

Converting Colors

RGB(191, 166, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(191, 166, 132) contains.

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Color

RGB(191, 166, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BFA684
RGB	191, 166, 132
RGB Percent	75%, 65%, 52%
CMY	0.2510, 0.3490, 0.4824
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.31, 0.25
HSL	35°, 32%, 63%
HSV	35°, 31%, 75%
XYZ	39.2869, 40.0147, 27.4828
YIQ	169.5990, 25.8140, -5.2740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

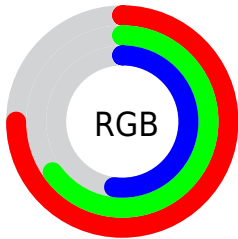
Format	Color
RYB	175, 191, 132
Decimal	12560004
CIELab	69.48, 4.01, 20.98
CIELCh	69, 21.363, 79.192
Yxy	40.0147, 0.3679, 0.3747
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290750084 (0xFFBFA684)
YUV	169.5990, -18.5363, 18.7687
Hunter-Lab	63.2572, 0.1603, 18.5209

Details

The RGB color **191, 166, 132** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **132, 157, 191**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **248, 221, 185**, and **137, 114, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **191, 158, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 174, 151**.

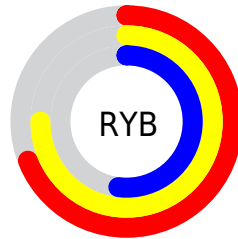
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (65%)

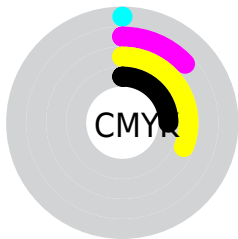
Blue (52%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (52%)

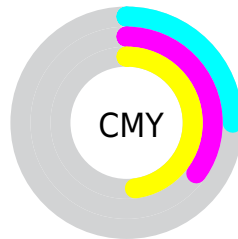


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 191, 166, 132 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, 166, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 191, 166, 132


255, 255, 255

 248, 221, 185


 255, 250, 213

 255, 255, 241


 191, 166, 132

 163, 140, 107

 137, 114, 82

 111, 90, 59

 85, 66, 37


 61, 44, 16

 39, 24, 0

 5, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 191, 166, 132

 191, 166, 132

■ 191, 158, 113

■ 191, 174, 151

■ 191, 150, 94

■ 191, 182, 170

■ 191, 142, 75

■ 191, 190, 189

■ 191, 134, 56

■ 191, 198, 208

■ 191, 126, 37

■ 191, 206, 228

■ 191, 117, 17

■ 191, 215, 247

■ 191, 110, 0

■ 191, 223, 255

■ 191, 231, 255

■ 191, 239, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 160, 141



191, 166, 132



171, 172, 133

Triad

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



191, 166, 132



116, 181, 182



188, 161, 195

Complementary

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



191, 166, 132



132, 157, 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.



164, 167, 206



191, 166, 132



119, 178, 198

Square

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



191, 166, 132



129, 180, 162



138, 174, 207



204, 157, 178

Rectangle

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



191, 166, 132



157, 176, 139



138, 174, 207



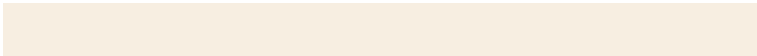
180, 163, 200

Sweetspot

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



191, 166, 132



247, 238, 225



191, 132, 158



125, 119, 111



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



191, 166, 132



247, 209, 156



187, 191, 132



94, 90, 85



158, 91, 0



31, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



132, 157, 191



156, 195, 247



136, 132, 191



85, 89, 94



0, 67, 158



0, 13, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 191, 166, 132 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, 166, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

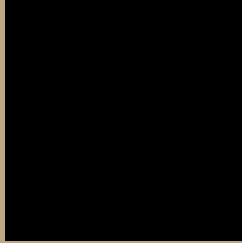
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 166, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 166, 132.

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, 166, 132

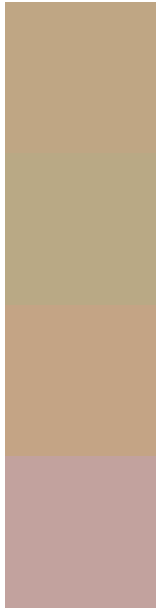
Protanopia
181, 170, 134

Deuteranopia
199, 163, 133



Tritanopia
196, 160, 173

Trichromacy



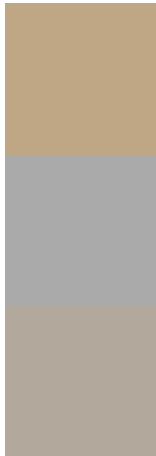
Original Color
191, 166, 132

Protanomaly
185, 169, 133

Deuteranomaly
196, 164, 133

Tritanomaly
194, 162, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
191, 166, 132

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
178, 169, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 191, 166, 132 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, 166, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 166, 132)  
}
```

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, 166, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 166, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 191, 166, 132 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, 166, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 166, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 166, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 166, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 166, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 166,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 191, 166, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 166, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
166, 132) }
```

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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