

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 106, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 106, 151) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 106, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	856A97
RGB	133, 106, 151
RGB Percent	52%, 42%, 59%
CMY	0.4784, 0.5843, 0.4078
CMYK	0.12, 0.30, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	276°, 18%, 50%
HSV	276°, 30%, 59%
XYZ	20.4128, 17.5290, 31.5857
YIQ	119.2030, 1.6470, 19.7190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

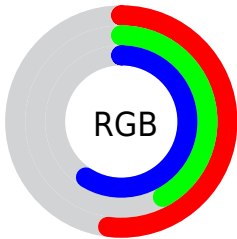
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 106, 151
Decimal	8743575
CIE _{Lab}	48.92, 19.60, -20.46
CIE _{LCh}	49, 28.337, 313.764
Yxy	17.5290, 0.2936, 0.2521
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286933655 (0xFF856A97)
YUV	119.2030, 15.6759, 12.1000
Hunter-Lab	41.8676, 13.7604, -15.4221

Details

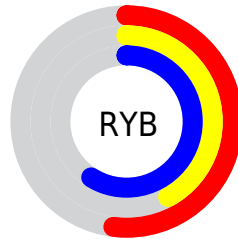
The RGB color **133, 106, 151** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **124, 151, 106**, and the grayscale version is **119, 119, 119**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 158, 205**, and **83, 58, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 91, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139, 121, 151**.

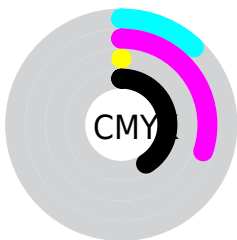
Distribution



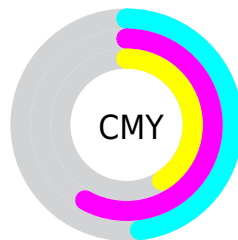
- Red (52%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 106, 151 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, 106, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 106, 151

255, 255, 255

 187, 158, 205

 215, 185, 234

 243, 212, 255


 255, 241, 255

 133, 106, 151

 107, 82, 125

 83, 58, 100

 59, 36, 76

 36, 15, 53

 16, 0, 32

 0, 0, 3


 0, 0, 0

 133, 106, 151


 127, 91, 151


 133, 106, 151

 139, 121, 151

 121, 76, 151


 145, 136, 151


 115, 61, 151

 151, 151, 151

 109, 46, 151


 157, 166, 151

 103, 30, 151


 163, 182, 151


 97, 15, 151

 169, 197, 151

 91, 0, 151

 175, 212, 151

 91, 0, 151

 181, 227, 151

 187, 242, 151

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100, 115, 163



133, 106, 151



155, 99, 130

Triad

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



133, 106, 151



143, 110, 70



30, 129, 127

Complementary

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



133, 106, 151



124, 151, 106

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.



64, 128, 102



133, 106, 151



121, 118, 69

Square

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



133, 106, 151



159, 102, 84



94, 124, 81



18, 127, 149

Rectangle

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



133, 106, 151



162, 98, 114



94, 124, 81



42, 129, 119

Sweetspot

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



133, 106, 151



189, 179, 196



106, 124, 151



95, 89, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



133, 106, 151



168, 126, 196



151, 106, 147



73, 69, 77



84, 0, 140



8, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



151, 106, 124



196, 126, 154



106, 151, 110



77, 69, 72



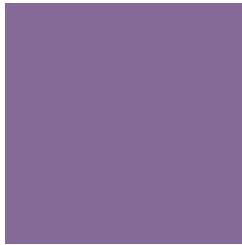
140, 0, 56



13, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 106, 151 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

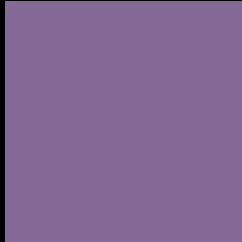
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 106, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

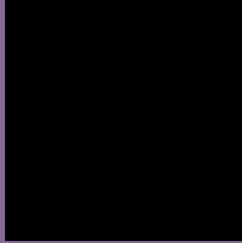
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 106, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 106, 151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 106, 151.

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, 106, 151

Protanopia

104, 115, 158

Deuteranopia

110, 114, 149



Tritanopia
128, 112, 121

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 106, 151

Protanomaly
115, 112, 155

Deuteranomaly
118, 111, 150

Tritanomaly
130, 110, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 106, 151

Achromatopsia
119, 119, 119

Achromatomaly
124, 114, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 106, 151 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, 106, 151) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 106, 151)  
}
```

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, 106, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 106, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 106, 151 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, 106, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 106, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 106, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 106, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 106, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 106,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 106, 151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 106, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
106, 151) }
```

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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