

Converting Colors

`RYB(133, 66, 151)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(133, 66, 151) contains.

RYB(133, 66, 151)	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, 66, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	854297
RGB	133, 66, 151
RGB Percent	52%, 26%, 59%
CMY	0.4784, 0.7412, 0.4078
CMYK	0.12, 0.56, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	287°, 39%, 43%
HSV	287°, 56%, 59%
XYZ	17.2070, 11.1173, 30.5171
YIQ	95.7230, 12.6470, 40.6390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

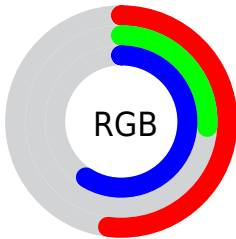
Format	Color
R_{YB}	133, 66, 151
Decimal	8733335
CIE _{Lab}	39.78, 42.43, -34.72
CIE _{LCh}	40, 54.825, 320.710
Yxy	11.1173, 0.2924, 0.1889
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286923415 (0xFF854297)
YUV	95.7230, 27.2516, 32.6919
Hunter-Lab	33.3427, 33.7680, -30.9257

Details

The RYB color **133, 66, 151** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **66, 151, 133**, and the grayscale version is **95, 95, 95**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 117, 206**, and **81, 13, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 51, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 81, 151**.

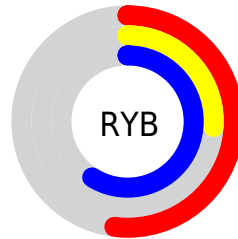
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (26%)

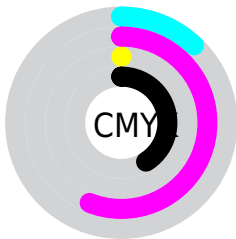
Blue (59%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (59%)

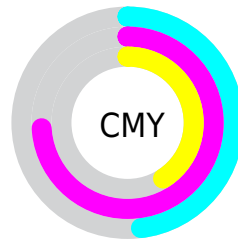


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 133, 66, 151 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, 66, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



133, 66, 151



133, 66, 151

255, 255, 255



106, 41, 125



188, 117, 206



81, 13, 100



217, 144, 234



55, 0, 75



246, 171, 255



35, 0, 52



255, 199, 255



0, 2, 30



255, 227, 255



0, 0, 0



133, 66, 151



133, 66, 151



130, 51, 151



136, 81, 151



127, 36, 151



139, 96, 151

123, 21, 151

143, 111, 151

120, 6, 151

146, 126, 151

119, 0, 151

149, 142, 151

151, 157, 156

151, 172, 168

151, 187, 179

151, 202, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59, 82, 178



133, 66, 151



166, 46, 110

Triad

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



133, 66, 151



55, 125, 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, 66, 151



66, 151, 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, 113



133, 66, 151



0, 101, 17

Square

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



133, 66, 151



156, 89, 23



15, 95, 109



0, 66, 163

Rectangle

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



133, 66, 151



172, 43, 80



15, 95, 109



0, 58, 114

Sweetspot

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



133, 66, 151



189, 163, 196



66, 81, 151



95, 80, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



133, 66, 151



168, 63, 196



151, 66, 127



75, 69, 77



111, 0, 140



10, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



151, 66, 84



196, 63, 91



66, 132, 151



77, 69, 70



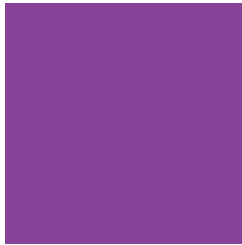
140, 0, 30



13, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 66, 151 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, 66, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

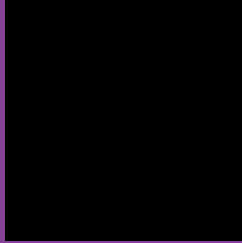
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 66, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 133, 66, 151.

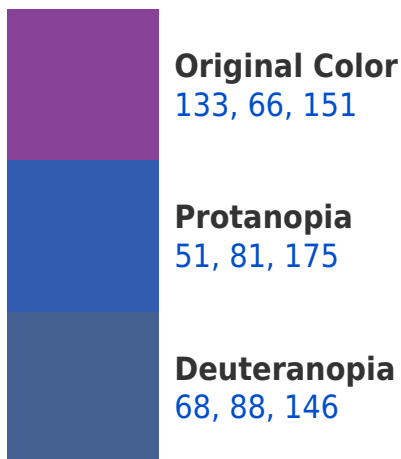


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 133, 66, 151.

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
124, 82, 89

Trichromacy



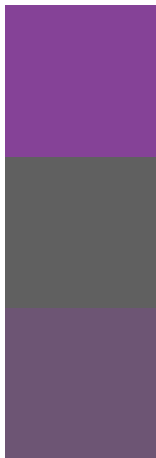
Original Color
133, 66, 151

Protanomaly
81, 82, 166

Deuteranomaly
92, 84, 148

Tritanomaly
127, 76, 112

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 66, 151

Achromatopsia
96, 96, 96

Achromatomaly
109, 85, 116

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 133, 66, 151 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, 66, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 66, 151)  
}
```

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, 66, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 66, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 133, 66, 151 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, 66, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 66, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 66, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 66, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 66, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 66,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 66, 151 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 66, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133, 66,  
151) }
```

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