

Converting Colors

`RYB(133, 54, 156)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(133, 54, 156) contains.

RYB(133, 54, 156)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(133, 54, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85369C
RGB	133, 54, 156
RGB Percent	52%, 21%, 61%
CMY	0.4784, 0.7882, 0.3882
CMYK	0.15, 0.65, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	286°, 49%, 41%
HSV	286°, 65%, 61%
XYZ	16.9928, 10.0252, 32.4919
YIQ	89.2490, 14.3420, 48.4700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

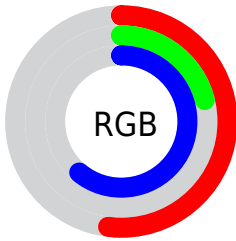
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 54, 156
Decimal	8730268
CIE _{Lab}	37.89, 49.40, -40.74
CIE _{LCh}	38, 64.031, 320.487
Yxy	10.0252, 0.2855, 0.1685
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286920348 (0xFF85369C)
YUV	89.2490, 32.9082, 38.3696
Hunter-Lab	31.6626, 40.3886, -38.6792

Details

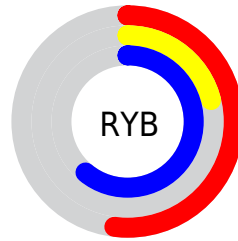
The RYB color **133, 54, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **54, 156, 133**, and the grayscale version is **89, 89, 89**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 106, 211**, and **80, 0, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 38, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137, 70, 156**.

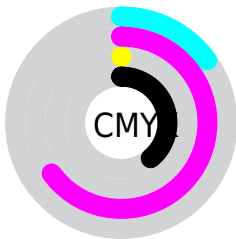
Distribution



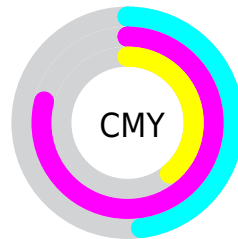
- Red (52%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)





- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 133, 54, 156 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, 54, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 54, 156

 133, 54, 156

255, 255, 255

 106, 26, 130


 189, 106, 211

 80, 0, 104

 217, 133, 240

 54, 0, 79

 247, 160, 255

 31, 0, 56

 255, 188, 255


 0, 2, 33

 255, 216, 255

 0, 0, 6

 255, 245, 255

 0, 0, 0

 133, 54, 156

 133, 54, 156

 129, 38, 156

 137, 70, 156

■ 126, 23, 156

■ 140, 85, 156

■ 122, 7, 156

■ 144, 101, 156

■ 121, 0, 156

■ 147, 116, 156

■ 151, 132, 156

■ 154, 148, 156

■ 156, 163, 161

■ 156, 179, 174

■ 156, 194, 185

Harmonies

Analogous

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



26, 68, 188



133, 54, 156



171, 14, 108

Triad

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



133, 54, 156



64, 123, 0



0, 59, 124

Complementary

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



133, 54, 156



54, 156, 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.



0, 67, 110



133, 54, 156



0, 97, 21

Square

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



133, 54, 156



158, 84, 0



0, 99, 106



0, 66, 169

Rectangle

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



133, 54, 156



178, 5, 74



0, 99, 106



0, 57, 111

Sweetspot

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



133, 54, 156



195, 163, 204



54, 73, 156



96, 78, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



133, 54, 156



168, 45, 204



156, 54, 129



77, 71, 79



111, 0, 143



12, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



156, 54, 77



204, 45, 81



54, 135, 156



79, 71, 73



143, 0, 32



15, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 54, 156 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, 54, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

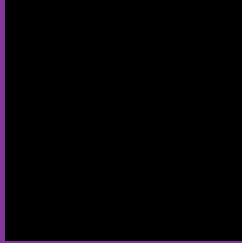
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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](#).

R Y B 133, 54, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 133, 54, 156.

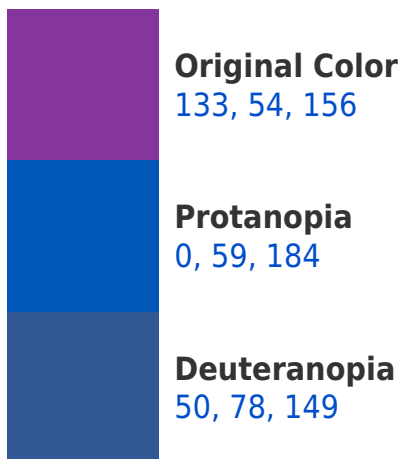


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 133, 54, 156.

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
123, 77, 82

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 54, 156



Protanomaly

48, 70, 174



Deuteranomaly

80, 77, 152



Tritanomaly

127, 69, 109

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 54, 156



Achromatopsia

89, 89, 89



Achromatomaly

105, 76, 113

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 133, 54, 156 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, 54, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 54, 156)  
}
```

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, 54, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 54, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 133, 54, 156 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, 54, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 54, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 54, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 54, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 54, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 54,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 54, 156 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 54, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133, 54,  
156) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor