

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 68, 125)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 68, 125) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 68, 125)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85447D
RGB	133, 68, 125
RGB Percent	52%, 27%, 49%
CMY	0.4784, 0.7333, 0.5098
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.06, 0.48
HSL	307°, 32%, 39%
HSV	307°, 49%, 52%
XYZ	15.4417, 10.6015, 20.6345
YIQ	93.9330, 20.4430, 31.5070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

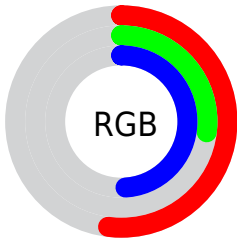
Format	Color
RYB	133, 68, 125
Decimal	8733821
CIELab	38.90, 36.19, -20.22
CIELCh	39, 41.453, 330.801
Yxy	10.6015, 0.3308, 0.2271
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286923901 (0xFF85447D)
YUV	93.9330, 15.3160, 34.2618
Hunter-Lab	32.5599, 27.6746, -14.7825

Details

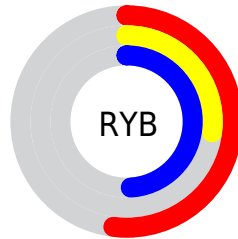
The RGB color **133, 68, 125** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **68, 133, 76**, and the grayscale version is **94, 94, 94**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 119, 178**, and **81, 18, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 55, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 81, 127**.

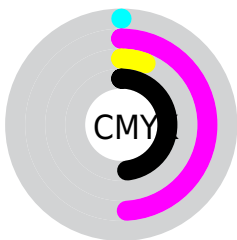
Distribution



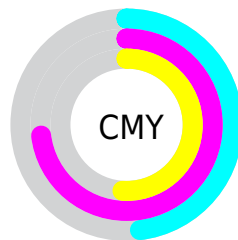
- Red (52%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 68, 125 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, 68, 125 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



133, 68, 125



133, 68, 125

255, 255, 255



107, 44, 100



188, 119, 178



81, 18, 76



216, 145, 205



57, 0, 53



245, 172, 234



37, 0, 32



255, 200, 255



0, 0, 3



255, 228, 255



0, 0, 0



133, 68, 125



133, 68, 125



133, 55, 123



133, 81, 127



133, 41, 122



133, 95, 128

■ 133, 28, 120

■ 133, 108, 130

■ 133, 15, 118

■ 133, 121, 132

■ 133, 1, 117

■ 133, 135, 133

■ 133, 0, 117

■ 133, 148, 135

■ 133, 161, 136

■ 133, 174, 138

■ 133, 188, 140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93, 82, 150



133, 68, 125



151, 60, 92

Triad

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



133, 68, 125



108, 90, 17



0, 107, 125

Complementary

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



133, 68, 125



68, 133, 76

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, 108, 91



133, 68, 125



74, 100, 29

Square

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



133, 68, 125



135, 77, 32



21, 105, 57



0, 103, 150

Rectangle

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



133, 68, 125



153, 62, 70



21, 105, 57



0, 108, 115

Sweetspot

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



133, 68, 125



173, 147, 170



76, 68, 133



87, 71, 85



214, 214, 214



87, 87, 87

Same Dimension

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



133, 68, 125



173, 71, 161



133, 68, 93



66, 60, 65



130, 0, 114



3, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



133, 68, 125



173, 71, 161



68, 133, 108



66, 60, 65



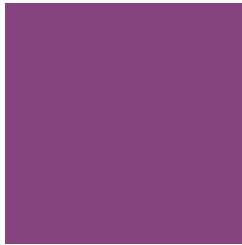
130, 0, 114



3, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 68, 125 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 68, 125 looks on a black 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

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

RGB 133, 68, 125 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 68, 125.

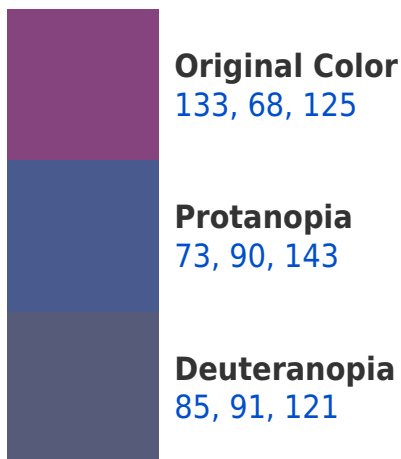


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 68, 125.

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
128, 78, 83

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 68, 125

Protanomaly

95, 82, 136

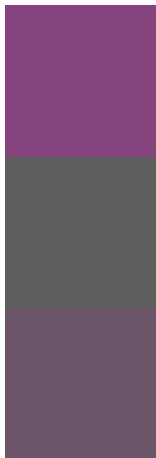
Deuteranomaly

102, 83, 122

Tritanomaly

130, 74, 98

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 68, 125

Achromatopsia

94, 94, 94

Achromatomaly

108, 85, 105

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 68, 125 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, 68, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 68, 125)  
}
```

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, 68, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 68, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 68, 125 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, 68, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 68, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 68, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 68, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 68, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 68,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 68, 125 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 68, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133, 68,  
125) }
```

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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