

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 141, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 141, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(186, 141, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BA8D98
RGB	186, 141, 152
RGB Percent	73%, 55%, 60%
CMY	0.2706, 0.4471, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.18, 0.27
HSL	345°, 25%, 64%
HSV	345°, 24%, 73%
XYZ	35.4421, 31.7559, 33.9673
YIQ	155.7090, 23.2890, 12.9610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

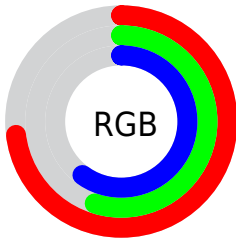
Format	Color
R_{YB}	186, 141, 152
Decimal	12225944
CIE Lab	63.14, 18.76, 0.81
CIE LCh	63, 18.779, 2.461
Yxy	31.7559, 0.3503, 0.3139
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290416024 (0xFFBA8D98)
YUV	155.7090, -1.8285, 26.5652
Hunter-Lab	56.3523, 13.6487, 3.7087

Details

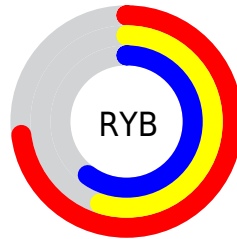
The RGB color **186, 141, 152** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **141, 186, 175**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **243, 195, 206**, and **132, 90, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186, 122, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 160, 166**.

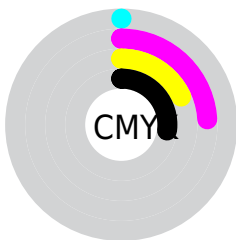
Distribution



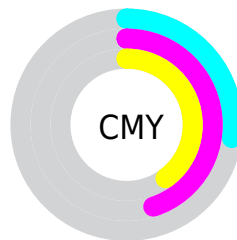
- Red (73%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 141, 152 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, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 186, 141, 152

255, 255, 255

 243, 195, 206

 255, 223, 234


 255, 252, 255

 186, 141, 152

 159, 115, 126

 132, 90, 101

 106, 67, 77

 81, 44, 55

 57, 22, 33


 37, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

 186, 141, 152


 186, 122, 138

 186, 141, 152

 186, 160, 166

 186, 104, 124

 186, 178, 180

 186, 85, 110

 186, 197, 194

 186, 67, 96

 186, 215, 208

 186, 48, 82

 186, 234, 222

 186, 29, 68

 186, 253, 236

 186, 11, 54

 186, 255, 250

 186, 0, 45

 186, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 143, 169



186, 141, 152



187, 142, 136

Triad

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



186, 141, 152



146, 157, 124



116, 159, 182

Complementary

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



186, 141, 152



141, 186, 175

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.



107, 162, 170



186, 141, 152



127, 161, 137

Square

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



186, 141, 152



164, 152, 120



112, 162, 154



135, 154, 186

Rectangle

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



186, 141, 152



182, 145, 127



112, 162, 154



111, 160, 179

Sweetspot

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



186, 141, 152



242, 225, 229



175, 141, 186



122, 113, 115



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



186, 141, 152



242, 172, 189



186, 152, 141



92, 83, 85



156, 0, 38



28, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



186, 141, 152



242, 172, 189



141, 175, 186



92, 83, 85



156, 0, 38



28, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 141, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

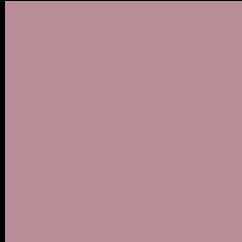
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

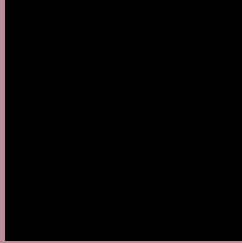
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 141, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 141, 152.

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, 152

Protanopia
154, 152, 159

Deuteranopia
169, 148, 151



Tritanopia
186, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color

186, 141, 152

Protanomaly

166, 148, 156

Deuteranomaly

175, 145, 151

Tritanomaly

186, 141, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

186, 141, 152

Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly

167, 151, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 141, 152 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, 152) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 141, 152)  
}
```

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, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 141, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 141, 152 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, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 141, 152) }
```

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, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 141, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 141, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 141,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 141, 152 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, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
141, 152) }
```

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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