

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 135, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 135, 141) contains.

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Color

RGB(186, 135, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BA878D
RGB	186, 135, 141
RGB Percent	73%, 53%, 55%
CMY	0.2706, 0.4706, 0.4471
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.24, 0.27
HSL	353°, 27%, 63%
HSV	353°, 27%, 73%
XYZ	33.7214, 29.6901, 29.1528
YIQ	150.9330, 28.4700, 12.6780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

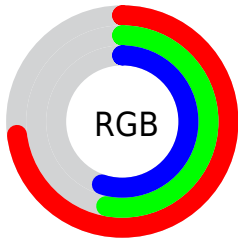
Format	Color
RYB	186, 135, 141
Decimal	12224397
CIELab	61.39, 20.40, 4.52
CIElCh	61, 20.898, 12.488
Yxy	29.6901, 0.3643, 0.3208
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290414477 (0xFFBA878D)
YUV	150.9330, -4.8970, 30.7538
Hunter-Lab	54.4887, 15.1131, 6.4205

Details

The RGB color **186, 135, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **135, 186, 180**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **243, 189, 195**, and **132, 85, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186, 116, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 154, 157**.

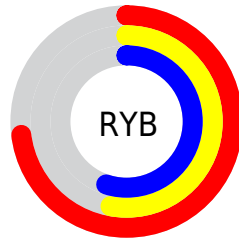
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (53%)

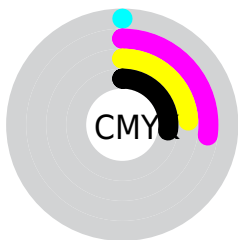
Blue (55%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (55%)

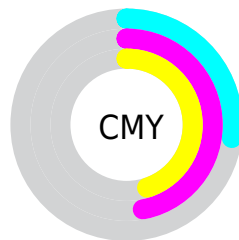


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 135, 141 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, 135, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 186, 135, 141

255, 255, 255

 243, 189, 195

 255, 216, 222


 255, 245, 251


 186, 135, 141

 159, 109, 115

 132, 85, 91

 106, 61, 68

 81, 39, 45

 56, 17, 25

 37, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 186, 135, 141

 186, 116, 125

 186, 135, 141

 186, 154, 157

■ 186, 98, 108

■ 186, 172, 174

■ 186, 79, 92

■ 186, 191, 190

■ 186, 61, 75

■ 186, 209, 207

■ 186, 42, 59

■ 186, 228, 223

■ 186, 23, 43

■ 186, 247, 239

■ 186, 5, 26

■ 186, 255, 255

■ 186, 0, 22

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 136, 160



186, 135, 141



183, 138, 124

Triad

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



186, 135, 141



133, 155, 121



112, 153, 183

Complementary

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



186, 135, 141



135, 186, 180

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.



97, 157, 172



186, 135, 141



113, 158, 136

Square

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



186, 135, 141



154, 149, 112



98, 159, 155



137, 147, 184

Rectangle

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



186, 135, 141



176, 141, 116



98, 159, 155



106, 155, 180

Sweetspot

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



186, 135, 141



242, 223, 225



179, 135, 186



122, 110, 112



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



186, 135, 141



242, 162, 172



186, 154, 135



92, 83, 84



156, 0, 18



28, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



186, 135, 141



242, 162, 172



135, 167, 186



92, 83, 84



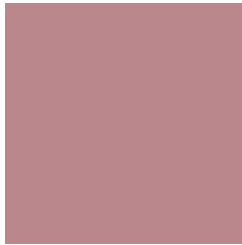
156, 0, 18



28, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 135, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

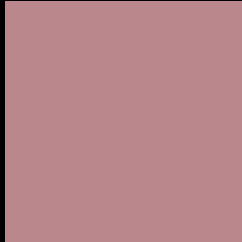
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 135, 141 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, 135, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 135, 141.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 135, 141.

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
186, 135, 141

Protanopia
151, 148, 148

Deuteranopia
166, 143, 139



Tritanopia
186, 134, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color

186, 135, 141

Protanomaly

164, 143, 145

Deuteranomaly

173, 140, 140

Tritanomaly

186, 134, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color

186, 135, 141

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

164, 145, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 135, 141 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, 135, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 135, 141)  
}
```

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, 135, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 135, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 135, 141 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, 135, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 135, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 135, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 135, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 135, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 135,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 135, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 135, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
135, 141) }
```

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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