

Converting Colors

RGB(191, 156, 215)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(191, 156, 215) contains.

RGB(191, 156, 215)	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

RGB(191, 156, 215)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BF9CD7
RGB	191, 156, 215
RGB Percent	75%, 61%, 84%
CMY	0.2510, 0.3882, 0.1569
CMYK	0.11, 0.27, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	276°, 42%, 73%
HSV	276°, 27%, 84%
XYZ	45.6401, 39.7596, 69.5589
YIQ	173.1910, 1.9210, 25.7690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

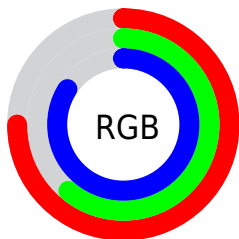
Format	Color
RYB	191, 156, 215
Decimal	12557527
CIELab	69.30, 23.87, -25.19
CIELCh	69, 34.702, 313.468
Yxy	39.7596, 0.2945, 0.2566
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290747607 (0xFFBF9CD7)
YUV	173.1910, 20.6118, 15.6185
Hunter-Lab	63.0552, 18.8537, -21.2666

Details

The RGB color **191, 156, 215** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **180, 215, 156**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **248, 211, 255**, and **137, 104, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182, 135, 215**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 178, 215**.

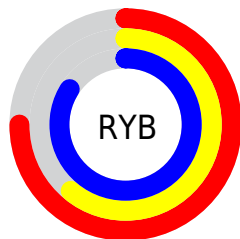
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (61%)

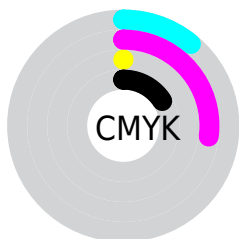
Blue (84%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (84%)

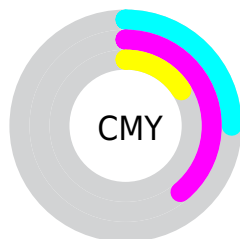


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (39%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 191, 156, 215 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, 156, 215 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 191, 156, 215

255, 255, 255


 248, 211, 255

 255, 239, 255

 191, 156, 215


 164, 130, 187

 137, 104, 160

 111, 80, 134

 86, 57, 108

 62, 34, 84

 38, 13, 60

 20, 0, 39

 0, 1, 15

 0, 0, 0

191, 156, 215

191, 156, 215

182, 135, 215

200, 178, 215

174, 113, 215

208, 199, 215

165, 92, 215

217, 221, 215

156, 70, 215

226, 242, 215

147, 49, 215

235, 255, 215

139, 27, 215

243, 255, 215

130, 5, 215

252, 255, 215

128, 0, 215

255, 255, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 167, 230



191, 156, 215



220, 147, 188

Triad

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



191, 156, 215



206, 161, 109



65, 186, 183

Complementary

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



191, 156, 215



180, 215, 156

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.



103, 185, 150



191, 156, 215



176, 172, 107

Square

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



191, 156, 215



225, 151, 127



141, 180, 123



56, 184, 211

Rectangle

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



191, 156, 215



229, 145, 167



141, 180, 123



77, 186, 172

Sweetspot

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



191, 156, 215



247, 235, 255



156, 181, 215



122, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



191, 156, 215



221, 171, 255



215, 156, 210



103, 96, 107



101, 0, 171



26, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



215, 156, 180



255, 171, 205



156, 215, 161



107, 96, 101



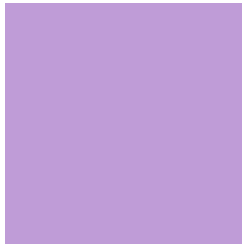
171, 0, 69



43, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 191, 156, 215 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

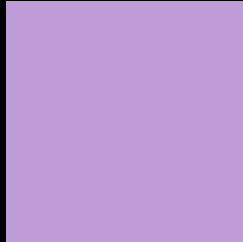
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 215 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

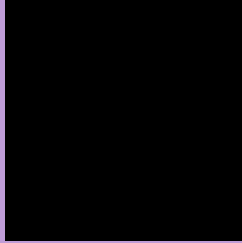
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 215 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 156, 215.

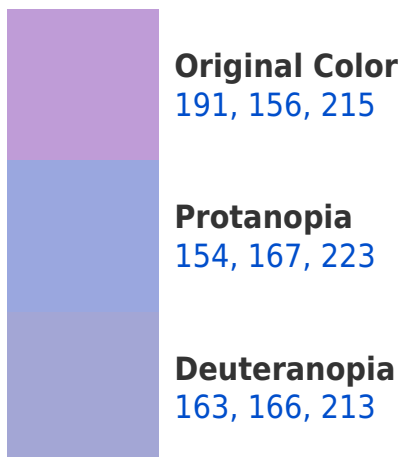



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 156, 215.

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](#).

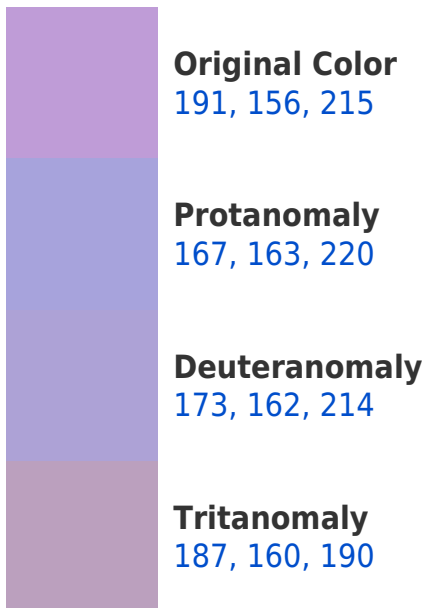
Dichromacy



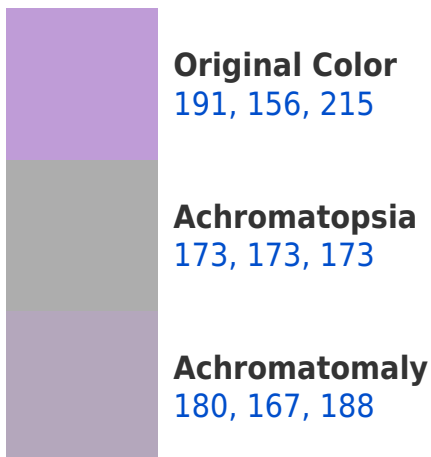


Tritanopia
185, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 191, 156, 215 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, 156, 215)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 156, 215)  
}
```

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, 156, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 156, 215) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 191, 156, 215 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, 156, 215) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 156, 215) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 156, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 156, 215); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 156, 215);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 156,  
215) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 191, 156, 215 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 156, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
156, 215) }
```

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