

Converting Colors

`RYB(133, 64, 135)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(133, 64, 135) contains.

RYB(133, 64, 135)	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, 64, 135)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	854087
RGB	133, 64, 135
RGB Percent	52%, 25%, 53%
CMY	0.4784, 0.7490, 0.4706
CMYK	0.01, 0.53, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	298°, 36%, 39%
HSV	298°, 53%, 53%
XYZ	15.8794, 10.4026, 24.0926
YIQ	92.7250, 18.3330, 36.7090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

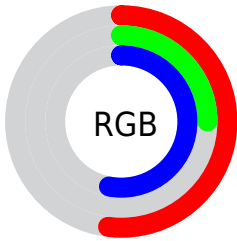
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 64, 135
Decimal	8732807
CIE _{Lab}	38.56, 40.23, -26.91
CIE _{LCh}	39, 48.398, 326.224
Yxy	10.4026, 0.3152, 0.2065
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286922887 (0xFF854087)
YUV	92.7250, 20.8416, 35.3212
Hunter-Lab	32.2531, 31.4396, -21.7117

Details

The RYB color **133, 64, 135** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **64, 135, 133**, and the grayscale version is **93, 93, 93**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 115, 189**, and **81, 11, 85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 51, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 78, 135**.

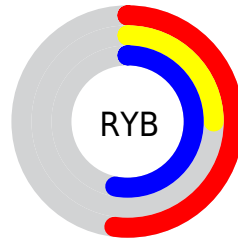
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (25%)

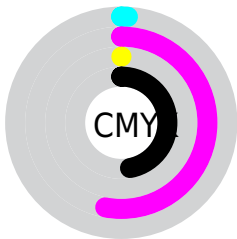
Blue (53%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (53%)

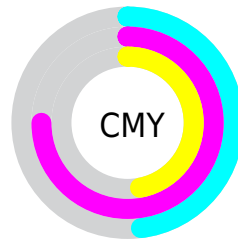


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 133, 64, 135 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, 64, 135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



133, 64, 135



133, 64, 135

255, 255, 255



107, 39, 109



188, 115, 189



81, 11, 85



216, 141, 216



56, 0, 61



245, 168, 245



36, 0, 39



255, 196, 255



0, 1, 16



255, 224, 255



0, 0, 0



255, 253, 255



133, 64, 135



133, 64, 135



133, 51, 135



133, 78, 135

■ 132, 37, 135

■ 134, 91, 135

■ 132, 24, 135

■ 134, 105, 135

■ 131, 10, 135

■ 135, 118, 135

■ 131, 0, 135

■ 135, 132, 135

■ 135, 145, 145

■ 135, 159, 158

■ 135, 172, 171

■ 135, 186, 185

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80, 82, 162



133, 64, 135



157, 51, 97

Triad

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



133, 64, 135



35, 114, 0



0, 58, 124

Complementary

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



133, 64, 135



64, 135, 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, 61, 108



133, 64, 135



5, 99, 28

Square

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



133, 64, 135



143, 103, 23



7, 78, 105



0, 63, 156

Rectangle

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



133, 64, 135



161, 51, 71



7, 78, 105



0, 55, 112

Sweetspot

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



133, 64, 135



175, 148, 176



64, 66, 135



89, 72, 89



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



133, 64, 135



173, 65, 176



135, 64, 102



66, 60, 66



126, 0, 130



2, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



135, 64, 66



176, 65, 68



64, 112, 135



66, 60, 60



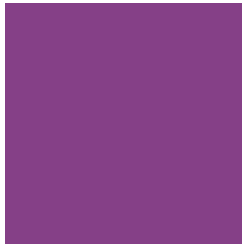
130, 0, 4



3, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 64, 135 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, 64, 135 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

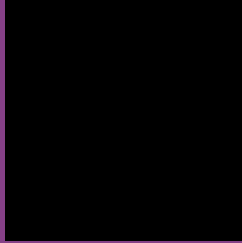
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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](#).

RYP 133, 64, 135 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 133, 64, 135.

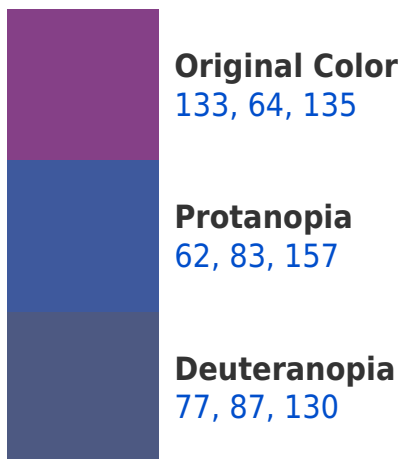


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 133, 64, 135.

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
127, 77, 83

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 64, 135

Protanomaly

88, 80, 149

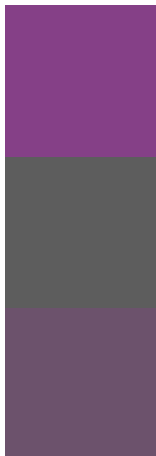
Deuteranomaly

97, 81, 132

Tritanomaly

129, 72, 102

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 64, 135

Achromatopsia

93, 93, 93

Achromatomaly

108, 82, 108

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 133, 64, 135 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, 64, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 64, 135)  
}
```

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, 64, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 64, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 133, 64, 135 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, 64, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 64, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 64, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 64, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 64, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 64,  
135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 64, 135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 64, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133, 64,  
135) }
```

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