

Converting Colors

`RYB(133, 160, 186)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(133, 160, 186) contains.

RYB(133, 160, 186)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

$\text{RYB}(133, 160, 186)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85BAB8
RGB	133, 186, 184
RGB Percent	52%, 73%, 72%
CMY	0.4784, 0.2706, 0.2783
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.01, 0.27
HSL	178°, 28%, 63%
HSV	178°, 28%, 73%
XYZ	35.8874, 43.5666, 51.8855
YIQ	169.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

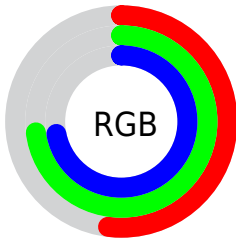
Format	Color
RYB	133, 160, 186
Decimal	8764088
CIELab	71.94, -17.66, -4.60
CIELCh	72, 18.246, 194.599
Yxy	43.5666, 0.2732, 0.3317
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286954168 (0xFF85BAB8)
YUV	169.9250, 6.9390, -32.3832
Hunter-Lab	66.0050, -18.4570, -0.4034

Details

The RYB color **133, 160, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 133, 135**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 216, 242**, and **81, 108, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114, 151, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 169, 186**.

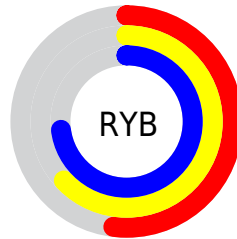
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (73%)

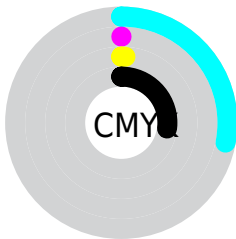
Blue (72%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (73%)

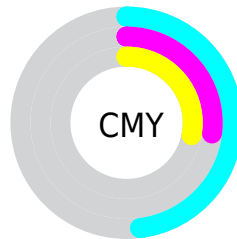


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 133, 160, 186 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, 160, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 160, 186


255, 255, 255

 188, 216, 242

 216, 236, 255

 245, 250, 255

 133, 160, 186


 107, 134, 159

 81, 108, 133

 56, 82, 107

 30, 57, 83

 0, 30, 60

 0, 19, 38

 0, 8, 17

 0, 0, 0

 133, 160, 186

 133, 160, 186

■ 114, 151, 186

■ 152, 169, 186

■ 96, 142, 186

■ 170, 178, 186

■ 77, 133, 186

■ 189, 186, 186

■ 59, 124, 186

■ 207, 186, 187

■ 40, 114, 186

■ 226, 186, 187

■ 21, 105, 186

■ 245, 186, 188

■ 3, 96, 186

■ 255, 186, 189

■ 0, 95, 186

■ 255, 186, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 170, 185



133, 160, 186



134, 162, 199

Triad

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



133, 160, 186



189, 169, 200



193, 197, 145

Complementary

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



133, 160, 186



186, 133, 135

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.



208, 171, 154



133, 160, 186



205, 166, 186

Square

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



133, 160, 186



168, 174, 208



211, 165, 169



147, 181, 144

Rectangle

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



133, 160, 186



142, 167, 206



211, 165, 169



202, 187, 147

Sweetspot

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



133, 160, 186



220, 231, 242



133, 186, 183



109, 116, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



133, 160, 186



160, 202, 242



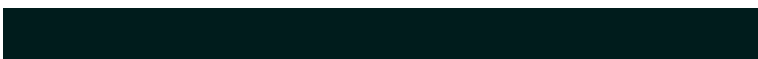
133, 152, 186



83, 88, 92



0, 80, 156



0, 14, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 133, 135



242, 160, 163



186, 177, 133



92, 83, 83



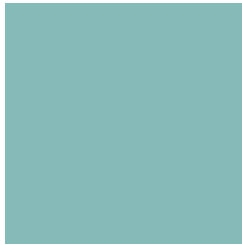
156, 0, 6



28, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 160, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

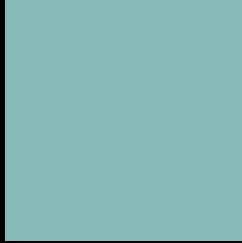
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

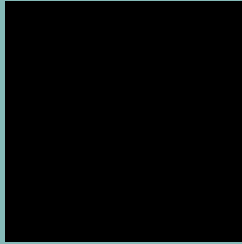
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 160, 186.

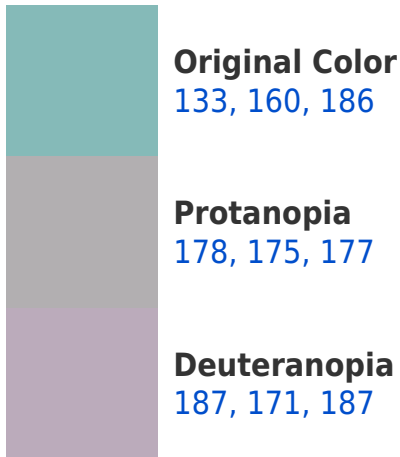


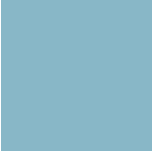
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 160, 186.

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](#).

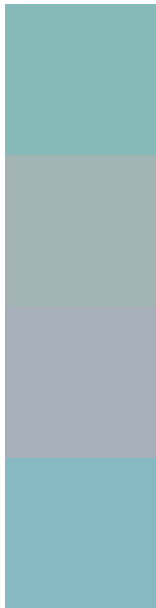
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
136, 163, 199

Trichromacy



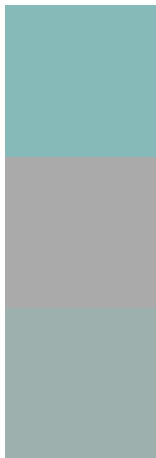
Original Color
133, 160, 186

Protanomaly
162, 171, 180

Deuteranomaly
167, 173, 186

Tritanomaly
135, 162, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 160, 186

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
157, 167, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 133, 160, 186 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, 186, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 186, 184)  
}
```

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, 186, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 186, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 133, 160, 186 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, 186, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 186, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 186, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 186, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 186, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 186,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 133, 160, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 186, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
186, 184) }
```

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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