

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 87, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 87, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 87, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8557C0
RGB	133, 87, 192
RGB Percent	52%, 34%, 75%
CMY	0.4784, 0.6588, 0.2471
CMYK	0.31, 0.55, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	266°, 45%, 55%
HSV	266°, 55%, 75%
XYZ	22.5955, 15.6087, 51.6910
YIQ	112.7240, -6.2890, 42.4070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

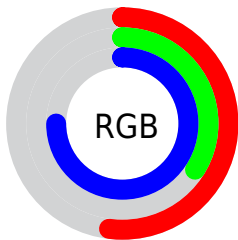
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 87, 192
Decimal	8738752
CIE _{Lab}	46.46, 40.53, -48.34
CIE _{LCh}	46, 63.080, 309.980
Yxy	15.6087, 0.2514, 0.1736
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286928832 (0xFF8557C0)
YUV	112.7240, 39.0831, 17.7821
Hunter-Lab	39.5079, 32.9497, -49.9180

Details

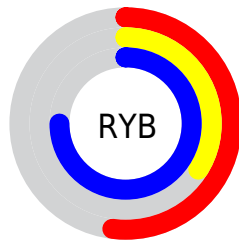
The RGB color **133, 87, 192** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. The color can be described as middle muted purple. A complement of this color would be **146, 192, 87**, and the grayscale version is **112, 112, 112**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 138, 249**, and **79, 38, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 68, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 106, 192**.

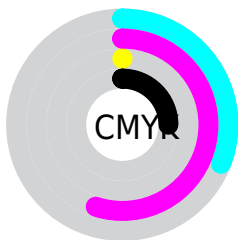
Distribution



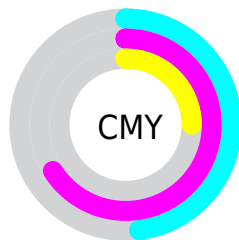
- Red (52%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 87, 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, 87, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



133, 87, 192



133, 87, 192

255, 255, 255



106, 62, 164



189, 138, 249



79, 38, 138



218, 165, 255



52, 14, 112



247, 193, 255



22, 0, 87



255, 221, 255



0, 0, 63



255, 250, 255



0, 3, 40



0, 1, 17



0, 0, 0



133, 87, 192



133, 87, 192

122, 68, 192

144, 106, 192

111, 49, 192

155, 125, 192

101, 29, 192

165, 145, 192

90, 10, 192

176, 164, 192

84, 0, 192

187, 183, 192

198, 202, 192

209, 221, 192

219, 241, 192

230, 255, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 111, 215



133, 87, 192



185, 59, 148

Triad

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



133, 87, 192



161, 94, 0



0, 134, 127

Complementary

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



133, 87, 192



146, 192, 87

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, 131, 71



133, 87, 192



117, 113, 0

Square

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



133, 87, 192



192, 68, 44



57, 125, 11



0, 132, 177

Rectangle

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



133, 87, 192



200, 48, 112



57, 125, 11



0, 133, 108

Sweetspot

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



133, 87, 192



227, 210, 250



87, 147, 192



112, 101, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



133, 87, 192



157, 85, 250



185, 87, 192



91, 87, 97



70, 0, 161



15, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 87, 146



250, 85, 178



94, 192, 87



97, 87, 93



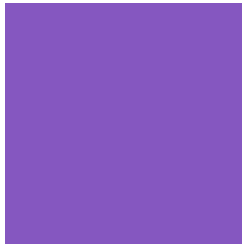
161, 0, 90



33, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 87, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

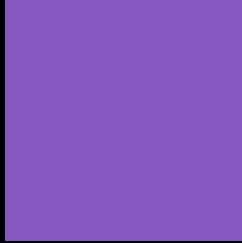
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 87, 192 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, 87, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 87, 192.

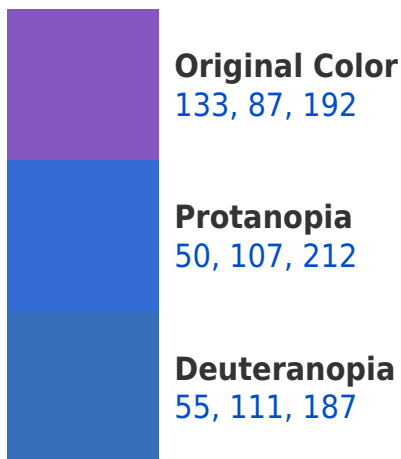


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 87, 192.

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





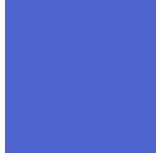
Tritanopia
118, 107, 115

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 87, 192



Protanomaly

80, 100, 205



Deuteranomaly

83, 102, 189



Tritanomaly

123, 100, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 87, 192



Achromatopsia

113, 113, 113



Achromatomaly

120, 104, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 87, 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, 87, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 87, 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, 87, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 87, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 87, 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, 87, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 87, 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, 87, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 87, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 87, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 87,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 87, 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, 87, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133, 87,  
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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