

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 102, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 102, 144) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 102, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	856690
RGB	133, 102, 144
RGB Percent	52%, 40%, 56%
CMY	0.4784, 0.6000, 0.4353
CMYK	0.08, 0.29, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	284°, 17%, 48%
HSV	284°, 29%, 56%
XYZ	19.4583, 16.5029, 28.5454
YIQ	116.0570, 4.9940, 19.6340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

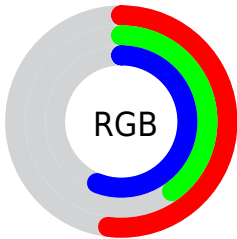
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 102, 144
Decimal	8742544
CIE _{Lab}	47.63, 20.43, -18.30
CIE _{LCh}	48, 27.428, 318.145
Yxy	16.5029, 0.3016, 0.2558
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286932624 (0xFF856690)
YUV	116.0570, 13.7759, 14.8590
Hunter-Lab	40.6238, 14.4077, -13.2251

Details

The RGB color **133, 102, 144** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **113, 144, 102**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 153, 198**, and **83, 55, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 88, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137, 116, 144**.

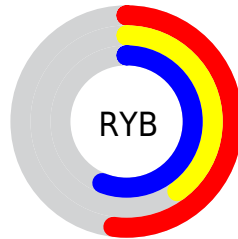
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (40%)

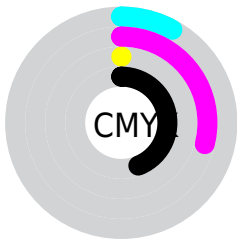
Blue (56%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (56%)

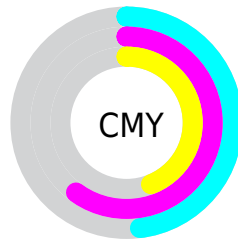


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 102, 144 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 RGB color 133, 102, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 133, 102, 144

255, 255, 255

■ 187, 153, 198

■ 214, 180, 226

■ 243, 208, 255

■ 255, 236, 255

■ 133, 102, 144

■ 107, 78, 118

■ 83, 55, 93

■ 59, 33, 70

■ 37, 12, 47

■ 10, 0, 27

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 133, 102, 144

■ 129, 88, 144

■ 125, 73, 144

■ 133, 102, 144

■ 137, 116, 144

■ 141, 131, 144

122, 59, 144

144, 145, 144

118, 44, 144

148, 160, 144

114, 30, 144

152, 174, 144

110, 16, 144

156, 188, 144

107, 1, 144

159, 203, 144

106, 0, 144

163, 217, 144

167, 232, 144

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102, 110, 157



133, 102, 144



152, 96, 123

Triad

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



133, 102, 144



136, 108, 68



27, 125, 127

Complementary

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



133, 102, 144



113, 144, 102

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.



58, 125, 103



133, 102, 144



114, 116, 68

Square

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



133, 102, 144



152, 101, 80



88, 122, 81



25, 123, 147

Rectangle

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



133, 102, 144



158, 95, 107



88, 122, 81



37, 125, 119

Sweetspot

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



133, 102, 144



182, 169, 186



102, 113, 144



92, 84, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



133, 102, 144



169, 121, 186



144, 102, 134



70, 64, 71



100, 0, 135



6, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



144, 102, 113



186, 121, 138



102, 144, 112



71, 64, 66



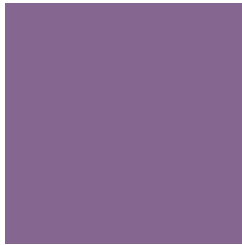
135, 0, 35



8, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 102, 144 looks on a white 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 102, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

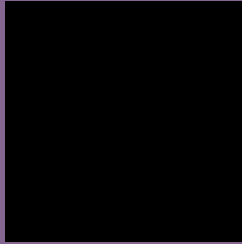
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 133, 102, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 102, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 102, 144.

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, 102, 144

Protanopia
102, 112, 151

Deuteranopia
109, 111, 142



Tritanopia
129, 107, 116

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 102, 144

Protanomaly
113, 108, 148

Deuteranomaly
118, 108, 143

Tritanomaly
130, 105, 126

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 102, 144

Achromatopsia
116, 116, 116

Achromatomaly
122, 111, 126

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 102, 144 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, 102, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 102, 144)  
}
```

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, 102, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 102, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 102, 144 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, 102, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 102, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 102, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 102, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 102, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 102,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 102, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 102, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
102, 144) }
```

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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