

Converting Colors

RGB(185, 166, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(185, 166, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(185, 166, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B9A6BC
RGB	185, 166, 188
RGB Percent	73%, 65%, 74%
CMY	0.2745, 0.3490, 0.2627
CMYK	0.02, 0.12, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	292°, 14%, 69%
HSV	292°, 12%, 74%
XYZ	42.7209, 41.2176, 53.2811
YIQ	174.1890, 4.2620, 10.8700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

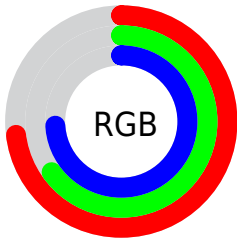
Format	Color
R_{YB}	185, 166, 188
Decimal	12166844
CIE _{Lab}	70.33, 10.90, -8.76
CIE _{LCh}	70, 13.986, 321.206
Yxy	41.2176, 0.3113, 0.3004
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290356924 (0xFFB9A6BC)
YUV	174.1890, 6.8088, 9.4812
Hunter-Lab	64.2009, 6.4268, -4.2648

Details

The RGB color **185, 166, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **169, 188, 166**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **241, 221, 244**, and **132, 114, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182, 147, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 185, 188**.

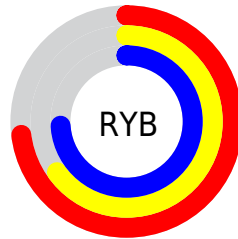
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (65%)

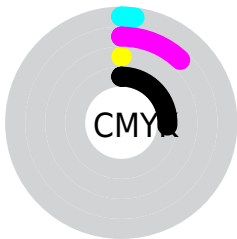
Blue (74%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (74%)

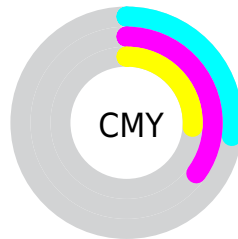


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 185, 166, 188 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 185, 166, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 185, 166, 188

 185, 166, 188

255, 255, 255

 158, 140, 161

 241, 221, 244

 132, 114, 135

 255, 250, 255

 107, 90, 109

 82, 66, 85

 59, 44, 62

 37, 23, 40

 18, 0, 20

 0, 0, 0

 185, 166, 188

 185, 166, 188

182, 147, 188

188, 185, 188

180, 128, 188

190, 204, 188

177, 110, 188

193, 222, 188

175, 91, 188

195, 241, 188

172, 72, 188

198, 255, 188

170, 53, 188

200, 255, 188

167, 34, 188

203, 255, 188

164, 16, 188

206, 255, 188

162, 0, 188

208, 255, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 170, 196



185, 166, 188



196, 164, 176

Triad

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



185, 166, 188



186, 170, 147



139, 179, 181

Complementary

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



185, 166, 188



169, 188, 166

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.



146, 179, 168



185, 166, 188



172, 174, 148

Square

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



185, 166, 188



196, 166, 153



158, 177, 156



142, 178, 191

Rectangle

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



185, 166, 188



199, 163, 168



158, 177, 156



141, 180, 176

Sweetspot

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



185, 166, 188



243, 235, 245



166, 169, 188



122, 116, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



185, 166, 188



240, 211, 245



188, 166, 180



93, 85, 94



137, 0, 158



26, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



188, 166, 169



245, 211, 215



166, 188, 174



94, 85, 86



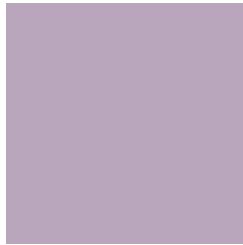
158, 0, 22



31, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 185, 166, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

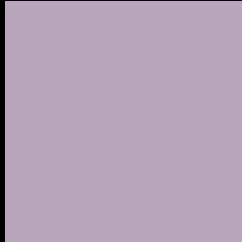
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 185, 166, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

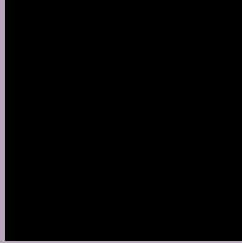
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 185, 166, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 185, 166, 188.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 185, 166, 188.

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

185, 166, 188

Protanopia

169, 171, 191

Deuteranopia

182, 167, 188



Tritanopia

184, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color

185, 166, 188

Protanomaly

175, 169, 190

Deuteranomaly

183, 167, 188

Tritanomaly

184, 167, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color

185, 166, 188

Achromatopsia

174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly

178, 171, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 185, 166, 188 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(185, 166, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(185, 166, 188)  
}
```

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(185, 166, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(185, 166, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 185, 166, 188 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

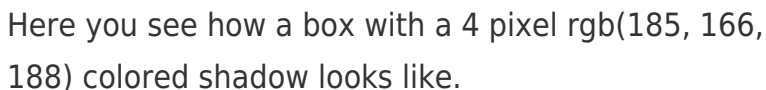
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(185, 166, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(185, 166, 188) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(185, 166, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 166, 188); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 166, 188); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 166, 188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 185, 166, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(185, 166, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(185,  
166, 188) }
```

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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