

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 122, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 122, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 122, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	857ABE
RGB	133, 122, 190
RGB Percent	52%, 48%, 75%
CMY	0.4784, 0.5216, 0.2549
CMYK	0.30, 0.36, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	250°, 34%, 61%
HSV	250°, 36%, 75%
XYZ	25.9267, 22.6233, 51.7155
YIQ	133.0410, -15.2720, 23.4800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

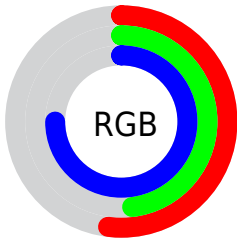
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 122, 190
Decimal	8747710
CIE _{Lab}	54.68, 19.60, -34.18
CIE _{LCh}	55, 39.403, 299.838
Yxy	22.6233, 0.2586, 0.2256
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286937790 (0xFF857ABE)
YUV	133.0410, 28.0808, -0.0360
Hunter-Lab	47.5640, 14.0617, -31.1702

Details

The RGB color **133, 122, 190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **179, 190, 122**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 174, 247**, and **81, 73, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 103, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 141, 190**.

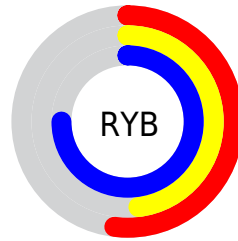
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (48%)

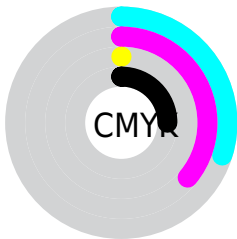
Blue (75%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (75%)

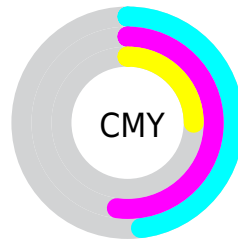


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 122, 190 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, 122, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 122, 190

255, 255, 255

 188, 174, 247

 216, 202, 255


 245, 230, 255

 133, 122, 190

 107, 97, 163


 81, 73, 136

 56, 51, 111

 30, 30, 86

 2, 7, 62


 0, 3, 40

 0, 1, 17


 0, 0, 0

 133, 122, 190

 133, 122, 190


 117, 103, 190

 149, 141, 190

 101, 84, 190

 165, 160, 190

 85, 65, 190

 181, 179, 190

 69, 46, 190


 197, 198, 190

 53, 27, 190

 213, 217, 190

 37, 8, 190

 229, 236, 190

 31, 0, 190

 244, 255, 190

 255, 255, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71, 134, 199



133, 122, 190



173, 109, 166

Triad

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



133, 122, 190



178, 117, 72



0, 148, 130

Complementary

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



133, 122, 190



179, 190, 122

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.



74, 145, 95



133, 122, 190



152, 129, 61

Square

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



133, 122, 190



194, 106, 99



117, 139, 70



0, 148, 164

Rectangle

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



133, 122, 190



188, 104, 144



117, 139, 70



29, 148, 118

Sweetspot

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



133, 122, 190



225, 220, 247



122, 180, 190



111, 109, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



133, 122, 190



158, 141, 247



166, 122, 190



86, 85, 94



26, 0, 158



5, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 122, 179



247, 141, 230



146, 190, 122



94, 85, 93



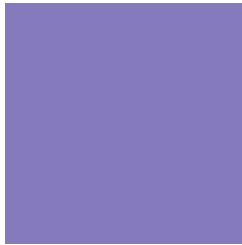
158, 0, 133



31, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 122, 190 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, 122, 190 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, 122, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 122, 190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 122, 190.

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, 122, 190

Protanopia

108, 129, 195

Deuteranopia

108, 130, 188



Tritanopia
123, 132, 142

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 122, 190

Protanomaly
117, 126, 193

Deuteranomaly
117, 127, 189

Tritanomaly
127, 128, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 122, 190

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
133, 129, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 122, 190 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, 122, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 122, 190)  
}
```

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, 122, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 122, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 122, 190 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, 122, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 122, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 122, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 122, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 122, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 122,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 122, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 122, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
122, 190) }
```

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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