

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 113, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 113, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 113, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8571A7
RGB	133, 113, 167
RGB Percent	52%, 44%, 65%
CMY	0.4784, 0.5569, 0.3451
CMYK	0.20, 0.32, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	262°, 23%, 55%
HSV	262°, 32%, 65%
XYZ	22.5530, 19.5868, 39.1512
YIQ	125.1360, -5.4140, 21.0340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

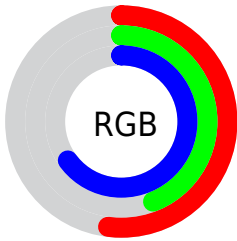
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 113, 167
Decimal	8745383
CIE _{Lab}	51.37, 19.17, -26.07
CIE _{LCh}	51, 32.360, 306.332
Yxy	19.5868, 0.2774, 0.2409
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286935463 (0xFF8571A7)
YUV	125.1360, 20.6390, 6.8967
Hunter-Lab	44.2570, 13.5125, -21.4700

Details

The RGB color **133, 113, 167** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **147, 167, 113**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 165, 222**, and **82, 65, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 96, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 130, 167**.

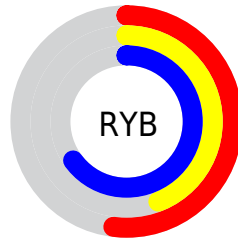
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (44%)

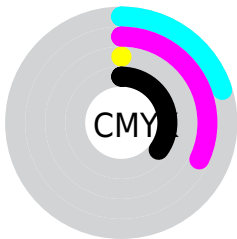
Blue (65%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (65%)

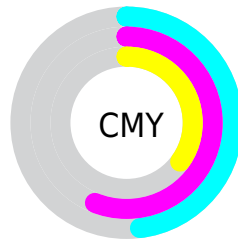


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 113, 167 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, 113, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 113, 167

255, 255, 255

 187, 165, 222

 215, 192, 251

 244, 220, 255

 255, 249, 255

 133, 113, 167

 107, 88, 140


 82, 65, 115

 58, 43, 90

 35, 22, 66

 17, 0, 44


 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

 133, 113, 167

 122, 96, 167

 133, 113, 167

 144, 130, 167

112, 80, 167

154, 146, 167

101, 63, 167

165, 163, 167

91, 46, 167

175, 180, 167

80, 29, 167

186, 196, 167

70, 13, 167

196, 213, 167

62, 0, 167

207, 230, 167

217, 247, 167

228, 255, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90, 123, 177



133, 113, 167



162, 104, 145

Triad

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



133, 113, 167



158, 113, 72



19, 137, 128

Complementary

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



133, 113, 167



147, 167, 113

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.



70, 135, 99



133, 113, 167



134, 123, 66

Square

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



133, 113, 167



173, 104, 91



105, 130, 77



0, 136, 154

Rectangle

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



133, 113, 167



172, 101, 127



105, 130, 77



41, 137, 118

Sweetspot

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



133, 113, 167



203, 195, 217



113, 147, 167



101, 96, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



133, 113, 167



164, 132, 217



160, 113, 167



79, 76, 84



55, 0, 148



8, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 113, 147



217, 132, 185



120, 167, 113



84, 76, 81



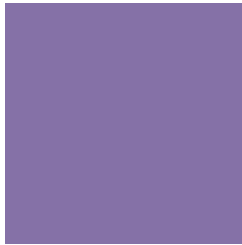
148, 0, 93



20, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 113, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

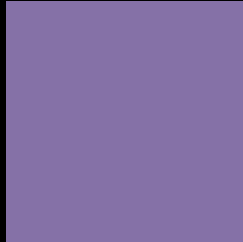
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

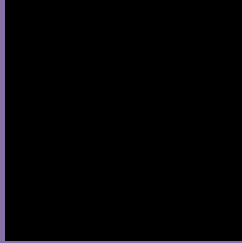
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 113, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 113, 167.

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, 113, 167

Protanopia
106, 121, 173

Deuteranopia
110, 121, 165



Tritanopia
126, 120, 130

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 113, 167

Protanomaly
116, 118, 171

Deuteranomaly
118, 118, 166

Tritanomaly
129, 117, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 113, 167

Achromatopsia
125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly
128, 121, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 113, 167 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, 113, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 113, 167)  
}
```

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, 113, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 113, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 113, 167 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, 113, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 113, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 113, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 113, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 113, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 113,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 113, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 113, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
113, 167) }
```

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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