

Converting Colors

`RYB(191, 147, 150)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(191, 147, 150) contains.

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Color

R_YB(191, 147, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BF9396
RGB	191, 147, 150
RGB Percent	75%, 58%, 59%
CMY	0.2510, 0.4235, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.21, 0.25
HSL	356°, 26%, 66%
HSV	356°, 23%, 75%
XYZ	37.4246, 34.1458, 33.4725
YIQ	160.4980, 25.2610, 10.2610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

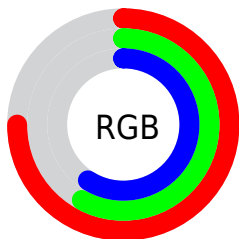
Format	Color
RYB	191, 147, 150
Decimal	12555158
CIELab	65.08, 17.00, 4.81
CIELCh	65, 17.666, 15.796
Yxy	34.1458, 0.3563, 0.3251
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290745238 (0xFFBF9396)
YUV	160.4980, -5.1755, 26.7503
Hunter-Lab	58.4344, 12.0609, 6.9415

Details

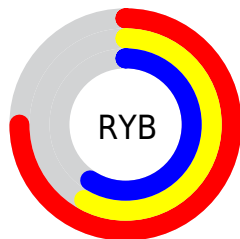
The RYB color **191, 147, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 170, 191**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **248, 201, 204**, and **137, 96, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **191, 128, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 166, 168**.

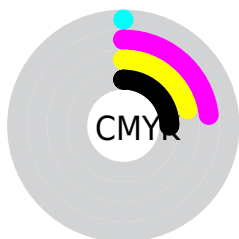
Distribution



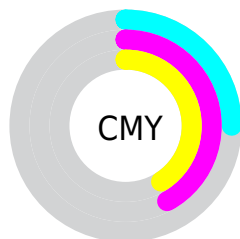
- Red (75%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 191, 147, 150 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 RYB color 191, 147, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 191, 147, 150

255, 255, 255


 248, 201, 204

 255, 229, 232


 191, 147, 150

 164, 121, 124

 137, 96, 99


 111, 72, 75

 86, 49, 53


 61, 28, 32

 40, 5, 8

 0, 0, 0

 191, 147, 150

 191, 128, 132

 191, 147, 150

 191, 166, 168

■ 191, 109, 114

■ 191, 185, 186

■ 191, 90, 97

■ 191, 198, 204

■ 191, 71, 79

■ 191, 208, 223

■ 191, 51, 61

■ 191, 218, 243

■ 191, 32, 43

■ 191, 223, 255

■ 191, 13, 25

■ 191, 0, 13

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 148, 166



191, 147, 150



188, 155, 136

Triad

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



191, 147, 150



136, 164, 157



131, 151, 188

Complementary

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



191, 147, 150



147, 170, 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.



117, 144, 180



191, 147, 150



127, 152, 167

Square

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



191, 147, 150



128, 161, 127



116, 142, 167



151, 155, 188

Rectangle

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



191, 147, 150



182, 171, 130



116, 142, 167



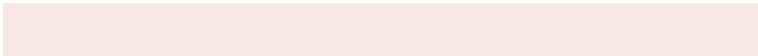
125, 148, 186

Sweetspot

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



191, 147, 150



247, 230, 231



187, 147, 191



125, 115, 116



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



191, 147, 150



247, 178, 183



191, 177, 147



94, 85, 86



158, 0, 11



31, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



191, 147, 150



247, 178, 183



147, 163, 191



94, 85, 86



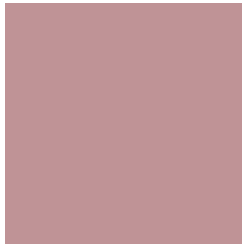
158, 0, 11



31, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 191, 147, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

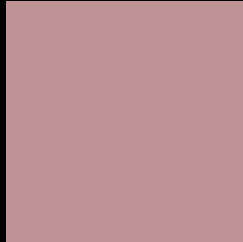
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 191, 147, 150 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](#).

RYB 191, 147, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 191, 147, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 191, 147, 150.

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, 147, 150

Protanopia
161, 157, 156

Deuteranopia
177, 154, 149



Tritanopia
192, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

191, 147, 150

Protanomaly

172, 153, 154

Deuteranomaly

182, 151, 149

Tritanomaly

192, 146, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

191, 147, 150

Achromatopsia

160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly

171, 155, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 191, 147, 150 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, 147, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 147, 150)  
}
```

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, 147, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 147, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 191, 147, 150 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, 147, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 147, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 147, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 147, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 147, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 147,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 191, 147, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 147, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
147, 150) }
```

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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