

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 102, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 102, 178) contains.

RGB(133, 102, 178)	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

RGB(133, 102, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8566B2
RGB	133, 102, 178
RGB Percent	52%, 40%, 70%
CMY	0.4784, 0.6000, 0.3020
CMYK	0.25, 0.43, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	264°, 33%, 55%
HSV	264°, 43%, 70%
XYZ	22.4601, 17.7036, 44.3528
YIQ	119.9330, -5.9200, 30.2080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

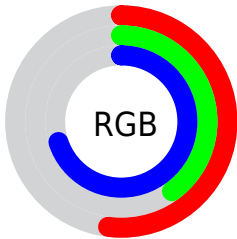
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 102, 178
Decimal	8742578
CIE _{Lab}	49.13, 28.37, -35.96
CIE _{LCh}	49, 45.800, 308.271
Yxy	17.7036, 0.2657, 0.2095
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286932658 (0xFF8566B2)
YUV	119.9330, 28.6270, 11.4598
Hunter-Lab	42.0757, 21.6513, -33.0458

Details

The RGB color **133, 102, 178** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **147, 178, 102**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 153, 234**, and **81, 54, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 84, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 120, 178**.

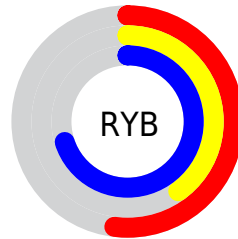
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (40%)

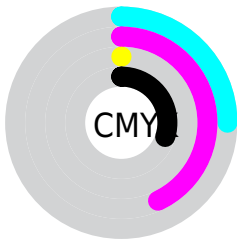
Blue (70%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (70%)

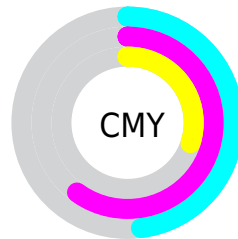


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (30%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 102, 178 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, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 102, 178

255, 255, 255

 188, 153, 234


 216, 180, 255

 245, 208, 255


 255, 237, 255


 133, 102, 178

 107, 78, 151

 81, 54, 125

 56, 32, 100

 31, 10, 75

 11, 0, 52

 0, 2, 30

 0, 0, 0

 133, 102, 178

 122, 84, 178

 133, 102, 178

 144, 120, 178

112, 66, 178

154, 138, 178

101, 49, 178

165, 155, 178

91, 31, 178

175, 173, 178

80, 13, 178

186, 191, 178

73, 0, 178

196, 209, 178

207, 227, 178

217, 244, 178

228, 255, 178

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61, 117, 194



133, 102, 178



172, 87, 146

Triad

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



133, 102, 178



161, 104, 43



0, 136, 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, 178



147, 178, 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.



7, 134, 87



133, 102, 178



128, 118, 34

Square

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



133, 102, 178



182, 90, 71



86, 128, 52



0, 134, 164

Rectangle

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



133, 102, 178



185, 82, 121



86, 128, 52



0, 135, 113

Sweetspot

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



133, 102, 178



214, 202, 232



102, 148, 178



106, 99, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



133, 102, 178



162, 114, 232



170, 102, 178



84, 80, 89



62, 0, 153



10, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



178, 102, 147



232, 114, 184



110, 178, 102



89, 80, 86



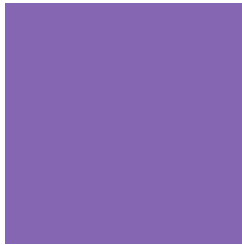
153, 0, 91



26, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 102, 178 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, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

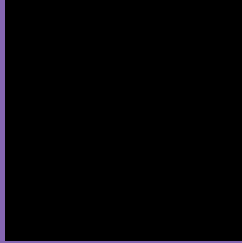
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 133, 102, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 102, 178.

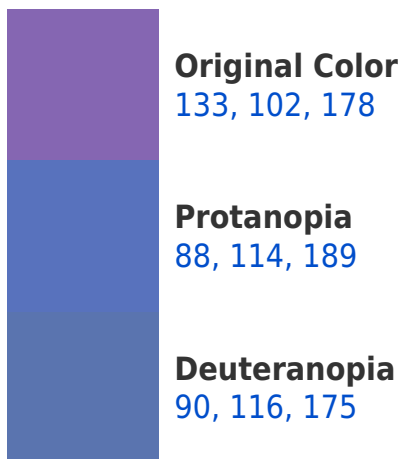


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 102, 178.

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
123, 114, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 102, 178

Protanomaly
104, 110, 185

Deuteranomaly
106, 111, 176

Tritanomaly
127, 110, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 102, 178

Achromatopsia
120, 120, 120

Achromatomaly
125, 113, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 102, 178 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, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 102, 178)  
}
```

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, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 102, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 102, 178 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, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 102, 178) }
```

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, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 102, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 102, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 102,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 102, 178 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, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
102, 178) }
```

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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