

Converting Colors

RGB(191, 220, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(191, 220, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(191, 220, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BFDCB0
RGB	191, 220, 176
RGB Percent	75%, 86%, 69%
CMY	0.2510, 0.1373, 0.3098
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.20, 0.14
HSL	100°, 39%, 78%
HSV	100°, 20%, 86%
XYZ	54.9155, 65.3974, 50.8029
YIQ	206.3130, -3.1600, -19.8320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

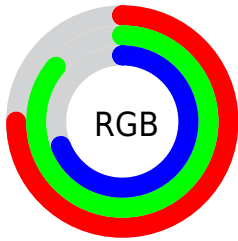
Format	Color
RYB	176, 220, 205
Decimal	12573872
CIELab	84.69, -17.56, 18.48
CIELCh	85, 25.489, 133.536
Yxy	65.3974, 0.3209, 0.3822
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290763952 (0xFFBFDCB0)
YUV	206.3130, -14.9443, -13.4295
Hunter-Lab	80.8686, -20.3060, 19.3612

Details

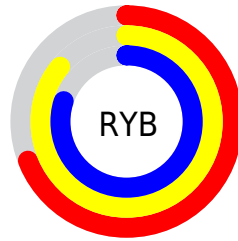
The RGB color **191, 220, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **205, 176, 220**, and the grayscale version is **206, 206, 206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **248, 255, 232**, and **137, 165, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177, 220, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 220, 198**.

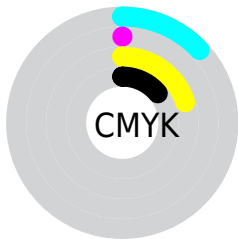
Distribution



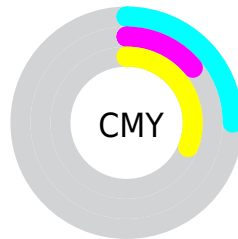
- Red (75%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 191, 220, 176 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, 220, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 191, 220, 176


255, 255, 255

 248, 255, 232

 191, 220, 176


 164, 192, 149

 137, 165, 123

 111, 139, 98

 87, 113, 74

 63, 88, 51

 40, 65, 30

 19, 43, 6

 0, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 191, 220, 176

 191, 220, 176

 177, 220, 154


 206, 220, 198

 162, 220, 132


 220, 220, 220

 148, 220, 110


 235, 220, 242

 133, 220, 88


 249, 220, 255

 119, 220, 66

 255, 220, 255

 104, 220, 44

 90, 220, 22

 75, 220, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



218, 213, 165



191, 220, 176



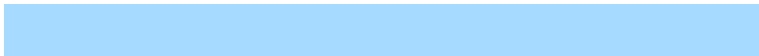
165, 224, 197

Triad

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



191, 220, 176



166, 218, 255



255, 194, 201

Complementary

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



191, 220, 176



205, 176, 220

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.



251, 196, 226



191, 220, 176



198, 210, 255

Square

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



191, 220, 176



146, 223, 244



229, 202, 246



255, 198, 179

Rectangle

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



191, 220, 176



151, 225, 213



229, 202, 246



255, 194, 209

Sweetspot

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



191, 220, 176



245, 255, 240



220, 205, 176



122, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



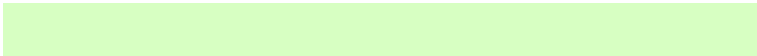
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



191, 220, 176



215, 255, 194



176, 220, 183



102, 110, 99



59, 173, 0



16, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



205, 176, 220



234, 194, 255



220, 176, 213



106, 99, 110



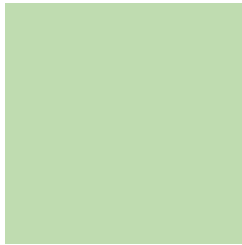
114, 0, 173



30, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 191, 220, 176 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, 220, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

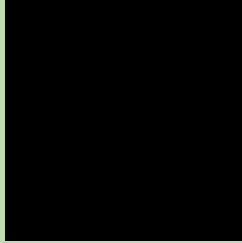
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 220, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 220, 176.

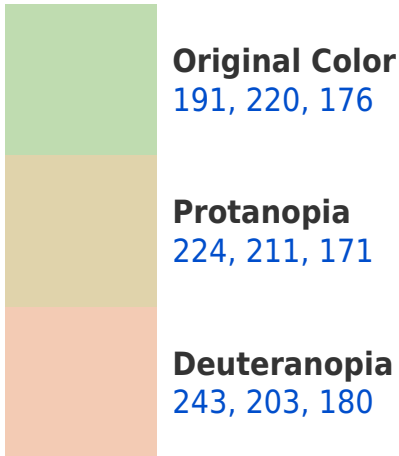


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 220, 176.

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](#).

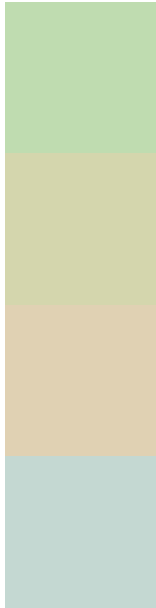
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
199, 213, 230

Trichromacy



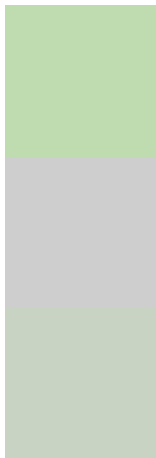
Original Color
191, 220, 176

Protanomaly
212, 214, 173

Deuteranomaly
224, 209, 179

Tritanomaly
196, 216, 210

Monochromacy



Original Color
191, 220, 176

Achromatopsia
206, 206, 206

Achromatomaly
201, 211, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 191, 220, 176 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, 220, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 220, 176)  
}
```

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, 220, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 220, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 191, 220, 176 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, 220, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 220, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 220, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 220, 176); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 220, 176); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 220, 176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 191, 220, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 220, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
220, 176) }
```

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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