

Converting Colors

RGB(191, 191, 214)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(191, 191, 214) contains.

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Color

RGB(191, 191, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BFBFD6
RGB	191, 191, 214
RGB Percent	75%, 75%, 84%
CMY	0.2510, 0.2510, 0.1608
CMYK	0.11, 0.11, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	240°, 22%, 79%
HSV	240°, 11%, 84%
XYZ	52.2543, 53.1930, 71.1315
YIQ	193.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

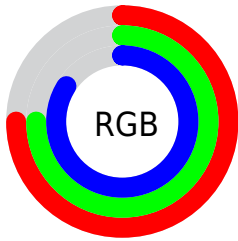
Format	Color
RYB	191, 191, 214
Decimal	12566486
CIELab	77.99, 4.48, -11.49
CIELCh	78, 12.332, 291.302
Yxy	53.1930, 0.2959, 0.3012
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290756566 (0xFFBFBFD6)
YUV	193.6220, 10.0464, -2.2995
Hunter-Lab	72.9335, 0.2551, -6.7716

Details

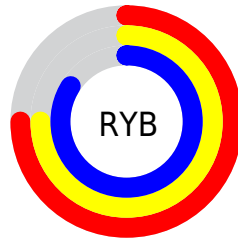
The RGB color **191, 191, 214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **214, 214, 191**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 247, 255**, and **137, 138, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 170, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 212, 214**.

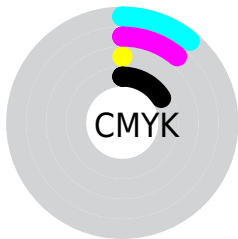
Distribution



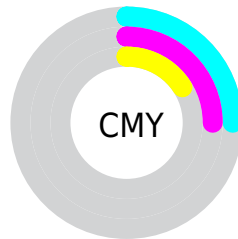
- Red (75%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 191, 191, 214 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, 191, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 191, 191, 214

255, 255, 255

■ 247, 247, 255

■ 191, 191, 214

■ 164, 164, 186

■ 137, 138, 159

■ 112, 112, 133

■ 87, 88, 108


■ 64, 65, 84


■ 42, 43, 60


■ 21, 22, 39

■ 0, 1, 18

■ 0, 0, 0

 191, 191, 214


 191, 191, 214

 170, 170, 214


 212, 212, 214

 148, 148, 214

 234, 234, 214

 127, 127, 214

 255, 255, 214


 105, 105, 214

 84, 84, 214

 63, 63, 214

 41, 41, 214

 20, 20, 214

 0, 0, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 195, 215



191, 191, 214



205, 187, 207

Triad

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



191, 191, 214



214, 187, 175



169, 199, 189

Complementary

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



191, 191, 214



214, 214, 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.



180, 198, 178



191, 191, 214



206, 191, 170

Square

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



191, 191, 214



218, 185, 185



193, 195, 171



164, 200, 201

Rectangle

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



191, 191, 214



212, 186, 200



193, 195, 171



172, 199, 185

Sweetspot

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



191, 191, 214



247, 247, 255



191, 214, 214



122, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



191, 191, 214



222, 222, 255



203, 191, 214



96, 96, 107



0, 0, 171



0, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



214, 191, 214



255, 222, 255



203, 214, 191



107, 96, 107



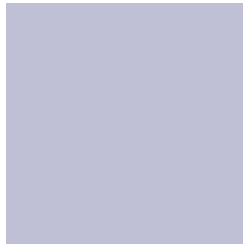
171, 0, 171



43, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 191, 191, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

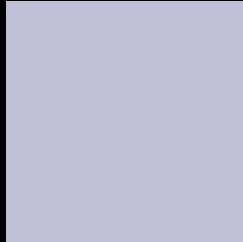
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 191, 214 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

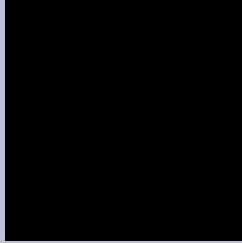
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 191, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 191, 214.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 191, 214.

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](#).

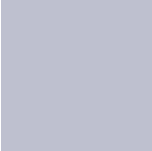
Dichromacy



Original Color
191, 191, 214

Protanopia
190, 191, 214

Deuteranopia
201, 188, 215



Tritanopia
190, 192, 207

Trichromacy



Original Color

191, 191, 214

Protanomaly

190, 191, 214

Deuteranomaly

197, 189, 215

Tritanomaly

190, 192, 210

Monochromacy



Original Color

191, 191, 214

Achromatopsia

194, 194, 194

Achromatomaly

193, 193, 201

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 191, 191, 214 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, 191, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 191, 214)  
}
```

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, 191, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 191, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 191, 191, 214 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, 191, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 191, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 191, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 191, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 191, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 191,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 191, 191, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 191, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
191, 214) }
```

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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