

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 112, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 112, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 112, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8570D8
RGB	133, 112, 216
RGB Percent	52%, 44%, 85%
CMY	0.4784, 0.5608, 0.1529
CMYK	0.38, 0.48, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	252°, 57%, 64%
HSV	252°, 48%, 85%
XYZ	27.8617, 21.5328, 67.6535
YIQ	130.1350, -20.8680, 36.7960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

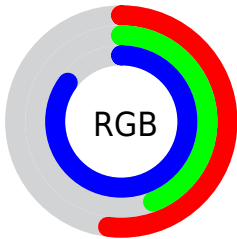
Format	Color
R _Y B	133, 112, 216
Decimal	8745176
CIE Lab	53.53, 32.46, -50.79
CIE LCh	54, 60.273, 302.580
Yxy	21.5328, 0.2380, 0.1840
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286935256 (0xFF8570D8)
YUV	130.1350, 42.3314, 2.5126
Hunter-Lab	46.4034, 25.9697, -53.9591

Details

The RGB color **133, 112, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **195, 216, 112**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 164, 255**, and **78, 64, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 90, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 134, 216**.

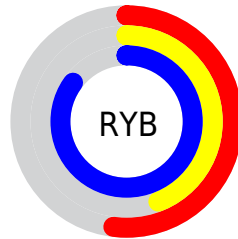
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (44%)

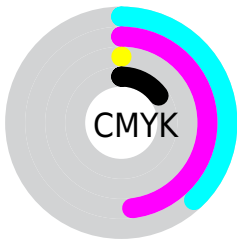
Blue (85%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (85%)

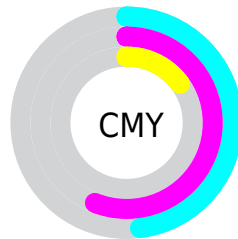


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (48%)


Magenta (56%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 112, 216 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, 112, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 112, 216

255, 255, 255

 189, 164, 255

 218, 191, 255

 248, 219, 255

 255, 248, 255

 133, 112, 216

 105, 87, 188

 78, 64, 160

 49, 41, 134

 12, 20, 108

 0, 0, 83

 0, 2, 59

 0, 2, 36


 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 133, 112, 216

 133, 112, 216

 116, 90, 216

 150, 134, 216


 99, 69, 216

 167, 155, 216

 81, 47, 216

 185, 177, 216

 64, 26, 216

 202, 198, 216

 47, 4, 216

 219, 220, 216

 44, 0, 216

 236, 242, 216

 254, 255, 216

 255, 255, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 133, 232



133, 112, 216



193, 88, 177

Triad

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



133, 112, 216



190, 107, 30



0, 152, 131

Complementary

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



133, 112, 216



195, 216, 112

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, 149, 77



133, 112, 216



149, 127, 0

Square

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



133, 112, 216



216, 85, 75



96, 141, 28



0, 151, 183

Rectangle

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



133, 112, 216



214, 77, 143



96, 141, 28



0, 151, 113

Sweetspot

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



133, 112, 216



227, 219, 255



112, 195, 216



110, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 112, 216



137, 107, 255



185, 112, 216



99, 96, 107



34, 0, 171



9, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 112, 195



255, 107, 225



143, 216, 112



107, 96, 105



171, 0, 136



43, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 112, 216 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, 112, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

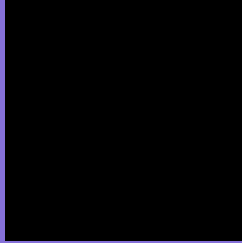
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 112, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 112, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 112, 216.

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, 112, 216

Protanopia
79, 124, 228

Deuteranopia
72, 129, 212



Tritanopia
116, 130, 140

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 112, 216

Protanomaly
99, 120, 224

Deuteranomaly
94, 123, 213

Tritanomaly
122, 123, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 112, 216

Achromatopsia
130, 130, 130

Achromatomaly
131, 123, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 112, 216 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, 112, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 112, 216)  
}
```

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, 112, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 112, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 112, 216 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

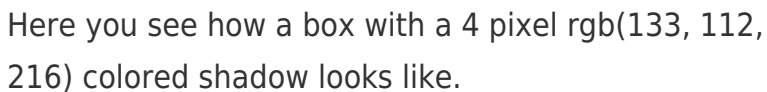
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(133, 112, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 112, 216) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 112, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 112, 216); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 112, 216); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 112, 216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 112, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 112, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
112, 216) }
```

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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