

Converting Colors

`RYB(133, 187, 217)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(133, 187, 217) contains.

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Color

R_YB(133, 187, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85D9B4
RGB	133, 217, 180
RGB Percent	52%, 85%, 71%
CMY	0.4784, 0.1490, 0.2954
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.17, 0.15
HSL	153°, 52%, 69%
HSV	153°, 39%, 85%
XYZ	42.6900, 57.8940, 51.9268
YIQ	187.6660, -38.1870, -29.3150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

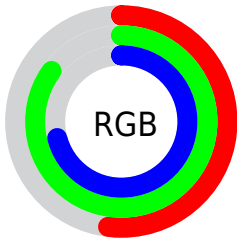
Format	Color
RYB	133, 187, 217
Decimal	8772020
CIELab	80.68, -33.81, 10.43
CIELCh	81, 35.384, 162.853
Yxy	57.8940, 0.2799, 0.3796
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286962100 (0xFF85D9B4)
YUV	187.6660, -3.7793, -47.9421
Hunter-Lab	76.0881, -33.0049, 12.7988

Details

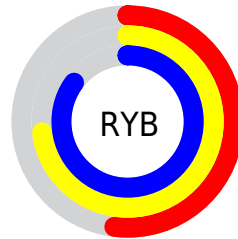
The RYB color **133, 187, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **217, 133, 170**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 228, 255**, and **78, 131, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 179, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 195, 217**.

Distribution



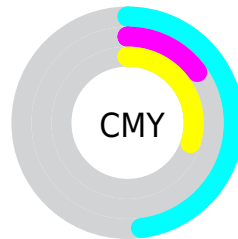
- Red (52%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 133, 187, 217 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, 187, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 187, 217

255, 255, 255


 189, 228, 255


 218, 237, 255

 247, 251, 255

 133, 187, 217

 106, 159, 189

 78, 131, 162

 50, 103, 135

 16, 72, 109

 0, 51, 84


 0, 40, 61


 0, 30, 39

 0, 5, 5


 0, 0, 0

 133, 187, 217


 133, 187, 217

 111, 179, 217


 155, 195, 217

 90, 172, 217


 176, 202, 217

 68, 164, 217

 198, 210, 217

 46, 156, 217


 220, 217, 218

 25, 149, 217

 242, 217, 228

 3, 141, 217

 255, 217, 238

 0, 139, 217

 255, 217, 247

 255, 217, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 212, 191



133, 187, 217



99, 160, 218

Triad

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



133, 187, 217



178, 195, 255



255, 189, 157

Complementary

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



133, 187, 217



217, 133, 170

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.



255, 176, 187



133, 187, 217



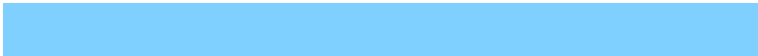
223, 187, 249

Square

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



133, 187, 217



128, 177, 255



253, 178, 221



229, 240, 138

Rectangle

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



133, 187, 217



90, 158, 235



253, 178, 221



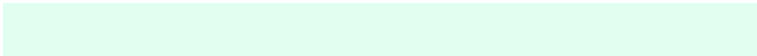
255, 181, 166

Sweetspot

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



133, 187, 217



224, 244, 255



133, 217, 179



110, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 187, 217



138, 213, 255



133, 174, 217



99, 106, 110



0, 111, 173



0, 30, 46

Inverse Universe

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



217, 133, 170



255, 138, 190



217, 137, 133



110, 99, 104



173, 0, 77



46, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 187, 217 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, 187, 217 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, 187, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 187, 217.

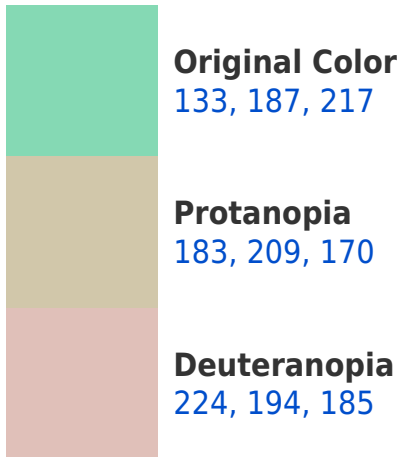


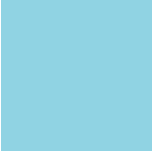
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 187, 217.

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
144, 181, 227

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 187, 217



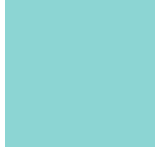
Protanomaly

174, 206, 199



Deuteranomaly

183, 201, 193



Tritanomaly

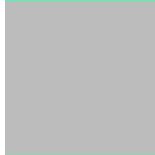
140, 177, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 187, 217



Achromatopsia

188, 188, 188



Achromatomaly

168, 188, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 133, 187, 217 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, 217, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 217, 180)  
}
```

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, 217, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 217, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 133, 187, 217 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, 217, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 217, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 217, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 217, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 217, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 217,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 133, 187, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 217, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
217, 180) }
```

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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