

Converting Colors

`RYB(133, 149, 178)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(133, 149, 178) contains.

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Color

R_YB(133, 149, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	859EB2
RGB	133, 158, 178
RGB Percent	52%, 62%, 70%
CMY	0.4784, 0.3811, 0.3020
CMYK	0.25, 0.11, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	207°, 23%, 61%
HSV	207°, 25%, 70%
XYZ	29.9062, 32.5958, 46.8349
YIQ	152.8050, -21.3200, 0.9200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

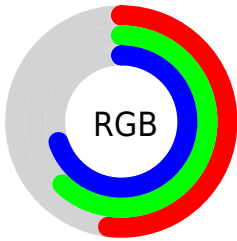
Format	Color
RYB	133, 149, 178
Decimal	8756914
CIELab	63.83, -4.03, -13.33
CIELCh	64, 13.926, 253.190
Yxy	32.5958, 0.2735, 0.2981
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286946994 (0xFF859EB2)
YUV	152.8050, 12.4211, -17.3690
Hunter-Lab	57.0928, -6.4108, -8.6724

Details

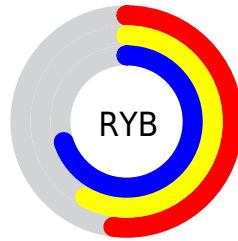
The RYB color **133, 149, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **178, 169, 133**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 204, 234**, and **82, 98, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 138, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 161, 178**.

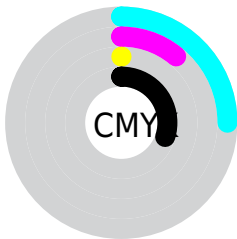
Distribution



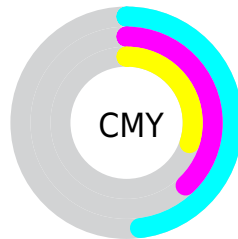
- Red (52%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 133, 149, 178 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, 149, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 133, 149, 178

255, 255, 255

■ 187, 203, 234

■ 215, 231, 255

■ 243, 249, 255

■ 133, 149, 178

■ 107, 123, 151

■ 82, 98, 125

■ 58, 73, 100

■ 35, 50, 76

■ 10, 27, 54

■ 0, 11, 32

■ 0, 0, 7

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 133, 149, 178

■ 133, 149, 178

■ 115, 138, 178

■ 151, 161, 178

■ 97, 126, 178

■ 169, 172, 178

■ 80, 115, 178

■ 186, 186, 178

■ 62, 103, 178

■ 204, 200, 178

■ 44, 92, 178

■ 222, 215, 178

■ 26, 80, 178

■ 240, 229, 178

■ 8, 69, 178

■ 255, 246, 178

■ 0, 63, 178

■ 236, 255, 178

■ 215, 255, 178

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 145, 171



133, 149, 178



148, 153, 179

Triad

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



133, 149, 178



181, 146, 149



136, 159, 150

Complementary

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



133, 149, 178



178, 169, 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.



134, 159, 131



133, 149, 178



179, 151, 138

Square

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



133, 149, 178



175, 147, 162



171, 171, 131



131, 151, 161

Rectangle

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



133, 149, 178



159, 151, 175



171, 171, 131



134, 158, 143

Sweetspot

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



133, 149, 178



213, 220, 232



133, 164, 178



106, 110, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



133, 149, 178



162, 187, 232



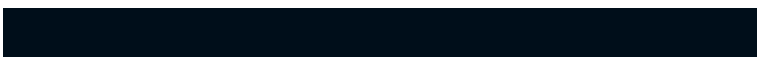
133, 136, 178



80, 83, 89



0, 54, 153



0, 9, 26

Inverse Universe

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



178, 133, 158



232, 162, 201



136, 178, 133



89, 80, 85



153, 0, 84



26, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 149, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

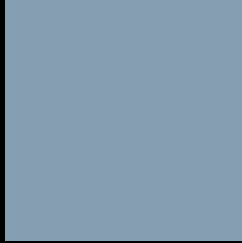
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 149, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

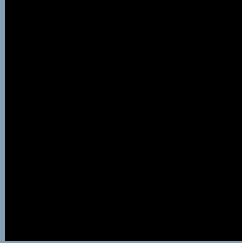
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

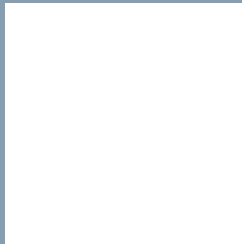
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 133, 149, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 149, 178.

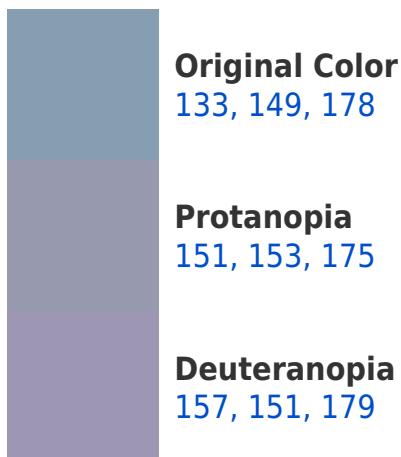


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 149, 178.

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
132, 148, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 149, 178

Protanomaly
144, 152, 176

Deuteranomaly
148, 152, 179

Tritanomaly
132, 148, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 149, 178

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
146, 152, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 133, 149, 178 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, 158, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 158, 178)  
}
```

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, 158, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 158, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 133, 149, 178 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, 158, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 158, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 158, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 158, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 158, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 158,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 149, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 158, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
158, 178) }
```

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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