

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 127, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 127, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 127, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	857FA3
RGB	133, 127, 163
RGB Percent	52%, 50%, 64%
CMY	0.4784, 0.5020, 0.3608
CMYK	0.18, 0.22, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	250°, 16%, 57%
HSV	250°, 22%, 64%
XYZ	23.8731, 22.8096, 37.7948
YIQ	132.8980, -7.9800, 12.4680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

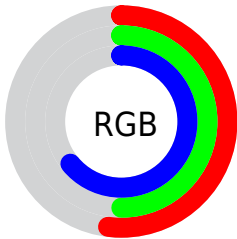
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 127, 163
Decimal	8748963
CIE _{Lab}	54.88, 9.97, -18.36
CIE _{LCh}	55, 20.892, 298.512
Yxy	22.8096, 0.2826, 0.2700
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286939043 (0xFF857FA3)
YUV	132.8980, 14.8403, 0.0895
Hunter-Lab	47.7594, 5.6463, -13.4880

Details

The RGB color **133, 127, 163** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **157, 163, 127**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 180, 218**, and **83, 78, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 111, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 143, 163**.

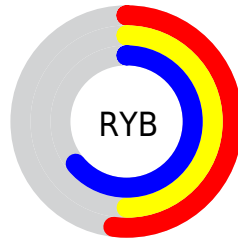
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (50%)

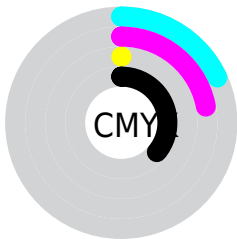
Blue (64%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (64%)

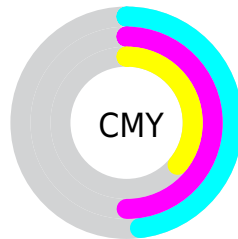


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 127, 163 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, 127, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 133, 127, 163

255, 255, 255

■ 186, 180, 218

■ 214, 207, 246

■ 243, 235, 255

■ 133, 127, 163

■ 107, 102, 137

■ 83, 78, 111

■ 59, 55, 87

■ 37, 34, 63

■ 16, 12, 41

■ 0, 1, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 133, 127, 163

■ 119, 111, 163

■ 133, 127, 163

■ 147, 143, 163

 106, 94, 163

 160, 160, 163

 92, 78, 163

 174, 176, 163

 79, 62, 163

 187, 192, 163

 65, 46, 163

 201, 208, 163

 52, 29, 163

 214, 225, 163

 38, 13, 163

 228, 241, 163

 27, 0, 163

 242, 255, 163

 255, 255, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108, 133, 167



133, 127, 163



154, 121, 150

Triad

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



133, 127, 163



160, 124, 101



87, 141, 130

Complementary

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



133, 127, 163



157, 163, 127

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.



105, 140, 112



133, 127, 163



145, 130, 95

Square

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



133, 127, 163



168, 119, 115



126, 135, 99



78, 141, 148

Rectangle

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



133, 127, 163



163, 119, 139



126, 135, 99



93, 141, 124

Sweetspot

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



133, 127, 163



199, 197, 212



127, 157, 163



100, 99, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



133, 127, 163



164, 155, 212



151, 127, 163



75, 73, 82



24, 0, 145



3, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



163, 127, 157



212, 155, 202



139, 163, 127



82, 73, 80



145, 0, 121



18, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 127, 163 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, 127, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

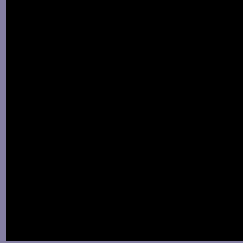
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 127, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 127, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 127, 163.

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, 127, 163

Protanopia

123, 130, 165

Deuteranopia

128, 129, 163



Tritanopia
129, 131, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 127, 163

Protanomaly

127, 129, 164

Deuteranomaly

130, 128, 163

Tritanomaly

130, 130, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 127, 163

Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly

133, 131, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 127, 163 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, 127, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 127, 163)  
}
```

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, 127, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 127, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 127, 163 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, 127, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 127, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 127, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 127, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 127, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 127,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 127, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 127, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
127, 163) }
```

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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