

Converting Colors

RGB(191, 158, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(191, 158, 170) contains.

RGB(191, 158, 170)	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, 158, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BF9EAA
RGB	191, 158, 170
RGB Percent	75%, 62%, 67%
CMY	0.2510, 0.3804, 0.3333
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.11, 0.25
HSL	338°, 20%, 68%
HSV	338°, 17%, 75%
XYZ	40.9684, 38.4324, 43.2891
YIQ	169.2350, 15.8160, 10.7280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

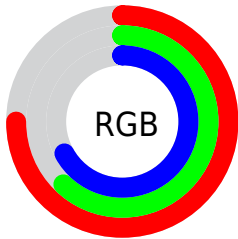
Format	Color
RYB	191, 158, 170
Decimal	12557994
CIELab	68.34, 14.17, -1.65
CIELCh	68, 14.264, 353.348
Yxy	38.4324, 0.3339, 0.3132
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290748074 (0xFFBF9EAA)
YUV	169.2350, 0.3771, 19.0879
Hunter-Lab	61.9938, 9.4719, 1.9946

Details

The RGB color **191, 158, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 191, 179**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **248, 213, 225**, and **137, 107, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **191, 139, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 177, 182**.

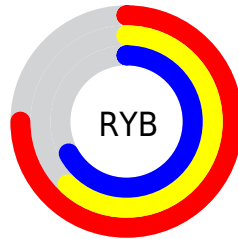
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (62%)

Blue (67%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (67%)

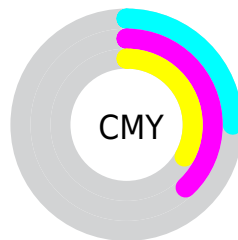


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 191, 158, 170 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, 158, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 191, 158, 170


255, 255, 255

 248, 213, 225

 255, 241, 254

 191, 158, 170


 164, 132, 144

 137, 107, 118

 112, 82, 93

 87, 59, 70

 63, 37, 47


 41, 16, 27


 17, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 191, 158, 170


 191, 158, 170

 191, 139, 158


 191, 177, 182

 191, 120, 146


 191, 196, 194

 191, 101, 134

 191, 215, 206

 191, 82, 121

 191, 234, 219

 191, 63, 109


 191, 254, 231


 191, 43, 97

 191, 255, 243

 191, 24, 85

 191, 255, 255

 191, 5, 73

 191, 0, 69

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 160, 182



191, 158, 170



194, 158, 157

Triad

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



191, 158, 170



166, 169, 143



137, 172, 187

Complementary

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



191, 158, 170



158, 191, 179

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.



133, 174, 176



191, 158, 170



151, 172, 151

Square

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



191, 158, 170



180, 165, 141



139, 174, 163



149, 169, 192

Rectangle

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



191, 158, 170



192, 160, 149



139, 174, 163



135, 173, 184

Sweetspot

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



191, 158, 170



247, 235, 239



179, 158, 191



125, 117, 120



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



191, 158, 170



247, 195, 214



191, 162, 158



94, 85, 88



158, 0, 57



31, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



191, 158, 170



247, 195, 214



158, 187, 191



94, 85, 88



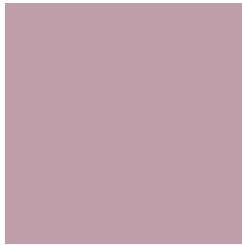
158, 0, 57



31, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 191, 158, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

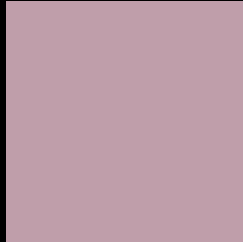
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

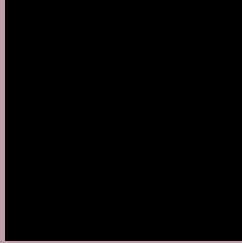
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 158, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 158, 170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 158, 170.

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, 158, 170

Protanopia
167, 166, 175

Deuteranopia
182, 162, 169



Tritanopia
191, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
191, 158, 170

Protanomaly
176, 163, 173

Deuteranomaly
185, 161, 169

Tritanomaly
191, 158, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
191, 158, 170

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
177, 165, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 191, 158, 170 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, 158, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 158, 170)  
}
```

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, 158, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 158, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 191, 158, 170 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, 158, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 158, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 158, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 158, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 158, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 158,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 191, 158, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 158, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
158, 170) }
```

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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