 85%
CMY	0.4784, 0.4180, 0.1529
CMYK	0.38, 0.31, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	229°, 52%, 68%
HSV	229°, 38%, 85%
XYZ	32.7225, 31.2544, 69.2738
YIQ	151.2670, -30.7680, 17.9680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

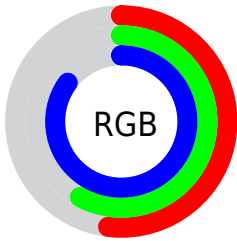
Format	Color
RYB	133, 146, 216
Decimal	8754392
CIELab	62.72, 11.12, -36.29
CIElCh	63, 37.952, 287.031
Yxy	31.2544, 0.2456, 0.2346
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286944472 (0xFF8594D8)
YUV	151.2670, 31.9134, -16.0202
Hunter-Lab	55.9057, 6.6442, -34.3334

Details

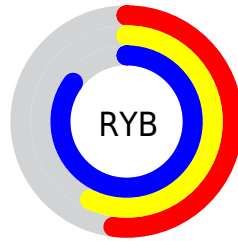
The RYB color **133, 146, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **151, 216, 133**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 200, 255**, and **79, 94, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 128, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 164, 216**.

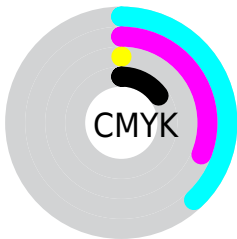
Distribution



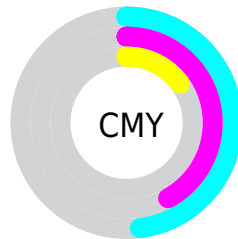
- Red (52%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 133, 146, 216 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, 146, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 146, 216


255, 255, 255

 189, 200, 255

 217, 227, 255

 246, 251, 255

 133, 146, 216

 106, 120, 188

 79, 94, 161

 52, 69, 134

 21, 44, 109

 0, 23, 84

 0, 6, 61

 0, 3, 38

 0, 1, 15

 0, 0, 0

■ 133, 146, 216

■ 133, 146, 216

■ 111, 128, 216

■ 155, 164, 216

■ 90, 109, 216

■ 176, 183, 216

■ 68, 92, 216

■ 198, 201, 216

■ 47, 73, 216

■ 216, 219, 216

■ 25, 55, 216

■ 222, 241, 216

■ 3, 37, 216

■ 217, 255, 216

■ 0, 34, 216

■ 216, 255, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70, 125, 217



133, 146, 216



179, 136, 198

Triad

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



133, 146, 216



209, 144, 104



70, 130, 169

Complementary

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



133, 146, 216



151, 216, 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.



104, 164, 152



133, 146, 216



155, 186, 86

Square

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



133, 146, 216



217, 125, 134



86, 156, 88



0, 85, 170

Rectangle

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



133, 146, 216



200, 129, 179



86, 156, 88



87, 142, 167

Sweetspot

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



133, 146, 216



224, 229, 255



133, 179, 216



110, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 146, 216



138, 156, 255



158, 133, 216



96, 98, 107



0, 27, 171



0, 7, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 133, 148



255, 138, 159



133, 216, 158



107, 96, 98



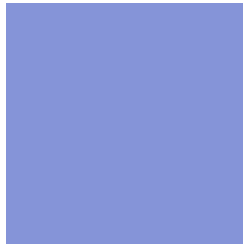
171, 0, 32



43, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 146, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

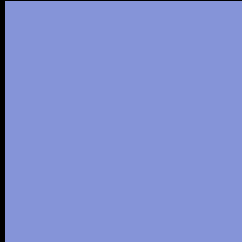
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 146, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

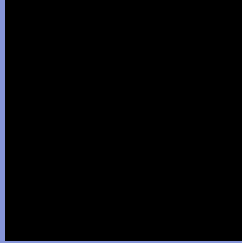
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 133, 146, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 146, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 146, 216.

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, 146, 216

Protanopia
130, 146, 217

Deuteranopia
127, 145, 216



Tritanopia
122, 142, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 146, 216

Protanomaly
131, 146, 217

Deuteranomaly
129, 145, 216

Tritanomaly
126, 145, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 146, 216

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
145, 150, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 133, 146, 216 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, 148, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 148, 216)  
}
```

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, 148, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 148, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 133, 146, 216 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, 148, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 148, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 148, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 148, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 148, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 148,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 133, 146, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 148, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
148, 216) }
```

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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