

Converting Colors

`RYB(133, 167, 167)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(133, 167, 167) contains.

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Color

R_YB(133, 167, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85A785
RGB	133, 167, 133
RGB Percent	52%, 65%, 52%
CMY	0.4784, 0.3451, 0.4784
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.20, 0.35
HSL	120°, 16%, 59%
HSV	120°, 20%, 65%
XYZ	27.7252, 34.3174, 27.3530
YIQ	152.9580, -9.3500, -17.7820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

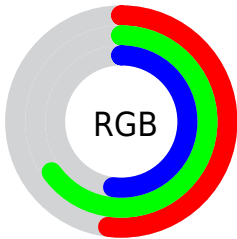
Format	Color
RYB	133, 167, 167
Decimal	8759173
CIELab	65.21, -18.46, 13.83
CIElCh	65, 23.064, 143.162
Yxy	34.3174, 0.3101, 0.3839
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286949253 (0xFF85A785)
YUV	152.9580, -9.8393, -17.5032
Hunter-Lab	58.5811, -18.0365, 13.3228

Details

The RYB color **133, 167, 167** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **167, 133, 167**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 222, 221**, and **83, 115, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 167, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 167, 167**.

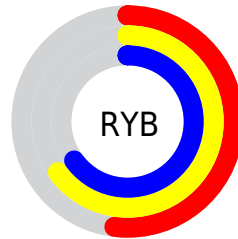
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (65%)

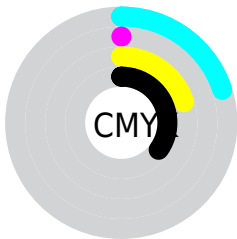
Blue (52%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (65%)

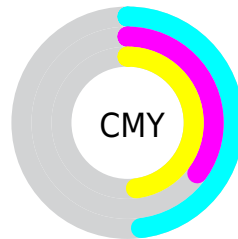


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 133, 167, 167 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, 167, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 133, 167, 167


255, 255, 255


 186, 222, 221

 214, 251, 251

 242, 255, 254

 133, 167, 167

 107, 140, 141

 83, 115, 115

 59, 89, 90

 36, 65, 67

 14, 40, 44


 0, 25, 25

 0, 0, 0

 133, 167, 167


 116, 167, 167


 133, 167, 167


 150, 167, 167


 100, 167, 167


 166, 167, 167

 83, 167, 167


 183, 167, 183

 66, 167, 167


 200, 167, 200


 50, 167, 167

 216, 167, 216

 33, 167, 167

 233, 167, 233

 16, 167, 167

 250, 167, 250

 0, 167, 167

 255, 167, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 162, 125



133, 167, 167



111, 145, 170

Triad

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



133, 167, 167



127, 151, 199



201, 144, 143

Complementary

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



133, 167, 167



167, 133, 167

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.



196, 144, 164



133, 167, 167



155, 155, 196

Square

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



133, 167, 167



104, 141, 191



180, 148, 183



194, 161, 126

Rectangle

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



133, 167, 167



101, 136, 170



180, 148, 183



200, 143, 150

Sweetspot

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



133, 167, 167



204, 217, 217



133, 167, 133



102, 110, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



133, 167, 167



165, 217, 217



133, 156, 167



76, 84, 84



0, 148, 148



0, 20, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 133, 167



217, 165, 217



167, 133, 150



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 167, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

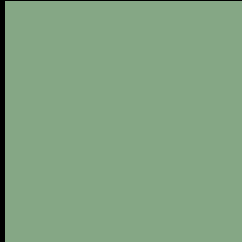
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

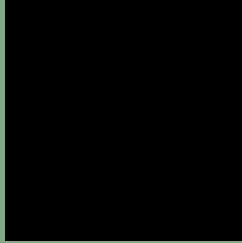
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 133, 167, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 167, 167.

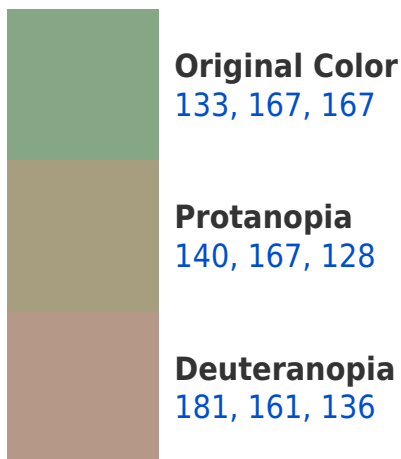


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 167, 167.

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
140, 153, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 167, 167

Protanomaly
130, 161, 136

Deuteranomaly
144, 164, 135

Tritanomaly
137, 151, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 167, 167

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
146, 158, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 133, 167, 167 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, 167, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 167, 133)  
}
```

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, 167, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 167, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 133, 167, 167 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, 167, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 167, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 167, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 167, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 167, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 167,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 167, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 167, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
167, 133) }
```

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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