

Converting Colors

RGB(133, 93, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(133, 93, 213) contains.

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Color

RGB(133, 93, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	855DD5
RGB	133, 93, 213
RGB Percent	52%, 36%, 84%
CMY	0.4784, 0.6353, 0.1647
CMYK	0.38, 0.56, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	260°, 59%, 60%
HSV	260°, 56%, 84%
XYZ	25.5975, 17.6193, 65.0025
YIQ	118.6400, -14.6800, 45.8000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

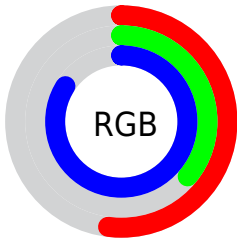
Format	Color
R _Y B	133, 93, 213
Decimal	8740309
CIE Lab	49.03, 42.58, -56.28
CIE LCh	49, 70.577, 307.112
Yxy	17.6193, 0.2365, 0.1628
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286930389 (0xFF855DD5)
YUV	118.6400, 46.5195, 12.5937
Hunter-Lab	41.9754, 35.3960, -62.4329

Details

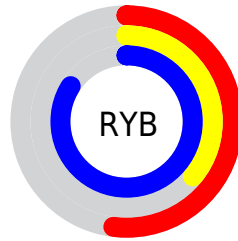
The RGB color **133, 93, 213** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. The color can be described as middle muted purple. A complement of this color would be **173, 213, 93**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 145, 255**, and **77, 44, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 72, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 114, 213**.

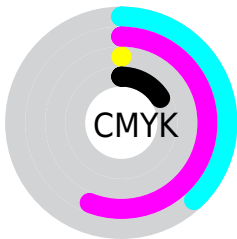
Distribution



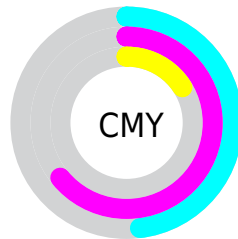
- Red (52%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)




- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 133, 93, 213 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, 93, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 93, 213

 133, 93, 213

255, 255, 255

 105, 68, 185

 190, 145, 255

 77, 44, 157

 219, 172, 255

 47, 20, 131

 249, 199, 255

 6, 0, 105

 255, 228, 255

 0, 0, 80

 0, 5, 56

 0, 2, 34

 0, 0, 7

 0, 0, 0

■ 133, 93, 213

■ 133, 93, 213

■ 119, 72, 213

■ 147, 114, 213

■ 105, 50, 213

■ 161, 136, 213

■ 90, 29, 213

■ 176, 157, 213

■ 76, 8, 213

■ 190, 178, 213

■ 71, 0, 213

■ 204, 200, 213

■ 218, 221, 213

■ 232, 242, 213

■ 247, 255, 213

■ 255, 255, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 120, 237



133, 93, 213



197, 58, 164

Triad

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



133, 93, 213



177, 96, 0



0, 142, 130

Complementary

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



133, 93, 213



173, 213, 93

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, 140, 67



133, 93, 213



128, 119, 0

Square

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



133, 93, 213



210, 64, 47



62, 132, 0



0, 142, 188

Rectangle

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



133, 93, 213



216, 40, 125



62, 132, 0



0, 142, 109

Sweetspot

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



133, 93, 213



226, 212, 255



93, 173, 213



110, 102, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 93, 213



139, 82, 255



193, 93, 213



100, 96, 107



57, 0, 171



14, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



213, 93, 173



255, 82, 197



113, 213, 93



107, 96, 104



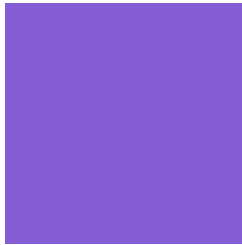
171, 0, 114



43, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 133, 93, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

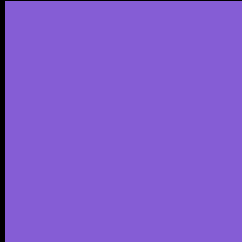
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 93, 213 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, 93, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 93, 213.

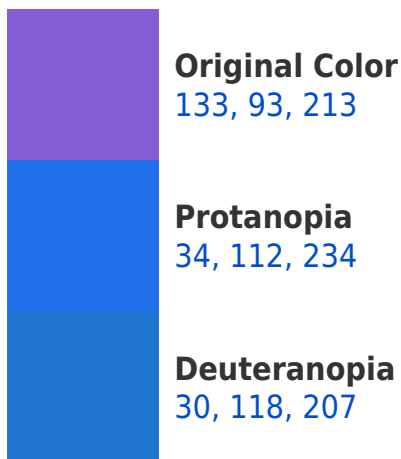



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 133, 93, 213.

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





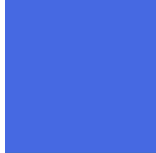
Tritanopia
114, 116, 125

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 93, 213



Protanomaly

70, 105, 226



Deuteranomaly

67, 109, 209



Tritanomaly

121, 108, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 93, 213



Achromatopsia

119, 119, 119



Achromatomaly

124, 110, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 93, 213 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, 93, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(133, 93, 213)  
}
```

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, 93, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 93, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 133, 93, 213 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, 93, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 93, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 93, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 93, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 93, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 93,  
213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 93, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 93, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133, 93,  
213) }
```

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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