

Converting Colors

RGB(191, 167, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(191, 167, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(191, 167, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BFA7B4
RGB	191, 167, 180
RGB Percent	75%, 65%, 71%
CMY	0.2510, 0.3451, 0.2941
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.06, 0.25
HSL	328°, 16%, 70%
HSV	328°, 13%, 75%
XYZ	43.5428, 42.0091, 48.9936
YIQ	175.6580, 10.1310, 9.1310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

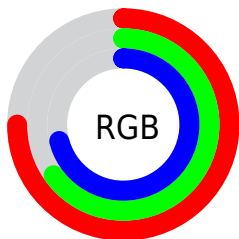
Format	Color
RYB	191, 167, 180
Decimal	12560308
CIELab	70.88, 10.97, -3.47
CIElCh	71, 11.510, 342.455
Yxy	42.0091, 0.3236, 0.3122
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290750388 (0xFFBFA7B4)
YUV	175.6580, 2.1406, 13.4549
Hunter-Lab	64.8144, 6.4924, 0.5524

Details

The RGB color **191, 167, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 191, 178**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 222, 236**, and **137, 115, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **191, 148, 171**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 186, 189**.

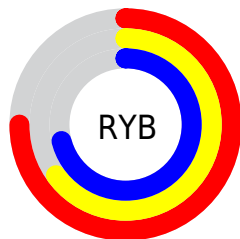
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (65%)

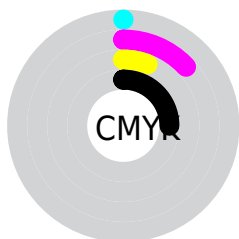
Blue (71%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (71%)

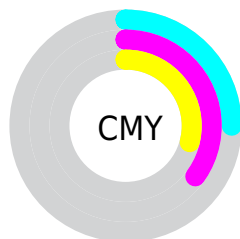


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 191, 167, 180 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, 167, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 191, 167, 180

255, 255, 255

 247, 222, 236

 255, 251, 255

 191, 167, 180


 164, 141, 153

 137, 115, 127

 112, 90, 102


 87, 67, 78


 64, 45, 56

 42, 24, 34

 23, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 191, 167, 180

 191, 167, 180

191, 148, 171

191, 186, 189

191, 129, 162

191, 205, 198

191, 110, 154

191, 224, 206

191, 91, 145

191, 243, 215

191, 72, 136

191, 255, 224

191, 52, 127

191, 255, 233

191, 33, 119

191, 255, 241

191, 14, 110

191, 255, 250

191, 0, 103

191, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 169, 189



191, 167, 180



196, 166, 169

Triad

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



191, 167, 180



177, 174, 153



148, 179, 187

Complementary

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



191, 167, 180



167, 191, 178

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.



148, 180, 178



191, 167, 180



165, 177, 158

Square

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



191, 167, 180



188, 171, 154



154, 179, 167



156, 176, 193

Rectangle

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



191, 167, 180



196, 167, 163



154, 179, 167



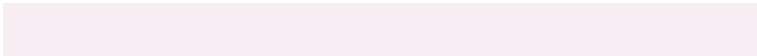
147, 179, 184

Sweetspot

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



191, 167, 180



247, 237, 243



178, 167, 191



125, 119, 122



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



191, 167, 180



247, 210, 230



191, 167, 168



94, 85, 90



158, 0, 86



31, 0, 17

Inverse Universe

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



191, 167, 180



247, 210, 230



167, 191, 190



94, 85, 90



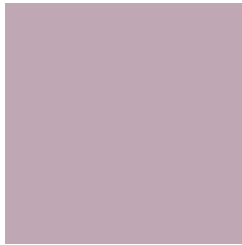
158, 0, 86



31, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 191, 167, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

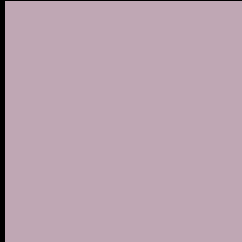
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

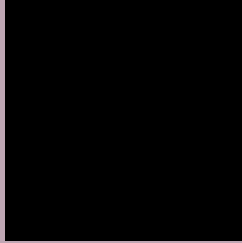
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 167, 180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 167, 180.

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, 167, 180

Protanopia
174, 173, 183

Deuteranopia
188, 168, 180



Tritanopia
191, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color

191, 167, 180

Protanomaly

180, 171, 182

Deuteranomaly

189, 168, 180

Tritanomaly

191, 167, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color

191, 167, 180

Achromatopsia

176, 176, 176

Achromatomaly

181, 173, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 191, 167, 180 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, 167, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 167, 180)  
}
```

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, 167, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 167, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 191, 167, 180 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, 167, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 167, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 167, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 167, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 167, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 167,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 191, 167, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 167, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
167, 180) }
```

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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