

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 106, 199)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 106, 199) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 106, 199)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	856AC7
RGB	133, 106, 199
RGB Percent	52%, 42%, 78%
CMY	0.4784, 0.5843, 0.2196
CMYK	0.33, 0.47, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	257°, 45%, 60%
HSV	257°, 47%, 78%
XYZ	25.1357, 19.4181, 56.4561
YIQ	124.6750, -13.7610, 34.6470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

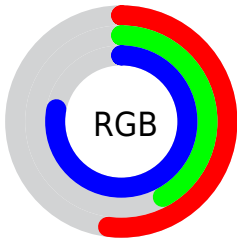
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 106, 199
Decimal	8743623
CIE _{Lab}	51.17, 31.40, -44.86
CIE _{LCh}	51, 54.757, 304.990
Yxy	19.4181, 0.2488, 0.1922
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286933703 (0xFF856AC7)
YUV	124.6750, 36.6422, 7.3010
Hunter-Lab	44.0660, 24.7027, -45.1144

Details

The RGB color **133, 106, 199** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **172, 199, 106**, and the grayscale version is **124, 124, 124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 158, 255**, and **79, 58, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 86, 199**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 126, 199**.

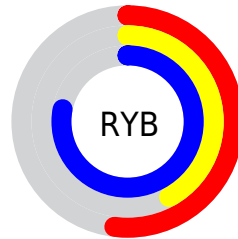
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (42%)

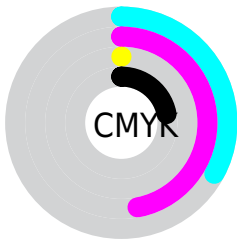
Blue (78%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (78%)

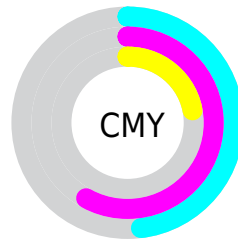


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 106, 199 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, 199 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 106, 199

255, 255, 255

 189, 158, 255

 217, 185, 255

 246, 213, 255


 255, 241, 255

 133, 106, 199

 106, 81, 171

 79, 58, 144

 53, 35, 118

 23, 14, 93

 0, 0, 69

 0, 3, 46

 0, 1, 24


 0, 0, 0


 133, 106, 199

 133, 106, 199

 119, 86, 199

 147, 126, 199

 105, 66, 199

 161, 146, 199

 91, 46, 199

 175, 166, 199

 77, 26, 199

 189, 186, 199

 62, 7, 199

 204, 206, 199

 58, 0, 199

 218, 225, 199

 232, 245, 199

 246, 255, 199

 255, 255, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 125, 215



133, 106, 199



184, 86, 162

Triad

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



133, 106, 199



176, 105, 33



0, 144, 129

Complementary

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



133, 106, 199



172, 199, 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.



0, 141, 80



133, 106, 199



138, 122, 11

Square

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



133, 106, 199



201, 86, 71



90, 134, 38



0, 143, 174

Rectangle

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



133, 106, 199



201, 77, 132



90, 134, 38



0, 143, 112

Sweetspot

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



133, 106, 199



230, 219, 255



106, 173, 199



112, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 106, 199



154, 112, 255



179, 106, 199



92, 90, 99



47, 0, 163



10, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



199, 106, 172



255, 112, 214



126, 199, 106



99, 90, 97



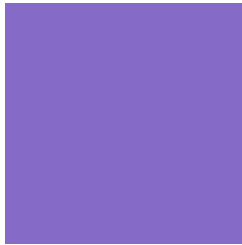
163, 0, 116



36, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 106, 199 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

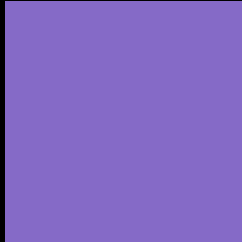
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 106, 199 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

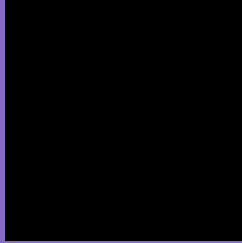
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 199 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 106, 199.

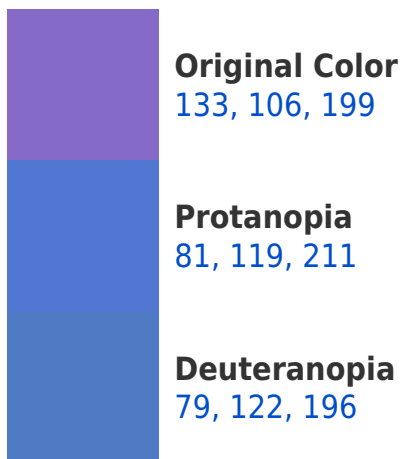


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 106, 199.

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
119, 122, 131

Trichromacy



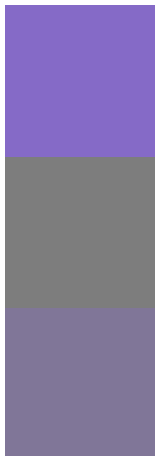
Original Color
133, 106, 199

Protanomaly
100, 114, 207

Deuteranomaly
99, 116, 197

Tritanomaly
124, 116, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 106, 199

Achromatopsia
125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly
128, 118, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 106, 199 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, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 106, 199)  
}
```

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, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 106, 199) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 106, 199 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, 199) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 106, 199) }
```

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, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 106, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 106, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 106,  
199) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 106, 199 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, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
106, 199) }
```

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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