

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 118, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 118, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 118, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	857689
RGB	133, 118, 137
RGB Percent	52%, 46%, 54%
CMY	0.4784, 0.5373, 0.4627
CMYK	0.03, 0.14, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	287°, 7%, 50%
HSV	287°, 14%, 54%
XYZ	20.6667, 19.7496, 26.3897
YIQ	124.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

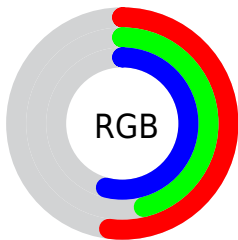
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 118, 137
Decimal	8746633
CIE Lab	51.55, 9.49, -8.23
CIE LCh	52, 12.557, 319.072
Yxy	19.7496, 0.3094, 0.2956
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286936713 (0xFF857689)
YUV	124.6510, 6.0881, 7.3221
Hunter-Lab	44.4405, 5.2391, -4.0993

Details

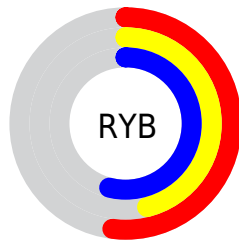
The RGB color **133, 118, 137** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **122, 137, 118**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 170, 190**, and **83, 70, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 104, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 132, 137**.

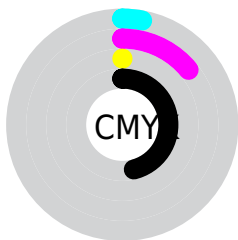
Distribution



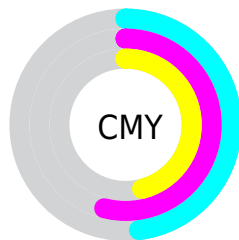
- Red (52%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 118, 137 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, 118, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 133, 118, 137

255, 255, 255

■ 186, 170, 190

■ 214, 197, 218

■ 242, 225, 247

255, 254, 255

■ 133, 118, 137

■ 130, 104, 137

■ 127, 91, 137

■ 133, 118, 137

■ 108, 93, 112

■ 83, 70, 87

■ 60, 47, 64

■ 38, 26, 42

■ 19, 0, 22

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 133, 118, 137

■ 136, 132, 137

■ 139, 145, 137

124, 77, 137

142, 159, 137

121, 63, 137

145, 173, 137

119, 50, 137

147, 187, 137

116, 36, 137

150, 200, 137

113, 22, 137

153, 214, 137

110, 8, 137

156, 228, 137

108, 0, 137

159, 241, 137

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 121, 143



133, 118, 137



142, 116, 127

Triad

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



133, 118, 137



135, 121, 102



95, 129, 129

Complementary

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



133, 118, 137



122, 137, 118

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.



101, 129, 118



133, 118, 137



124, 124, 103

Square

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



133, 118, 137



143, 118, 107



112, 127, 109



97, 128, 139

Rectangle

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



133, 118, 137



145, 115, 120



112, 127, 109



96, 129, 126

Sweetspot

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



133, 118, 137



177, 171, 179



118, 122, 137



88, 85, 89



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



133, 118, 137



172, 148, 179



137, 118, 132



67, 62, 69



105, 0, 133



4, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



137, 118, 122



179, 148, 155



118, 137, 123



69, 62, 63



133, 0, 28



5, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 118, 137 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

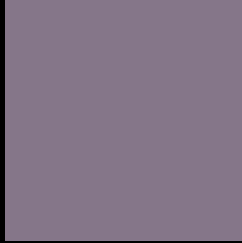
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

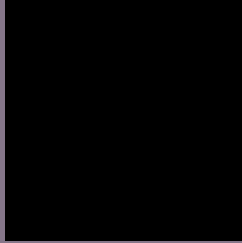
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 118, 137.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 118, 137.

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, 118, 137](#)

Protanopia
[120, 122, 140](#)

Deuteranopia
[128, 120, 137](#)



Tritanopia
132, 119, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 118, 137

Protanomaly

125, 121, 139

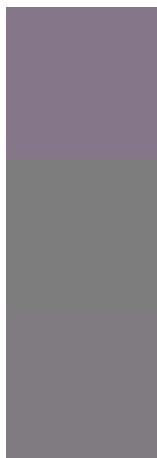
Deuteranomaly

130, 119, 137

Tritanomaly

132, 119, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 118, 137

Achromatopsia

125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly

128, 122, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 118, 137 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, 118, 137) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 118, 137)  
}
```

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, 118, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 118, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 118, 137 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, 118, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 118, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 118, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 118, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 118, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 118,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 118, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 118, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
118, 137) }
```

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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