

Converting Colors

RGB(191, 133, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(191, 133, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(191, 133, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BF859E
RGB	191, 133, 158
RGB Percent	75%, 52%, 62%
CMY	0.2510, 0.4784, 0.3804
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.17, 0.25
HSL	334°, 31%, 64%
HSV	334°, 30%, 75%
XYZ	36.0449, 30.3200, 36.3003
YIQ	153.1920, 26.5430, 20.0710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

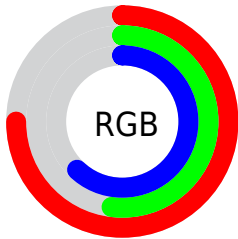
Format	Color
RYB	191, 133, 158
Decimal	12551582
CIELab	61.93, 26.01, -4.32
CIElCh	62, 26.368, 350.573
Yxy	30.3200, 0.3511, 0.2953
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290741662 (0xFFBF859E)
YUV	153.1920, 2.3703, 33.1576
Hunter-Lab	55.0636, 20.4856, -0.5420

Details

The RGB color **191, 133, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 191, 166**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **248, 187, 213**, and **137, 83, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **191, 114, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 152, 169**.

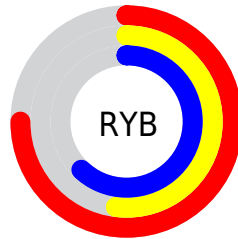
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (52%)

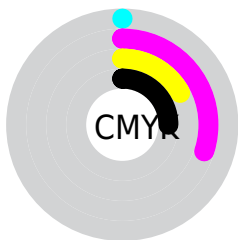
Blue (62%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (62%)

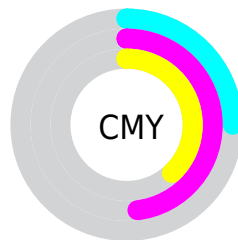


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 191, 133, 158 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, 133, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 191, 133, 158

255, 255, 255

 248, 187, 213

 255, 215, 241


 255, 243, 255


 191, 133, 158

 163, 107, 132

 137, 83, 107

 110, 59, 83

 85, 36, 60

 61, 13, 38

 40, 0, 17


 0, 0, 0


 191, 133, 158


 191, 114, 147


 191, 133, 158


 191, 152, 169

 191, 95, 136


 191, 171, 180

 191, 76, 125


 191, 190, 191


 191, 57, 115


 191, 209, 201


 191, 38, 104

 191, 229, 212

 191, 18, 93

 191, 248, 223

 191, 0, 82

 191, 255, 234

 191, 255, 245

 191, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 138, 180



191, 133, 158



197, 133, 134

Triad

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



191, 133, 158



150, 153, 106



82, 160, 185

Complementary

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



191, 133, 158



133, 191, 166

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.



78, 162, 165



191, 133, 158



123, 159, 119

Square

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



191, 133, 158



173, 146, 104



96, 162, 141



109, 154, 195

Rectangle

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



191, 133, 158



193, 136, 120



96, 162, 141



77, 161, 179

Sweetspot

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



191, 133, 158



247, 225, 235



166, 133, 191



125, 111, 117



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



191, 133, 158



247, 158, 197



191, 137, 133



94, 85, 89



158, 0, 68



31, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



191, 133, 158



247, 158, 197



133, 187, 191



94, 85, 89



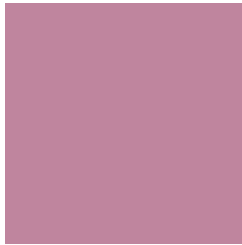
158, 0, 68



31, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 191, 133, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

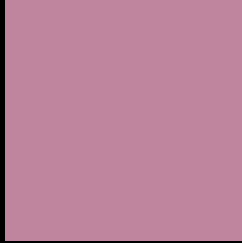
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 133, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

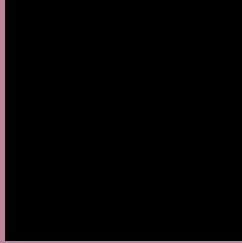
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 191, 133, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 133, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 133, 158.

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
191, 133, 158

Protanopia
147, 149, 168

Deuteranopia
162, 145, 156



Tritanopia
190, 135, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color
191, 133, 158

Protanomaly
163, 143, 164

Deuteranomaly
173, 141, 157

Tritanomaly
190, 134, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color
191, 133, 158

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
167, 146, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 191, 133, 158 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, 133, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 133, 158)  
}
```

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, 133, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 133, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 191, 133, 158 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, 133, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 133, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 133, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 133, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 133, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 133,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 191, 133, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 133, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
133, 158) }
```

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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