

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 121, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 121, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(186, 121, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BA799C
RGB	186, 121, 156
RGB Percent	73%, 47%, 61%
CMY	0.2706, 0.5255, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.16, 0.27
HSL	328°, 32%, 60%
HSV	328°, 35%, 73%
XYZ	33.0878, 26.5141, 34.8263
YIQ	144.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

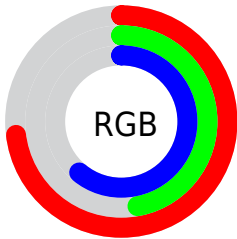
Format	Color
RYB	186, 121, 156
Decimal	12220828
CIELab	58.52, 30.52, -8.29
CIElCh	59, 31.624, 344.801
Yxy	26.5141, 0.3504, 0.2808
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290410908 (0xFFBA799C)
YUV	144.4250, 5.7065, 36.4613
Hunter-Lab	51.4919, 24.5903, -4.0562

Details

The RGB color **186, 121, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **121, 186, 151**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **243, 174, 210**, and **132, 71, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186, 102, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 140, 165**.

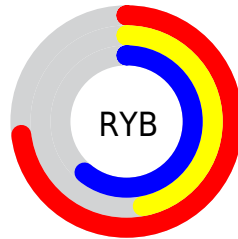
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (47%)

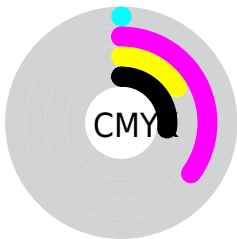
Blue (61%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (61%)

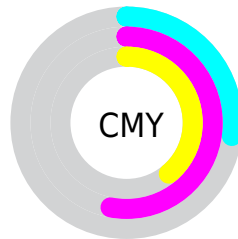


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 121, 156 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, 121, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 186, 121, 156

255, 255, 255

 243, 174, 210

 255, 202, 239

 255, 230, 255

 186, 121, 156

 158, 96, 130

 132, 71, 105

 105, 47, 81

 80, 23, 58

 56, 0, 36

 35, 0, 14

 0, 0, 0

 186, 121, 156

 186, 102, 147


 186, 121, 156

 186, 140, 165

 186, 84, 139

 186, 158, 173

 186, 65, 130

 186, 177, 182

 186, 47, 122

 186, 195, 190

 186, 28, 113

 186, 214, 199

 186, 9, 104

 186, 233, 208

 186, 0, 100

 186, 251, 216

 186, 255, 225

 186, 255, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 129, 180



186, 121, 156



195, 120, 128

Triad

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



186, 121, 156



146, 143, 86



35, 153, 179

Complementary

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



186, 121, 156



121, 186, 151

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.



43, 156, 154



186, 121, 156



114, 151, 101

Square

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



186, 121, 156



172, 134, 87



80, 155, 125



77, 148, 194

Rectangle

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



186, 121, 156



193, 123, 110



80, 155, 125



30, 155, 171

Sweetspot

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



186, 121, 156



242, 218, 231



150, 121, 186



122, 108, 116



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



186, 121, 156



242, 141, 195



186, 121, 124



92, 83, 88



156, 0, 84



28, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



186, 121, 156



242, 141, 195



121, 186, 183



92, 83, 88



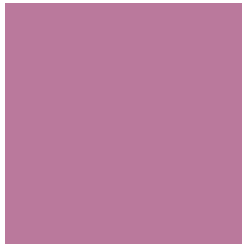
156, 0, 84



28, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 121, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

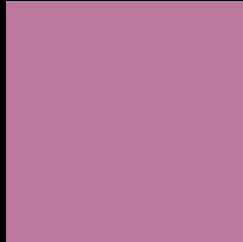
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 121, 156 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, 121, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 121, 156.

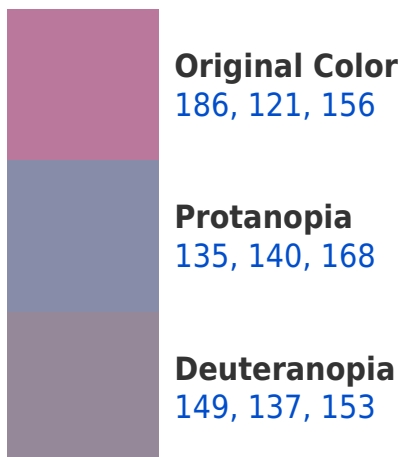


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 121, 156.

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](#).

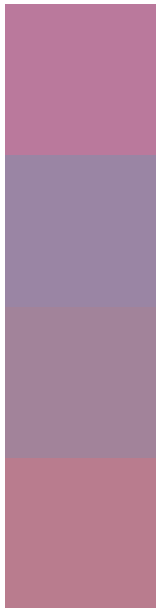
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
184, 125, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color
186, 121, 156

Protanomaly
154, 133, 164

Deuteranomaly
162, 131, 154

Tritanomaly
185, 124, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color
186, 121, 156

Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly
159, 136, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 121, 156 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, 121, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 121, 156)  
}
```

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, 121, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 121, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 121, 156 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

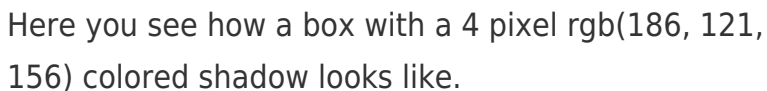
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(186, 121, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 121, 156) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 121, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 121, 156); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 121, 156); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 121, 156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 121, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 121, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
121, 156) }
```

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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