

Converting Colors

`RYB(133, 152, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(133, 152, 166) contains.

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Color

R_YB(133, 152, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85A69D
RGB	133, 166, 157
RGB Percent	52%, 65%, 62%
CMY	0.4784, 0.3490, 0.3831
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.05, 0.35
HSL	164°, 16%, 59%
HSV	164°, 20%, 65%
XYZ	29.4219, 34.7041, 37.1877
YIQ	155.1070, -16.7790, -9.7950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

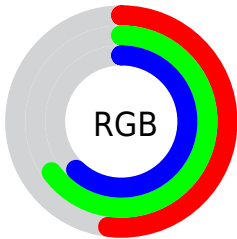
Format	Color
RYB	133, 152, 166
Decimal	8758941
CIELab	65.52, -13.14, 0.75
CIElCh	66, 13.159, 176.746
Yxy	34.7041, 0.2904, 0.3425
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286949021 (0xFF85A69D)
YUV	155.1070, 0.9332, -19.3878
Hunter-Lab	58.9102, -13.9434, 3.8097

Details

The RYB color **133, 152, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 133, 142**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 207, 221**, and **83, 101, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 145, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 159, 166**.

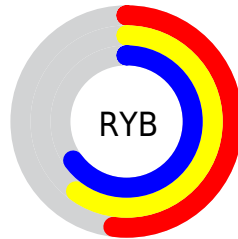
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (65%)

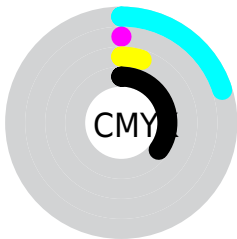
Blue (62%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (65%)

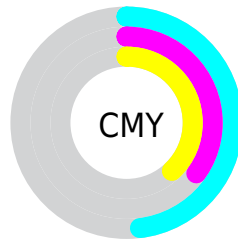


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 133, 152, 166 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, 152, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 152, 166

255, 255, 255


 187, 207, 221

 214, 235, 250

 243, 249, 255

 133, 152, 166

 107, 126, 140

 83, 101, 114

 59, 76, 89

 36, 53, 66

 14, 31, 44

 0, 14, 24


 0, 0, 0

 133, 152, 166


 116, 145, 166


 133, 152, 166


 150, 159, 166

 100, 138, 166


 166, 166, 166

 83, 131, 166


 183, 166, 170

 67, 124, 166


 199, 166, 175

 50, 117, 166


 216, 166, 179

 33, 110, 166

 233, 166, 184

 17, 103, 166

 249, 166, 188

 0, 96, 166

 255, 166, 192

 255, 166, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 163, 165



133, 152, 166



129, 148, 169

Triad

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



133, 152, 166



160, 157, 180



180, 162, 140

Complementary

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



133, 152, 166



166, 133, 142

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.



184, 152, 149



133, 152, 166



173, 153, 172

Square

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



133, 152, 166



145, 156, 182



182, 151, 161



155, 170, 136

Rectangle

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



133, 152, 166



131, 150, 176



182, 151, 161



182, 157, 142

Sweetspot

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



133, 152, 166



204, 212, 217



133, 166, 157



102, 107, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



133, 152, 166



165, 195, 217



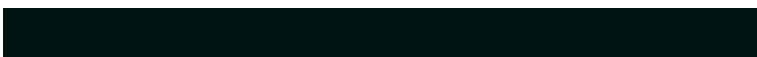
133, 147, 166



76, 81, 84



0, 85, 148



0, 11, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 133, 142



217, 165, 178



166, 144, 133



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 39



20, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 152, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

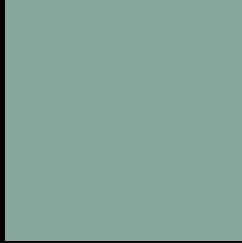
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

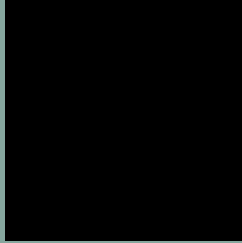
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYP 133, 152, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 152, 166.



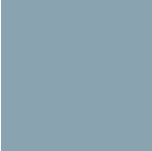
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 152, 166.

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
137, 153, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 152, 166

Protanomaly
152, 159, 161

Deuteranomaly
158, 158, 159

Tritanomaly
136, 151, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 152, 166

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
147, 154, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 133, 152, 166 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, 166, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 166, 157)  
}
```

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, 166, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 166, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 133, 152, 166 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, 166, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 166, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 166, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 166, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 166, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 166,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 133, 152, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 166, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
166, 157) }
```

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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