

Converting Colors

`RYB(133, 106, 133)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(133, 106, 133) contains.

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Color

R_YB(133, 106, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	856A85
RGB	133, 106, 133
RGB Percent	52%, 42%, 52%
CMY	0.4784, 0.5843, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	300°, 11%, 47%
HSV	300°, 20%, 52%
XYZ	19.0605, 16.9881, 24.4647
YIQ	117.1510, 7.4250, 14.1210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

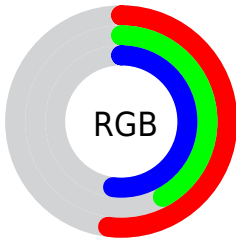
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 106, 133
Decimal	8743557
CIE _{Lab}	48.24, 15.75, -10.82
CIE _{LCh}	48, 19.105, 325.503
Yxy	16.9881, 0.3150, 0.2807
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286933637 (0xFF856A85)
YUV	117.1510, 7.8136, 13.8996
Hunter-Lab	41.2166, 10.4180, -6.3409

Details

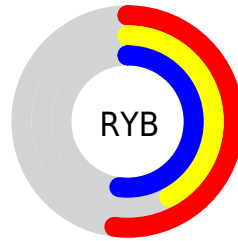
The RYB color **133, 106, 133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **106, 133, 133**, and the grayscale version is **117, 117, 117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 157, 186**, and **83, 58, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 93, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 119, 133**.

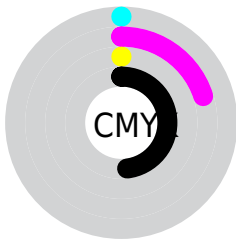
Distribution



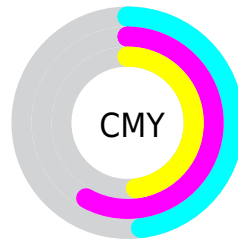
- Red (52%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 133, 106, 133 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 RYB color 133, 106, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 133, 106, 133

255, 255, 255

■ 186, 157, 186

■ 214, 184, 214

■ 243, 212, 242

■ 255, 241, 255

■ 133, 106, 133

■ 108, 82, 108

■ 83, 58, 83

■ 60, 37, 60

■ 37, 16, 39

■ 12, 0, 18

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 133, 106, 133


■ 133, 93, 133

■ 133, 79, 133


■ 133, 106, 133

■ 133, 119, 133

■ 133, 133, 133

 133, 66, 133


 133, 146, 146

 133, 53, 133


 133, 159, 159

 133, 39, 133

 133, 173, 173

 133, 26, 133

 133, 186, 186

 133, 13, 133

 133, 199, 199

 133, 0, 133

 133, 212, 212

 133, 226, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 111, 144



133, 106, 133



145, 103, 118

Triad

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



133, 106, 133



108, 129, 83



67, 96, 128

Complementary

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



133, 106, 133



106, 133, 133

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.



76, 103, 123



133, 106, 133



85, 118, 91

Square

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



133, 106, 133



141, 117, 89



93, 119, 122



73, 101, 141

Rectangle

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



133, 106, 133



147, 103, 107



93, 119, 122



69, 97, 124

Sweetspot

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



133, 106, 133



173, 163, 173



106, 106, 133



87, 81, 87



214, 214, 214



87, 87, 87

Same Dimension

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



133, 106, 133



173, 132, 173



133, 106, 120



66, 60, 66



130, 0, 130



3, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



133, 106, 133



173, 132, 173



106, 124, 133



66, 60, 66



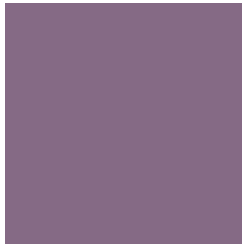
130, 0, 130



3, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 106, 133 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 RYB color 133, 106, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

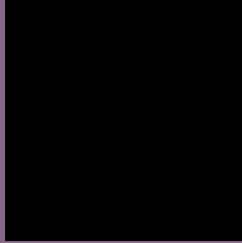
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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](#).

RYB 133, 106, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 106, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 106, 133.

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



Original Color


133, 106, 133

Protanopia

109, 113, 138

Deuteranopia

118, 112, 132



Tritanopia
131, 109, 117

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 106, 133

Protanomaly

118, 111, 136

Deuteranomaly

123, 110, 132

Tritanomaly

132, 108, 123

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 106, 133

Achromatopsia

117, 117, 117

Achromatomaly

123, 113, 123

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 133, 106, 133 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, 106, 133) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 106, 133)  
}
```

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, 106, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 106, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 133, 106, 133 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, 106, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 106, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 106, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 106, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 106, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 106,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 133, 106, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 106, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
106, 133) }
```

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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