

Converting Colors

RGB(191, 213, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(191, 213, 213) contains.

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Color

RGB(191, 213, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BFD5D5
RGB	191, 213, 213
RGB Percent	75%, 84%, 84%
CMY	0.2510, 0.1647, 0.1647
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	180°, 21%, 79%
HSV	180°, 10%, 84%
XYZ	57.2903, 63.4690, 72.1820
YIQ	206.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

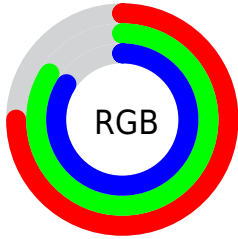
Format	Color
RYB	191, 202, 213
Decimal	12572117
CIELab	83.69, -7.33, -2.51
CIELCh	84, 7.749, 198.919
Yxy	63.4690, 0.2969, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290762197 (0xFFBFD5D5)
YUV	206.4220, 3.2430, -13.5251
Hunter-Lab	79.6674, -11.0552, 2.0480

Details

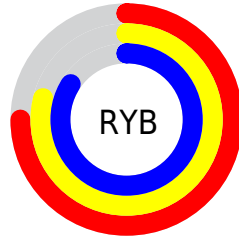
The RGB color **191, 213, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 191, 191**, and the grayscale version is **206, 206, 206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 255, 255**, and **137, 158, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 213, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 213, 213**.

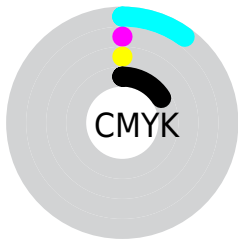
Distribution



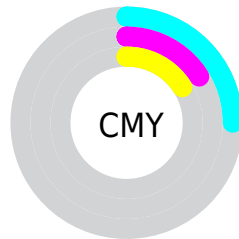
- Red (75%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 191, 213, 213 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, 213, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 191, 213, 213

255, 255, 255


 247, 255, 255

 191, 213, 213


 164, 185, 185

 137, 158, 158

 112, 132, 132

 87, 107, 107

 64, 83, 83

 41, 60, 60

 20, 38, 38

 0, 18, 18

 0, 0, 0

■ 191, 213, 213

■ 191, 213, 213

■ 170, 213, 213

■ 212, 213, 213

■ 148, 213, 213

■ 234, 213, 213

■ 127, 213, 213

■ 255, 213, 213

■ 106, 213, 213

■ 255, 213, 213

■ 85, 213, 213

■ 63, 213, 213

■ 42, 213, 213

■ 21, 213, 213

■ 0, 213, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 213, 206



191, 213, 213



192, 212, 219

Triad

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



191, 213, 213



216, 205, 218



218, 207, 194

Complementary

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



191, 213, 213



213, 191, 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.



223, 205, 198



191, 213, 213



222, 204, 212

Square

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



191, 213, 213



207, 208, 222



225, 204, 204



210, 210, 195

Rectangle

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



191, 213, 213



196, 211, 222



225, 204, 204



220, 206, 195

Sweetspot

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



191, 213, 213



247, 255, 255



191, 213, 191



122, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



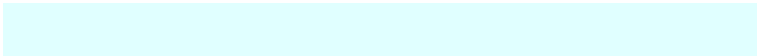
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



191, 213, 213



224, 255, 255



191, 202, 213



96, 107, 107



0, 171, 171



0, 43, 43

Inverse Universe

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



213, 191, 213



255, 224, 255



213, 202, 191



107, 96, 107



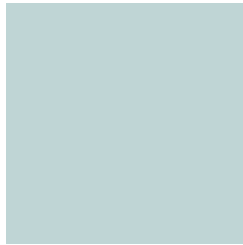
171, 0, 171



43, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 191, 213, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

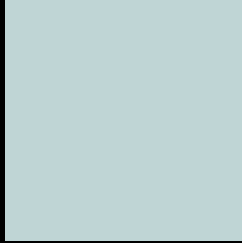
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 213, 213 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

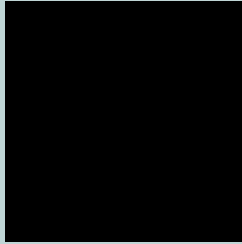
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

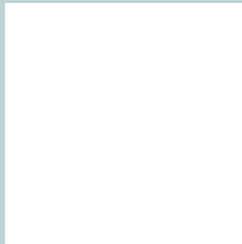
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 191, 213, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 213, 213.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 213, 213.

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





Tritanopia
194, 211, 228

Trichromacy



Original Color

191, 213, 213

Protanomaly

204, 209, 211

Deuteranomaly

213, 206, 214

Tritanomaly

193, 212, 223

Monochromacy



Original Color

191, 213, 213

Achromatopsia

206, 206, 206

Achromatomaly

201, 209, 209

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 191, 213, 213 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, 213, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 213, 213)  
}
```

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, 213, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 213, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 191, 213, 213 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, 213, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 213, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 213, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 213, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 213, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 213,  
213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 191, 213, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 213, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
213, 213) }
```

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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