

Converting Colors

RGB(191, 130, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(191, 130, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(191, 130, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BF8293
RGB	191, 130, 147
RGB Percent	75%, 51%, 58%
CMY	0.2510, 0.4902, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.23, 0.25
HSL	343°, 32%, 63%
HSV	343°, 32%, 75%
XYZ	34.7349, 29.1482, 31.3992
YIQ	150.1770, 30.8990, 18.2190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

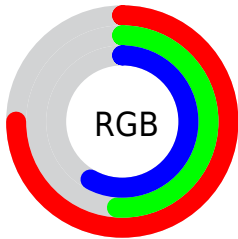
Format	Color
RYB	191, 130, 147
Decimal	12550803
CIELab	60.91, 25.96, 0.47
CIELCh	61, 25.961, 1.043
Yxy	29.1482, 0.3645, 0.3059
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290740883 (0xFFBF8293)
YUV	150.1770, -1.5663, 35.8018
Hunter-Lab	53.9891, 20.3606, 3.3102

Details

The RGB color **191, 130, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **130, 191, 174**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **248, 184, 201**, and **136, 80, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **191, 111, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 149, 161**.

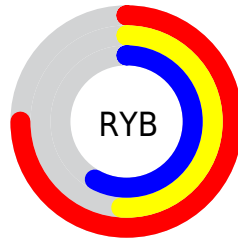
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (51%)

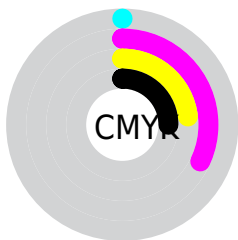
Blue (58%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (58%)

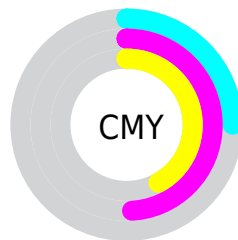


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 191, 130, 147 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 RGB color 191, 130, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 191, 130, 147

255, 255, 255

 248, 184, 201

 255, 211, 229

 255, 240, 255


 191, 130, 147

 163, 104, 121

 136, 80, 97


 110, 56, 73

 84, 33, 50


 60, 10, 29

 41, 0, 3


 0, 0, 0


 191, 130, 147


 191, 111, 133


 191, 130, 147

 191, 149, 161

 191, 92, 119

 191, 168, 175

 191, 73, 106

 191, 187, 188


 191, 54, 92

 191, 206, 202

 191, 34, 78

 191, 226, 216

 191, 15, 64

 191, 245, 230

 191, 0, 53

 191, 255, 243

 191, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 134, 170



191, 130, 147



192, 132, 124

Triad

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



191, 130, 147



138, 153, 107



88, 155, 186

Complementary

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



191, 130, 147



130, 191, 174

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.



75, 159, 170



191, 130, 147



111, 158, 124

Square

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



191, 130, 147



162, 146, 101



87, 160, 147



119, 149, 192

Rectangle

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



191, 130, 147



186, 136, 112



87, 160, 147



81, 157, 182

Sweetspot

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



191, 130, 147



247, 223, 230



174, 130, 191



125, 110, 114



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



191, 130, 147



247, 153, 180



191, 143, 130



94, 85, 88



158, 0, 44



31, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



191, 130, 147



247, 153, 180



130, 178, 191



94, 85, 88



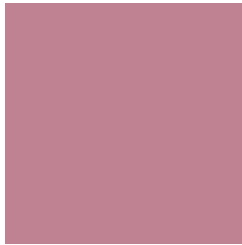
158, 0, 44



31, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 191, 130, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

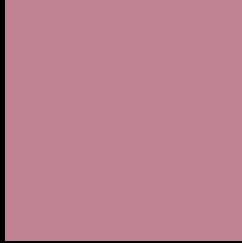
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 191, 130, 147 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](#).

RGB 191, 130, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 130, 147.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 130, 147.

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
190, 131, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color
191, 130, 147

Protanomaly
163, 140, 153

Deuteranomaly
173, 138, 146

Tritanomaly
190, 131, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color
191, 130, 147

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
165, 143, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 191, 130, 147 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(191, 130, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 130, 147)  
}
```

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(191, 130, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 130, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 191, 130, 147 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(191, 130, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 130, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 130, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 130, 147); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 130, 147); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 130, 147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 191, 130, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 130, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
130, 147) }
```

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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