

Converting Colors

RGB(191, 154, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(191, 154, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(191, 154, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BF9A85
RGB	191, 154, 133
RGB Percent	75%, 60%, 52%
CMY	0.2510, 0.3961, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.30, 0.25
HSL	22°, 31%, 64%
HSV	22°, 30%, 75%
XYZ	37.2751, 35.8810, 27.1514
YIQ	162.6690, 28.7930, 1.3130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

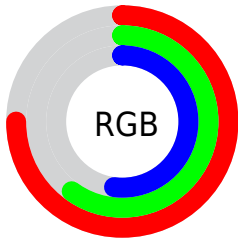
Format	Color
RYB	191, 166, 133
Decimal	12556933
CIELab	66.43, 10.69, 16.23
CIELCh	66, 19.436, 56.640
Yxy	35.8810, 0.3716, 0.3577
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290747013 (0xFFBF9A85)
YUV	162.6690, -14.6268, 24.8463
Hunter-Lab	59.9008, 6.2508, 15.0560

Details

The RGB color **191, 154, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 170, 191**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **248, 208, 186**, and **137, 103, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **191, 142, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 166, 152**.

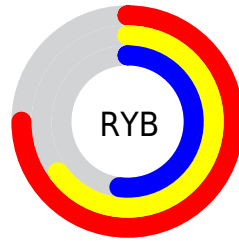
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (60%)

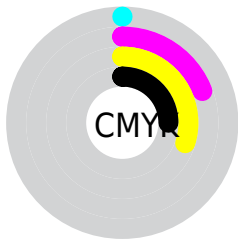
Blue (52%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (52%)

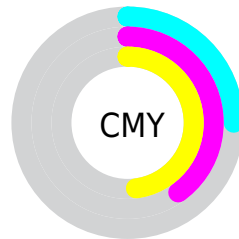


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 191, 154, 133 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, 154, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 191, 154, 133

255, 255, 255

 248, 208, 186

 255, 237, 214


 255, 255, 242


 191, 154, 133

 163, 128, 108

 137, 103, 83

 110, 79, 60

 85, 56, 38

 61, 34, 18

 38, 14, 0


 0, 0, 0


 191, 154, 133


 191, 142, 114


 191, 154, 133


 191, 166, 152

 191, 130, 95


 191, 178, 171


 191, 117, 76

 191, 191, 190


 191, 105, 57


 191, 203, 209


 191, 93, 38


 191, 215, 229


 191, 81, 18

 191, 227, 248

 191, 69, 0

 191, 239, 255

 191, 251, 255

 191, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



198, 150, 147



191, 154, 133



177, 160, 127

Triad

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



191, 154, 133



121, 171, 159



162, 158, 193

Complementary

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



191, 154, 133



133, 170, 191

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.



139, 164, 196



191, 154, 133



113, 171, 176

Square

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



191, 154, 133



138, 169, 142



120, 168, 190



182, 152, 181

Rectangle

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



191, 154, 133



165, 163, 128



120, 168, 190



154, 160, 195

Sweetspot

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



191, 154, 133



247, 233, 225



191, 133, 171



125, 116, 111



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



191, 154, 133



247, 191, 158



191, 182, 133



94, 88, 85



158, 57, 0



31, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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



133, 170, 191



158, 215, 247



133, 142, 191



85, 91, 94



0, 101, 158



0, 20, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 191, 154, 133 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, 154, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

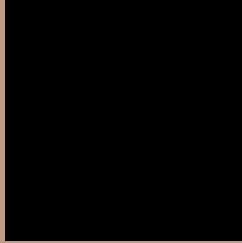
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 154, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 154, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 154, 133.

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, 154, 133

Protanopia
170, 161, 137

Deuteranopia
187, 155, 133



Tritanopia

194, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color
191, 154, 133

Protanomaly
178, 158, 136

Deuteranomaly
188, 155, 133

Tritanomaly
193, 151, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
191, 154, 133

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
173, 160, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 191, 154, 133 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, 154, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 154, 133)  
}
```

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, 154, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 154, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 191, 154, 133 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, 154, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 154, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 154, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 154, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 154, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 154,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 191, 154, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 154, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
154, 133) }
```

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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