

Converting Colors

`RYB(133, 116, 165)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(133, 116, 165) contains.

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Color

`RYB(133, 116, 165)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8574A5
RGB	133, 116, 165
RGB Percent	52%, 45%, 65%
CMY	0.4784, 0.5451, 0.3529
CMYK	0.19, 0.30, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	261°, 21%, 55%
HSV	261°, 30%, 65%
XYZ	22.7098, 20.1939, 38.2982
YIQ	126.6690, -5.5970, 18.8430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

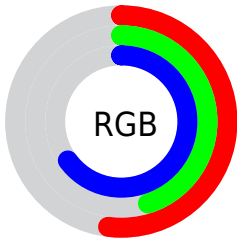
Format	Color
R _Y B	133, 116, 165
Decimal	8746149
CIE Lab	52.06, 16.92, -23.84
CIE LCh	52, 29.234, 305.360
Yxy	20.1939, 0.2797, 0.2487
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286936229 (0xFF8574A5)
YUV	126.6690, 18.8972, 5.5523
Hunter-Lab	44.9377, 11.5662, -19.0736

Details

The RYB color **133, 116, 165** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **116, 165, 133**, and the grayscale version is **126, 126, 126**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 168, 220**, and **82, 68, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 99, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 132, 165**.

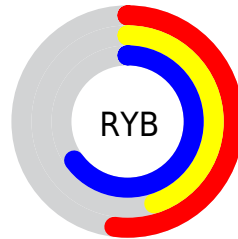
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (45%)

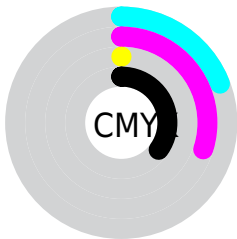
Blue (65%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (65%)

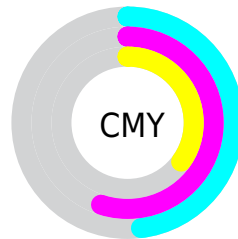


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 133, 116, 165 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, 116, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 116, 165


255, 255, 255

 187, 168, 220

 215, 195, 249

 243, 223, 255

 255, 252, 255

 133, 116, 165

 107, 91, 139

 82, 68, 113

 59, 45, 88

 36, 24, 65

 17, 0, 43


 0, 1, 21

 0, 0, 0

 133, 116, 165

 122, 99, 165

 133, 116, 165

 144, 132, 165

111, 83, 165

155, 149, 165

101, 66, 165

165, 165, 165

90, 50, 165

165, 182, 171

79, 33, 165

165, 199, 177

68, 17, 165

165, 215, 182

58, 0, 165

165, 231, 188

57, 0, 165

165, 248, 194

165, 255, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96, 117, 174



133, 116, 165



159, 108, 145

Triad

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



133, 116, 165



158, 145, 79



45, 94, 138

Complementary

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



133, 116, 165



116, 165, 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.



79, 120, 136



133, 116, 165



89, 136, 74

Square

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



133, 116, 165



171, 110, 96



82, 131, 103



21, 83, 152

Rectangle

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



133, 116, 165



170, 105, 129



82, 131, 103



57, 102, 137

Sweetspot

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



133, 116, 165



202, 195, 214



116, 136, 165



99, 95, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



133, 116, 165



164, 137, 214



157, 116, 165



76, 73, 82



50, 0, 145



6, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



165, 116, 148



214, 137, 187



116, 165, 157



82, 73, 79



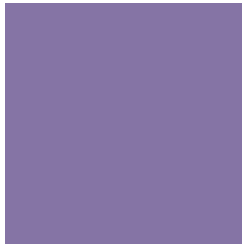
145, 0, 95



18, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 116, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

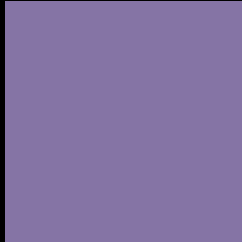
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 116, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

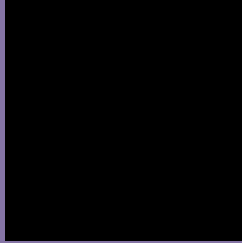
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 133, 116, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 116, 165.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 116, 165.

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, 116, 165

Protanopia
110, 121, 170

Deuteranopia
115, 121, 164



Tritanopia
127, 122, 132

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 116, 165

Protanomaly
118, 120, 168

Deuteranomaly
122, 120, 164

Tritanomaly
129, 120, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 116, 165

Achromatopsia
127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly
129, 123, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 133, 116, 165 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, 116, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 116, 165)  
}
```

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, 116, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 116, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 133, 116, 165 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, 116, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 116, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 116, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 116, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 116, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 116,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 116, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 116, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
116, 165) }
```

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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