

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 31, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 31, 159) contains.

RGB(133, 31, 159)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(133, 31, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	851F9F
RGB	133, 31, 159
RGB Percent	52%, 12%, 62%
CMY	0.4784, 0.8784, 0.3765
CMYK	0.16, 0.81, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	288°, 67%, 37%
HSV	288°, 81%, 62%
XYZ	16.4209, 8.4697, 33.5702
YIQ	76.0900, 19.7040, 61.4320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

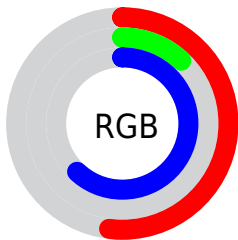
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 31, 159
Decimal	8724383
CIE _{Lab}	34.94, 58.90, -47.28
CIE _{LCh}	35, 75.526, 321.244
Yxy	8.4697, 0.2809, 0.1449
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286914463 (0xFF851F9F)
YUV	76.0900, 40.8746, 49.9101
Hunter-Lab	29.1028, 49.7864, -48.0194

Details

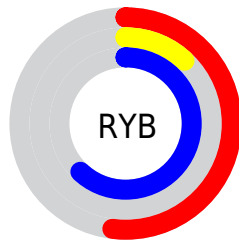
The RGB color **133, 31, 159** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **57, 159, 31**, and the grayscale version is **76, 76, 76**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 89, 214**, and **78, 0, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 15, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 47, 159**.

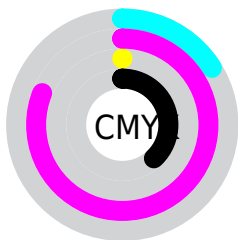
Distribution



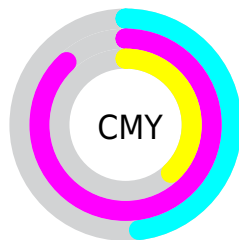
- Red (52%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 31, 159 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, 31, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



133, 31, 159



133, 31, 159

255, 255, 255



105, 0, 132



190, 89, 214



78, 0, 107



219, 116, 243



52, 0, 82



248, 143, 255



25, 0, 58



255, 171, 255



0, 2, 35



255, 200, 255



0, 0, 10



255, 229, 255



0, 0, 0



133, 31, 159



133, 31, 159



130, 15, 159



136, 47, 159

127, 0, 159

139, 63, 159

143, 79, 159

146, 95, 159

149, 110, 159

152, 126, 159

156, 142, 159

159, 158, 159

162, 174, 159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 75, 197



133, 31, 159



175, 0, 103

Triad

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



133, 31, 159



116, 74, 0



0, 106, 125

Complementary

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



133, 31, 159



57, 159, 31

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.



0, 104, 62



133, 31, 159



60, 92, 0

Square

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



133, 31, 159



157, 37, 0



0, 100, 0



0, 104, 177

Rectangle

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



133, 31, 159



182, 0, 63



0, 100, 0



0, 105, 104

Sweetspot

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



133, 31, 159



196, 157, 207



31, 59, 159



98, 74, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



133, 31, 159



166, 6, 207



159, 31, 123



77, 71, 79



114, 0, 143



12, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



159, 31, 57



207, 6, 47



31, 159, 67



79, 71, 73



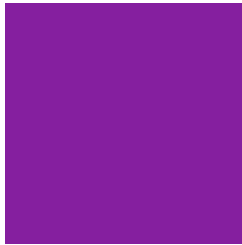
143, 0, 29



15, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 31, 159 looks on a white 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 ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 31, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

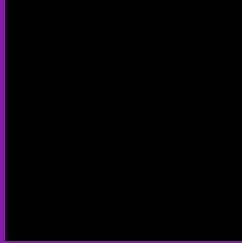
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 133, 31, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 31, 159.

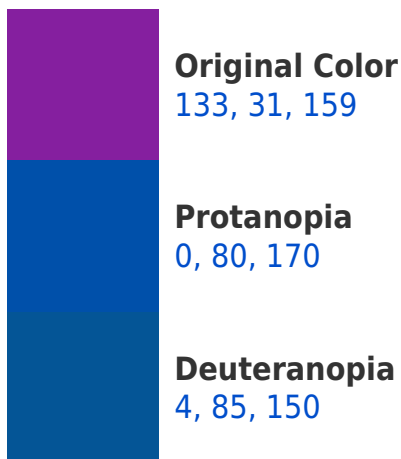


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 31, 159.

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





Tritanopia
121, 67, 72

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 31, 159



Protanomaly

48, 62, 166



Deuteranomaly

51, 65, 153



Tritanomaly

125, 54, 104

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 31, 159



Achromatopsia

76, 76, 76



Achromatomaly

97, 60, 106

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 31, 159 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, 31, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 31, 159)  
}
```

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, 31, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 31, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 31, 159 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, 31, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 31, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 31, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 31, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 31, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 31,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 31, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 31, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133, 31,  
159) }
```

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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