

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 120, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 120, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(186, 120, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BA7880
RGB	186, 120, 128
RGB Percent	73%, 47%, 50%
CMY	0.2706, 0.5294, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.31, 0.27
HSL	353°, 32%, 60%
HSV	353°, 35%, 73%
XYZ	30.8625, 25.4306, 23.7040
YIQ	140.6460, 36.7680, 16.4800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

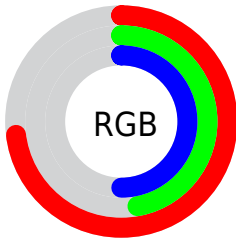
Format	Color
R_{YB}	186, 120, 128
Decimal	12220544
CIE _{Lab}	57.49, 26.89, 6.40
CIE _{LCh}	57, 27.636, 13.384
Yxy	25.4306, 0.3858, 0.3179
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290410624 (0xFFBA7880)
YUV	140.6460, -6.2345, 39.7755
Hunter-Lab	50.4287, 20.9920, 7.4308

Details

The RGB color **186, 120, 128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **120, 186, 178**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **244, 173, 181**, and **131, 70, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186, 101, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 139, 144**.

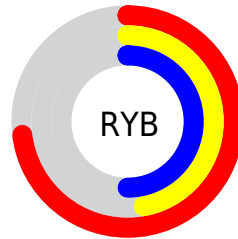
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (47%)

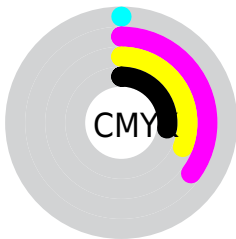
Blue (50%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (50%)

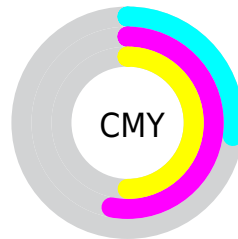


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (50%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 120, 128 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 186, 120, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 186, 120, 128

255, 255, 255

 244, 173, 181

 255, 201, 208

 255, 229, 236

 186, 120, 128

 158, 95, 103

 131, 70, 79

 104, 47, 56

 79, 24, 35

 54, 1, 13

 30, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 186, 120, 128

 186, 101, 112

 186, 120, 128

 186, 139, 144

 186, 83, 95

 186, 157, 161

 186, 64, 79

 186, 176, 177

 186, 46, 63

 186, 194, 193

 186, 27, 46

 186, 213, 210

 186, 8, 30

 186, 232, 226

 186, 0, 23

 186, 250, 242

 186, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 121, 152



186, 120, 128



182, 124, 106

Triad

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



186, 120, 128



117, 146, 102



85, 144, 184

Complementary

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



186, 120, 128



120, 186, 178

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.



58, 149, 170



186, 120, 128



88, 150, 123

Square

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



186, 120, 128



144, 140, 91



63, 151, 148



122, 137, 185

Rectangle

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



186, 120, 128



173, 129, 96



63, 151, 148



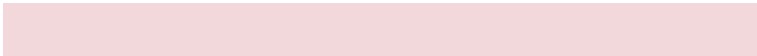
74, 146, 181

Sweetspot

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



186, 120, 128



242, 216, 219



177, 120, 186



122, 106, 108



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



186, 120, 128



242, 138, 151



186, 144, 120



92, 83, 84



156, 0, 19



28, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



186, 120, 128



242, 138, 151



120, 162, 186



92, 83, 84



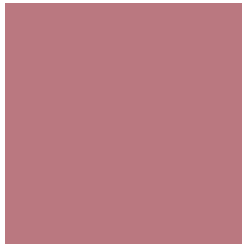
156, 0, 19



28, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 120, 128 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 120, 128 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 × Fail

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

RGB 186, 120, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 120, 128.

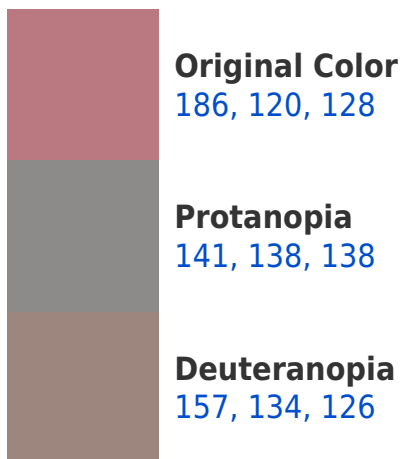


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 120, 128.

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
186, 120, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color

186, 120, 128

Protanomaly

157, 131, 134

Deuteranomaly

168, 129, 127

Tritanomaly

186, 120, 129

Monochromacy



Original Color

186, 120, 128

Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly

157, 133, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 120, 128 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(186, 120, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 120, 128)  
}
```

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(186, 120, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 120, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 120, 128 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(186, 120, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 120, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 120, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 120, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 120, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 120,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 120, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 120, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
120, 128) }
```

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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