

Converting Colors

RGB(191, 57, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(191, 57, 163) contains.

RGB(191, 57, 163)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(191, 57, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BF39A3
RGB	191, 57, 163
RGB Percent	75%, 22%, 64%
CMY	0.2510, 0.7765, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 0.15, 0.25
HSL	313°, 54%, 49%
HSV	313°, 70%, 75%
XYZ	29.5598, 16.6470, 36.3055
YIQ	109.1500, 45.8380, 61.3740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

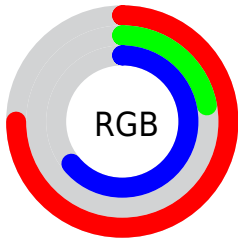
Format	Color
R_{YB}	191, 57, 163
Decimal	12532131
CIE _{Lab}	47.81, 63.71, -28.67
CIE _{LCh}	48, 69.859, 335.774
Yxy	16.6470, 0.3582, 0.2018
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290722211 (0xFFBF39A3)
YUV	109.1500, 26.5481, 71.7825
Hunter-Lab	40.8007, 57.9209, -24.1973

Details

The RGB color **191, 57, 163** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. A complement of this color would be **57, 191, 85**, and the grayscale version is **109, 109, 109**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 115, 218**, and **134, 0, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **191, 38, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 76, 167**.

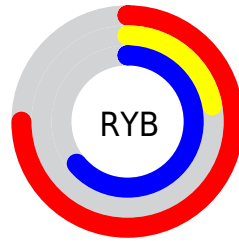
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (22%)

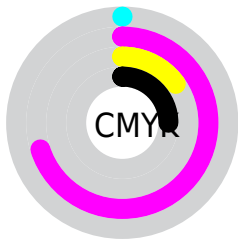
Blue (64%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (64%)

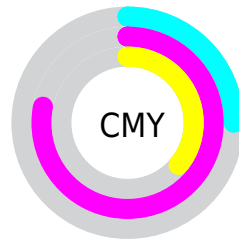


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (78%)

Yellow (36%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 191, 57, 163 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, 57, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 191, 57, 163

255, 255, 255


 250, 115, 218

 255, 143, 247

 255, 172, 255

 255, 201, 255

 255, 230, 255

 191, 57, 163


 162, 20, 137

 134, 0, 111


 106, 0, 86


 78, 0, 63


 54, 0, 40


 18, 0, 17

 0, 0, 0

 191, 57, 163

 191, 38, 159

 191, 57, 163

 191, 76, 167

■ 191, 19, 155

■ 191, 95, 171

■ 191, 0, 151

■ 191, 114, 175

■ 191, 133, 179

■ 191, 153, 183

■ 191, 172, 187

■ 191, 191, 191

■ 191, 210, 195

■ 191, 229, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 92, 210



191, 57, 163



215, 35, 105

Triad

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



191, 57, 163



127, 115, 0



0, 138, 181

Complementary

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



191, 57, 163



57, 191, 85

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.



0, 139, 124



191, 57, 163



63, 129, 0

Square

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



191, 57, 163



175, 92, 0



0, 136, 62



0, 132, 221

Rectangle

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



191, 57, 163



212, 49, 66



0, 136, 62



0, 139, 163

Sweetspot

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



191, 57, 163



247, 195, 236



84, 57, 191



125, 94, 118



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



191, 57, 163



247, 40, 204



191, 57, 97



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 125



31, 0, 24

Inverse Universe

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



191, 57, 163



247, 40, 204



57, 191, 151



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 125



31, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 191, 57, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

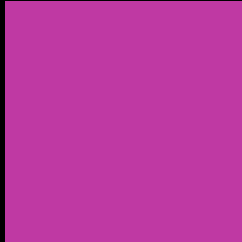
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 191, 57, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

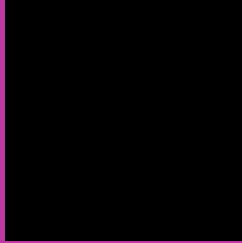
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 191, 57, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 57, 163.

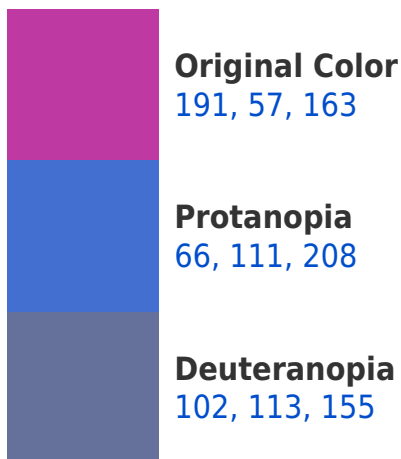


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 191, 57, 163.

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
184, 81, 86

Trichromacy



Original Color

191, 57, 163



Protanomaly

111, 91, 192



Deuteranomaly

134, 93, 158



Tritanomaly

187, 72, 114

Monochromacy



Original Color

191, 57, 163



Achromatopsia

109, 109, 109



Achromatomaly

139, 90, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 191, 57, 163 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, 57, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 57, 163)  
}
```

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, 57, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 57, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 191, 57, 163 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, 57, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 57, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 57, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 57, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 57, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 57,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 191, 57, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 57, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191, 57,  
163) }
```

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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