

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 125, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 125, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 125, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	857DC0
RGB	133, 125, 192
RGB Percent	52%, 49%, 75%
CMY	0.4784, 0.5098, 0.2471
CMYK	0.31, 0.35, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	247°, 35%, 62%
HSV	247°, 35%, 75%
XYZ	26.5209, 23.4595, 52.9995
YIQ	135.0300, -16.7390, 22.5330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

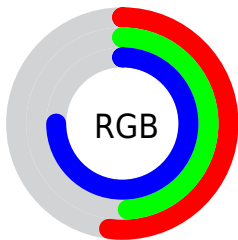
Format	Color
RYB	133, 125, 192
Decimal	8748480
CIELab	55.54, 18.36, -33.98
CIELCh	56, 38.618, 298.379
Yxy	23.4595, 0.2575, 0.2278
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286938560 (0xFF857DC0)
YUV	135.0300, 28.0862, -1.7803
Hunter-Lab	48.4351, 12.9774, -30.9729

Details

The RGB color **133, 125, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **184, 192, 125**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 178, 249**, and **81, 76, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 106, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 144, 192**.

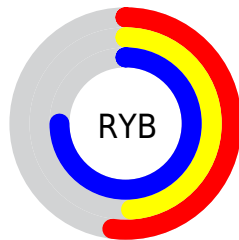
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (49%)

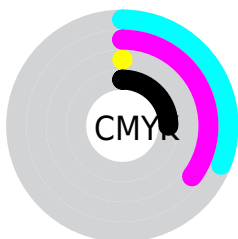
Blue (75%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (75%)

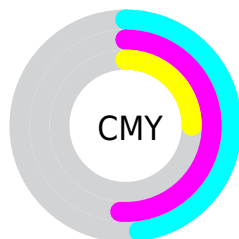


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 125, 192 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, 125, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 133, 125, 192

255, 255, 255

■ 188, 178, 249

■ 216, 205, 255

■ 245, 233, 255

■ 133, 125, 192

■ 107, 100, 165

■ 81, 76, 138

■ 56, 53, 112

■ 30, 32, 88

■ 0, 11, 64

■ 0, 3, 41


■ 0, 1, 19

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 133, 125, 192

■ 133, 125, 192

 116, 106, 192

 150, 144, 192

 99, 87, 192

 167, 163, 192

 82, 67, 192


 184, 183, 192

 65, 48, 192

 201, 202, 192


 48, 29, 192

 218, 221, 192

 32, 10, 192

 234, 240, 192

 23, 0, 192

 251, 255, 192

 255, 255, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73, 137, 200



133, 125, 192



173, 113, 169

Triad

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



133, 125, 192



181, 118, 77



0, 150, 130

Complementary

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



133, 125, 192



184, 192, 125

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.



80, 147, 97



133, 125, 192



155, 131, 65

Square

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



133, 125, 192



196, 108, 103



121, 141, 72



0, 150, 164

Rectangle

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



133, 125, 192



189, 107, 148



121, 141, 72



41, 150, 118

Sweetspot

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



133, 125, 192



228, 225, 250



125, 184, 192



112, 110, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



133, 125, 192



157, 145, 250



166, 125, 192



88, 87, 97



19, 0, 161



4, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 125, 184



250, 145, 237



151, 192, 125



97, 87, 96



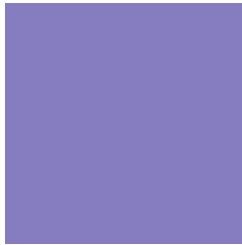
161, 0, 141



33, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 125, 192 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, 125, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

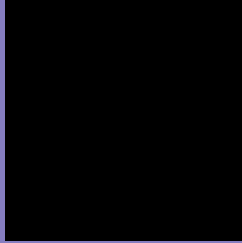
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 125, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 125, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 125, 192.

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](#).

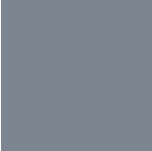
Dichromacy



Original Color
133, 125, 192

Protanopia
111, 131, 197

Deuteranopia
111, 132, 191



Tritanopia
123, 134, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 125, 192

Protanomaly
119, 129, 195

Deuteranomaly
119, 129, 191

Tritanomaly
127, 131, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 125, 192

Achromatopsia
135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly
134, 131, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 125, 192 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, 125, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 125, 192)  
}
```

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, 125, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 125, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 125, 192 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, 125, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 125, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 125, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 125, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 125, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 125,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 125, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 125, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
125, 192) }
```

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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