

Converting Colors

RGB(191, 138, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(191, 138, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(191, 138, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BF8A8C
RGB	191, 138, 140
RGB Percent	75%, 54%, 55%
CMY	0.2510, 0.4588, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.27, 0.25
HSL	358°, 29%, 65%
HSV	358°, 28%, 75%
XYZ	35.3080, 31.1468, 28.9619
YIQ	154.0750, 30.9460, 11.8580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

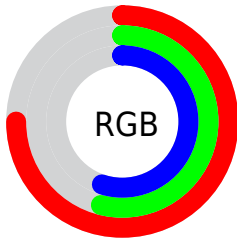
Format	Color
RYB	191, 138, 140
Decimal	12552844
CIELab	62.63, 20.50, 6.95
CIELCh	63, 21.648, 18.721
Yxy	31.1468, 0.3700, 0.3264
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290742924 (0xFFBF8A8C)
YUV	154.0750, -6.9390, 32.3832
Hunter-Lab	55.8093, 15.2624, 8.2983

Details

The RGB color **191, 138, 140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **138, 191, 189**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **248, 192, 193**, and **136, 88, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **191, 119, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 157, 158**.

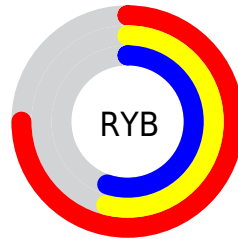
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (54%)

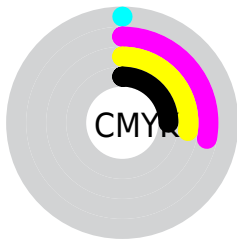
Blue (55%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (55%)

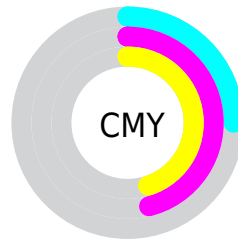


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 191, 138, 140 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, 138, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 191, 138, 140

255, 255, 255

 248, 192, 193

 255, 220, 221

 255, 248, 250


 191, 138, 140

 163, 112, 115

 136, 88, 90


 110, 64, 67

 85, 41, 45


 60, 19, 24

 39, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 191, 138, 140

 191, 119, 122

 191, 138, 140

 191, 157, 158

■ 191, 100, 103

■ 191, 176, 177

■ 191, 81, 85

■ 191, 195, 195

■ 191, 62, 66

■ 191, 214, 214

■ 191, 43, 48

■ 191, 234, 232

■ 191, 23, 30

■ 191, 253, 250

■ 191, 4, 11

■ 191, 255, 255

■ 191, 0, 7

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 138, 160



191, 138, 140



186, 142, 123

Triad

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



191, 138, 140



131, 159, 126



119, 155, 189

Complementary

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



191, 138, 140



138, 191, 189

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.



100, 160, 180



191, 138, 140



111, 162, 143

Square

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



191, 138, 140



153, 154, 115



97, 162, 163



145, 149, 188

Rectangle

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



191, 138, 140



178, 146, 116



97, 162, 163



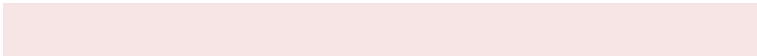
111, 157, 187

Sweetspot

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



191, 138, 140



247, 228, 228



188, 138, 191



125, 112, 113



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



191, 138, 140



247, 166, 169



191, 162, 138



94, 85, 85



158, 0, 6



31, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



191, 138, 140



247, 166, 169



138, 167, 191



94, 85, 85



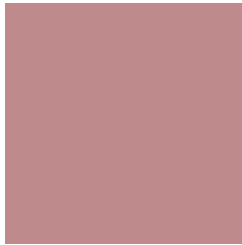
158, 0, 6



31, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 191, 138, 140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

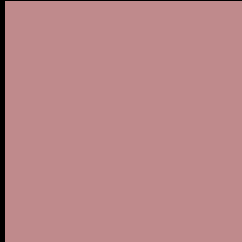
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 138, 140 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, 138, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 138, 140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 138, 140.

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, 138, 140

Protanopia
156, 151, 147

Deuteranopia
171, 146, 138



Tritanopia

192, 137, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color

191, 138, 140

Protanomaly

169, 146, 144

Deuteranomaly

178, 143, 139

Tritanomaly

192, 137, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color

191, 138, 140

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

167, 148, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 191, 138, 140 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, 138, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 138, 140)  
}
```

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, 138, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 138, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 191, 138, 140 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, 138, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 138, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 138, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 138, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 138, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 138,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 191, 138, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 138, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
138, 140) }
```

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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