

Converting Colors

`RYB(133, 153, 224)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(133, 153, 224) contains.

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Color

R_YB(133, 153, 224)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	859FE0
RGB	133, 159, 224
RGB Percent	52%, 62%, 88%
CMY	0.4784, 0.3779, 0.1216
CMYK	0.41, 0.29, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	223°, 59%, 70%
HSV	223°, 41%, 88%
XYZ	35.4627, 35.0389, 75.4151
YIQ	158.6360, -36.3610, 14.7030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

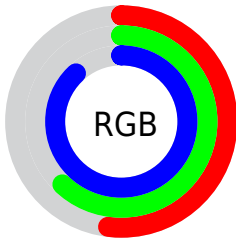
Format	Color
RYB	133, 153, 224
Decimal	8757216
CIELab	65.78, 7.46, -35.96
CIElCh	66, 36.722, 281.720
Yxy	35.0389, 0.2430, 0.2401
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286947296 (0xFF859FE0)
YUV	158.6360, 32.2245, -22.4828
Hunter-Lab	59.1936, 3.3497, -34.1023

Details

The RYB color **133, 153, 224** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **169, 224, 133**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 207, 255**, and **78, 101, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 136, 224**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 171, 224**.

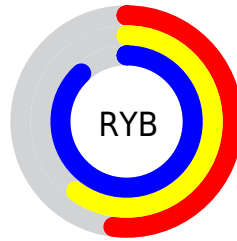
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (62%)

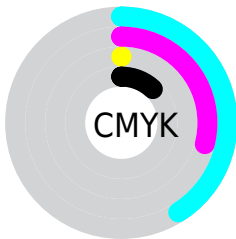
Blue (88%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (88%)

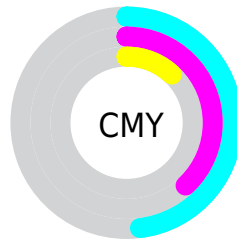


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (48%)


Magenta (38%)

Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 133, 153, 224 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, 153, 224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 153, 224


255, 255, 255


 189, 207, 255

 218, 232, 255

 247, 251, 255

 133, 153, 224


 106, 127, 196

 78, 101, 168

 50, 74, 142

 16, 47, 116

 0, 27, 91

 0, 15, 67

 0, 3, 44

 0, 1, 23

 0, 0, 0

■ 133, 153, 224

■ 133, 153, 224

■ 111, 136, 224

■ 155, 171, 224

■ 88, 118, 224

■ 178, 188, 224

■ 66, 100, 224

■ 200, 205, 224

■ 43, 83, 224

■ 223, 223, 224

■ 21, 66, 224

■ 232, 245, 224

■ 0, 49, 224

■ 224, 255, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74, 132, 222



133, 153, 224



180, 147, 209

Triad

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



133, 153, 224



219, 146, 118



91, 146, 176

Complementary

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



133, 153, 224



169, 224, 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.



109, 171, 148



133, 153, 224



189, 199, 98

Square

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



133, 153, 224



224, 134, 148



102, 169, 94



40, 110, 177

Rectangle

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



133, 153, 224



203, 139, 192



102, 169, 94



105, 158, 175

Sweetspot

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



133, 153, 224



224, 231, 255



133, 186, 224



110, 114, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 153, 224



130, 157, 255



153, 133, 224



101, 103, 112



0, 39, 176



0, 11, 48

Inverse Universe

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



224, 133, 159



255, 130, 165



133, 224, 153



112, 101, 104



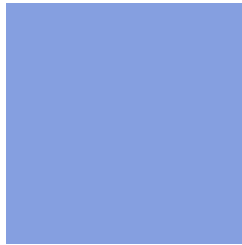
176, 0, 50



48, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 153, 224 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

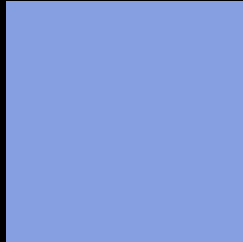
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 224 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](#).

R Y B 133, 153, 224 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 133, 153, 224.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 133, 153, 224.

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, 153, 224

Protanopia
139, 154, 223

Deuteranopia
136, 154, 224



Tritanopia
122, 147, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 153, 224

Protanomaly
137, 154, 223

Deuteranomaly
135, 153, 224

Tritanomaly
126, 151, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 153, 224

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
149, 156, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 133, 153, 224 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, 159, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 159, 224)  
}
```

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, 159, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 159, 224) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 133, 153, 224 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, 159, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 159, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 159, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 159, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 159, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 159,  
224) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 133, 153, 224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 159, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
159, 224) }
```

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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