

Converting Colors

RGB(191, 158, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(191, 158, 226) contains.

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Color

RGB(191, 158, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BF9EE2
RGB	191, 158, 226
RGB Percent	75%, 62%, 89%
CMY	0.2510, 0.3804, 0.1137
CMYK	0.15, 0.30, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	269°, 54%, 75%
HSV	269°, 30%, 89%
XYZ	47.4402, 41.0211, 77.3690
YIQ	175.6190, -2.1600, 28.1440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

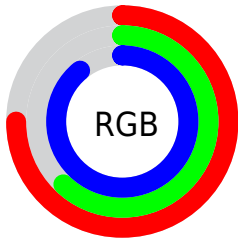
Format	Color
R_{YB}	191, 158, 226
Decimal	12558050
CIE _{Lab}	70.19, 25.11, -29.87
CIE _{LCh}	70, 39.017, 310.052
Yxy	41.0211, 0.2861, 0.2474
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290748130 (0xFFBF9EE2)
YUV	175.6190, 24.8378, 13.4891
Hunter-Lab	64.0477, 20.1316, -26.7884

Details

The RGB color **191, 158, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **193, 226, 158**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **248, 213, 255**, and **137, 106, 170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **179, 135, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **203, 181, 226**.

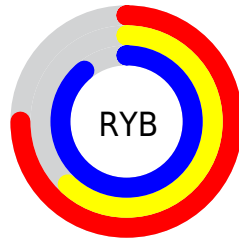
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (62%)

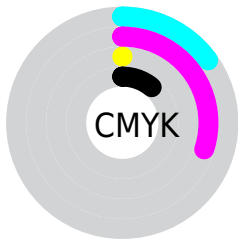
Blue (89%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (89%)

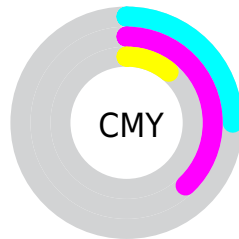


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 191, 158, 226 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, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 191, 158, 226

255, 255, 255

■ 248, 213, 255

■ 255, 241, 255

■ 191, 158, 226

■ 163, 132, 198

■ 137, 106, 170

■ 111, 82, 144

■ 85, 58, 118


■ 61, 36, 93


■ 37, 15, 69


■ 20, 0, 47


■ 0, 1, 25

■ 0, 0, 0

 191, 158, 226

 191, 158, 226

 179, 135, 226


 203, 181, 226

 168, 113, 226

 214, 203, 226

 156, 90, 226


 226, 226, 226

 144, 68, 226


 238, 248, 226

 133, 45, 226

 249, 255, 226

 121, 22, 226

 255, 255, 226

 110, 0, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 171, 241



191, 158, 226



226, 147, 197

Triad

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



191, 158, 226



215, 161, 105



44, 191, 183

Complementary

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



191, 158, 226



193, 226, 158

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, 189, 146



191, 158, 226



183, 173, 101

Square

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



191, 158, 226



236, 150, 128



144, 183, 116



0, 188, 216

Rectangle

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



191, 158, 226



238, 144, 173



144, 183, 116



65, 190, 170

Sweetspot

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



191, 158, 226



243, 232, 255



158, 193, 226



120, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



191, 158, 226



208, 163, 255



225, 158, 226



106, 101, 112



85, 0, 176



24, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 158, 193



255, 163, 210



159, 226, 158



112, 101, 107



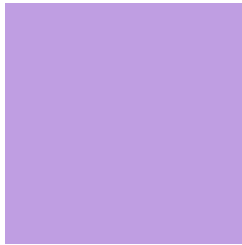
176, 0, 91



48, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 191, 158, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

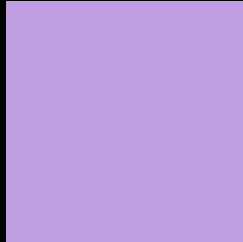
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

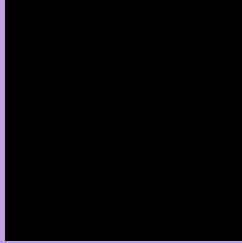
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 158, 226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 158, 226.

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, 226

Protanopia
153, 169, 235

Deuteranopia
160, 169, 224



Tritanopia
183, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color
191, 158, 226

Protanomaly
167, 165, 232

Deuteranomaly
171, 165, 225

Tritanomaly
186, 164, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
191, 158, 226

Achromatopsia
176, 176, 176

Achromatomaly
181, 169, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 191, 158, 226 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, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 158, 226)  
}
```

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, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 158, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 191, 158, 226 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, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 158, 226) }
```

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, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 158, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 158, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 158,  
226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 191, 158, 226 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, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
158, 226) }
```

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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