

# Converting Colors

RGB(133, 81, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(133, 81, 161) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(133, 81, 161)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8551A1
RGB	133, 81, 161
RGB Percent	52%, 32%, 63%
CMY	0.4784, 0.6824, 0.3686
CMYK	0.17, 0.50, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	279°, 33%, 47%
HSV	279°, 50%, 63%
XYZ	19.0483, 13.4446, 35.3093
YIQ	105.6680, 5.3120, 35.9040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

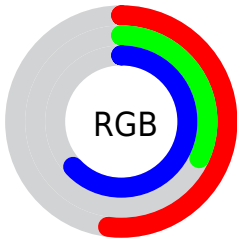
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	133, 81, 161
Decimal	8737185
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	43.43, 36.46, -34.95
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	43, 50.502, 316.210
Yxy	13.4446, 0.2809, 0.1983
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286927265 (0xFF8551A1)
YUV	105.6680, 27.2787, 23.9702
Hunter-Lab	36.6669, 28.5630, -31.4280

# Details

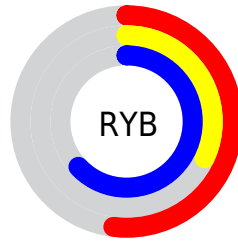
The RGB color **133, 81, 161** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **109, 161, 81**, and the grayscale version is **105, 105, 105**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 132, 216**, and **81, 33, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 65, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139, 97, 161**.

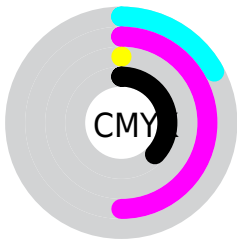
# Distribution



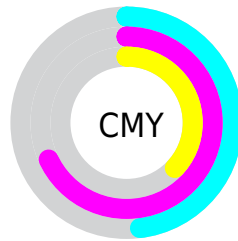
- Red (52%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 81, 161 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, 81, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





133, 81, 161



133, 81, 161

255, 255, 255



107, 57, 135



188, 132, 216



81, 33, 109



216, 159, 245



56, 7, 84



245, 186, 255



33, 0, 61



255, 214, 255



0, 0, 38



255, 242, 255



0, 1, 15



0, 0, 0



133, 81, 161



133, 81, 161



127, 65, 161



139, 97, 161

122, 49, 161

144, 113, 161

116, 33, 161

150, 129, 161

110, 17, 161

156, 145, 161

105, 0, 161

161, 162, 161

105, 0, 161

167, 178, 161

172, 194, 161

178, 210, 161

184, 226, 161

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61, 100, 183



133, 81, 161



168, 64, 124

# Triad

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



133, 81, 161



139, 94, 9



0, 122, 125

# Complementary

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



133, 81, 161



109, 161, 81

# 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, 121, 81



133, 81, 161



102, 108, 4

# Square

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



133, 81, 161



166, 76, 43



51, 116, 40



0, 120, 162

# Rectangle

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



133, 81, 161



177, 60, 96



51, 116, 40



0, 122, 110



# Sweetspot

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



133, 81, 161



198, 178, 209



81, 109, 161



98, 86, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105



# Same Dimension

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



133, 81, 161



165, 84, 209



161, 81, 149



79, 73, 82



94, 0, 145



12, 0, 18



# Inverse Universe

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



161, 81, 109



209, 84, 128



81, 161, 93



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 51

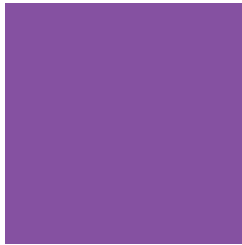


18, 0, 6



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 81, 161 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, 81, 161 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

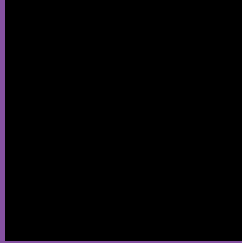
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 133, 81, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 81, 161.

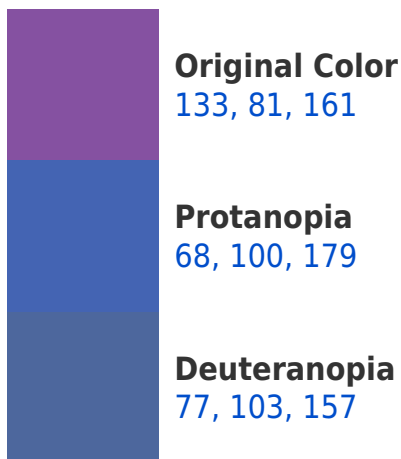


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 81, 161.

# 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**  
124, 95, 102

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

133, 81, 161



**Protanomaly**

92, 93, 172



**Deuteranomaly**

97, 95, 158



**Tritanomaly**

127, 90, 123

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

133, 81, 161



**Achromatopsia**

106, 106, 106



**Achromatomaly**

116, 97, 126

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 81, 161 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, 81, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 81, 161)  
}
```

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, 81, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 81, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 81, 161 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, 81, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 81, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(133, 81, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 81, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 81, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 81,  
161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 81, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 81, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133, 81,  
161) }
```

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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