

Converting Colors

RGB(191, 220, 91)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(191, 220, 91) contains.

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Color

RGB(191, 220, 91)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BFDC5B
RGB	191, 220, 91
RGB Percent	75%, 86%, 36%
CMY	0.2510, 0.1373, 0.6431
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.59, 0.14
HSL	73°, 65%, 61%
HSV	73°, 59%, 86%
XYZ	48.9674, 63.0181, 19.4804
YIQ	196.6230, 24.1250, -46.2670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

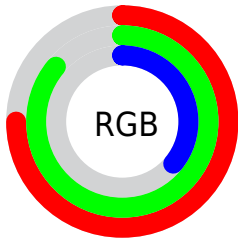
Format	Color
R_{YB}	91, 220, 120
Decimal	12573787
CIE Lab	83.45, -27.84, 58.77
CIE LCh	83, 65.034, 115.349
Yxy	63.0181, 0.3725, 0.4793
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290763867 (0xFFBFDC5B)
YUV	196.6230, -52.0721, -4.9314
Hunter-Lab	79.3839, -28.8155, 41.0193

Details

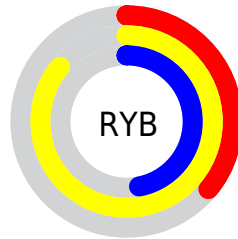
The RGB color **191, 220, 91** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC33**. The color can be described as light muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **120, 91, 220**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 255, 145**, and **135, 165, 35** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186, 220, 69**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 220, 113**.

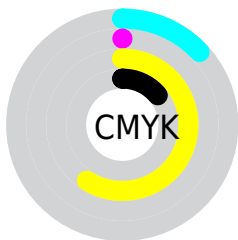
Distribution



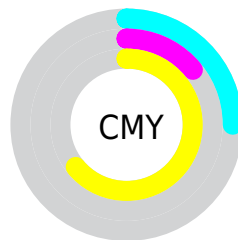
- Red (75%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (14%)



















- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 191, 220, 91 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, 91 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 191, 220, 91	 191, 220, 91
 255, 255, 255	 163, 192, 64
 250, 255, 145	 135, 165, 35
 255, 255, 173	 107, 139, 0
 255, 255, 202	 80, 113, 0
 255, 255, 230	 55, 88, 0
	 26, 65, 0
	 0, 42, 0
	 0, 20, 0
	 0, 0, 0

191, 220, 91

191, 220, 91

186, 220, 69

196, 220, 113

181, 220, 47

201, 220, 135

176, 220, 25

206, 220, 157

171, 220, 3

211, 220, 179

171, 220, 0

216, 220, 201

221, 220, 223

226, 220, 245

231, 220, 255

236, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



251, 201, 80



191, 220, 91



114, 232, 135

Triad

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



191, 220, 91



0, 232, 255



255, 155, 220

Complementary

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



191, 220, 91



120, 91, 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.



255, 171, 255



191, 220, 91



18, 217, 255

Square

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



191, 220, 91



0, 238, 255



195, 196, 255



255, 159, 159

Rectangle

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



191, 220, 91



0, 236, 175



195, 196, 255



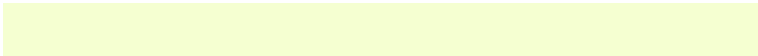
255, 159, 241

Sweetspot

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



191, 220, 91



245, 255, 209



220, 119, 91



121, 128, 99



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



191, 220, 91



215, 255, 77



128, 220, 91



107, 110, 99



134, 173, 0



36, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



120, 91, 220



117, 77, 255



183, 91, 220



101, 99, 110



39, 0, 173



10, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 191, 220, 91 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, 91 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, 91 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 220, 91.

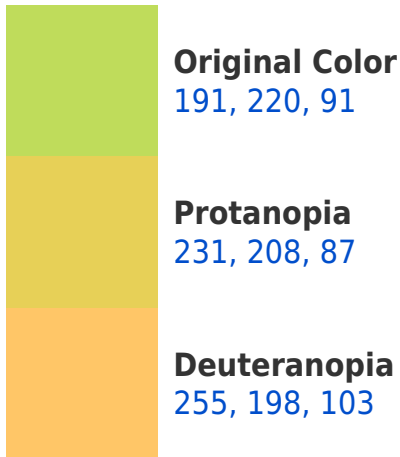


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 220, 91.

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
206, 206, 223

Trichromacy



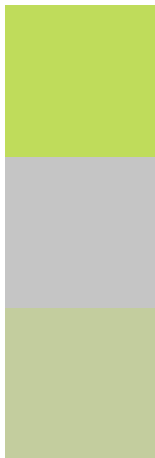
Original Color
191, 220, 91

Protanomaly
216, 212, 88

Deuteranomaly
232, 206, 99

Tritanomaly
201, 211, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
191, 220, 91

Achromatopsia
197, 197, 197

Achromatomaly
195, 205, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 191, 220, 91 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, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 220, 91)  
}
```

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, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 220, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 191, 220, 91 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, 91) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 220, 91) }
```

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, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 220, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 220, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 220,  
91) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 191, 220, 91 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, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
220, 91) }
```

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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