

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 141, 117)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 141, 117) contains.

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Color

RGB(186, 141, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BA8D75
RGB	186, 141, 117
RGB Percent	73%, 55%, 46%
CMY	0.2706, 0.4471, 0.5412
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.37, 0.27
HSL	21°, 33%, 59%
HSV	21°, 37%, 73%
XYZ	32.9855, 30.7732, 21.0309
YIQ	151.7190, 34.5240, 2.0760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

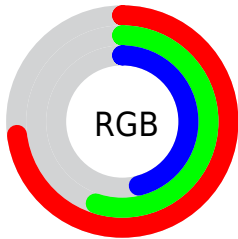
Format	Color
RYB	186, 154, 117
Decimal	12225909
CIELab	62.32, 13.80, 19.42
CIElCh	62, 23.823, 54.593
Yxy	30.7732, 0.3890, 0.3629
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290415989 (0xFFBA8D75)
YUV	151.7190, -17.1165, 30.0644
Hunter-Lab	55.4736, 9.0600, 16.3537

Details

The RGB color **186, 141, 117** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **117, 162, 186**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **243, 195, 169**, and **131, 91, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186, 129, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 153, 136**.

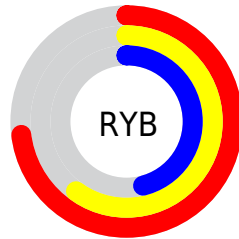
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (55%)

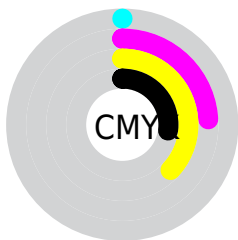
Blue (46%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (46%)

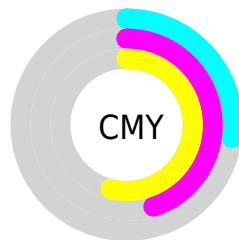


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 141, 117 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, 141, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 186, 141, 117

255, 255, 255

 243, 195, 169


 255, 223, 196

 255, 251, 224


255, 255, 253

 186, 141, 117

 186, 129, 98

 186, 141, 117

 158, 115, 92

 131, 91, 69


 105, 67, 46


 79, 45, 25

 55, 24, 0

 33, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 186, 141, 117

 186, 153, 136

186, 117, 80

186, 165, 154

186, 105, 61

186, 177, 173

186, 92, 43

186, 190, 191

186, 80, 24

186, 202, 210

186, 68, 5

186, 214, 229

186, 65, 0

186, 226, 247

186, 238, 255

186, 250, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 136, 134



186, 141, 117



170, 148, 109

Triad

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



186, 141, 117



101, 162, 146



149, 147, 189

Complementary

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



186, 141, 117



117, 162, 186

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.



119, 154, 192



186, 141, 117



88, 162, 167

Square

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



186, 141, 117



123, 160, 126



95, 159, 184



174, 140, 175

Rectangle

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



186, 141, 117



155, 153, 110



95, 159, 184



139, 149, 191

Sweetspot

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



186, 141, 117



242, 225, 216



186, 117, 163



122, 112, 106



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



186, 141, 117



242, 171, 133



186, 175, 117



92, 86, 83



156, 54, 0



28, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



117, 162, 186



133, 204, 242



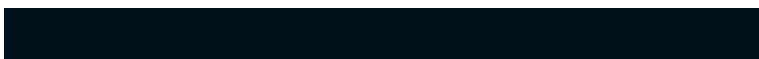
117, 129, 186



83, 89, 92



0, 101, 156



0, 18, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 141, 117 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

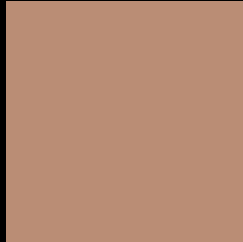
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 186, 141, 117 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

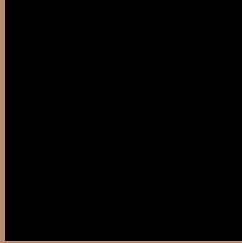
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 186, 141, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 141, 117.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 141, 117.

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, 141, 117

Protanopia
160, 151, 121

Deuteranopia
177, 145, 116



Tritanopia
189, 137, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color
186, 141, 117

Protanomaly
169, 147, 120

Deuteranomaly
180, 144, 116

Tritanomaly
188, 138, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color
186, 141, 117

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
164, 148, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 141, 117 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, 141, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 141, 117)  
}
```

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, 141, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 141, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 141, 117 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, 141, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 141, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 141, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 141, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 141, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 141,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 141, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 141, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
141, 117) }
```

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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