

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 146, 174)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 146, 174) contains.

RGB(186, 146, 174)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(186, 146, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BA92AE
RGB	186, 146, 174
RGB Percent	73%, 57%, 68%
CMY	0.2706, 0.4275, 0.3176
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.06, 0.27
HSL	318°, 22%, 65%
HSV	318°, 22%, 73%
XYZ	38.1686, 34.0529, 44.6056
YIQ	161.1520, 14.8520, 17.1880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

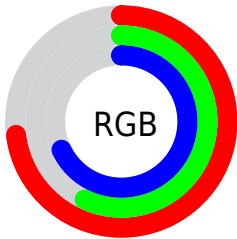
Format	Color
R _Y B	186, 146, 174
Decimal	12227246
CIE Lab	65.00, 19.73, -8.88
CIE LCh	65, 21.633, 335.778
Yxy	34.0529, 0.3267, 0.2915
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290417326 (0xFFBA92AE)
YUV	161.1520, 6.3341, 21.7917
Hunter-Lab	58.3548, 14.6318, -4.4720

Details

The RGB color **186, 146, 174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **146, 186, 158**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **242, 200, 229**, and **132, 95, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186, 127, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 165, 180**.

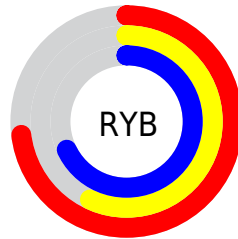
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (57%)

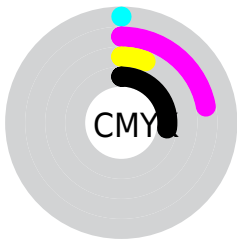
Blue (68%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (68%)

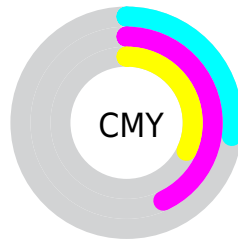


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 146, 174 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, 146, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 186, 146, 174

255, 255, 255

 242, 200, 229

 255, 228, 255

 186, 146, 174

 159, 120, 147

 132, 95, 122

 107, 71, 97

 82, 48, 73

 59, 26, 50

 37, 3, 29

 0, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 186, 146, 174

 186, 146, 174

 186, 127, 168


 186, 165, 180

 186, 109, 163


 186, 183, 185

 186, 90, 157

 186, 202, 191

 186, 72, 152


 186, 220, 196

 186, 53, 146

 186, 239, 202

 186, 34, 141

 186, 255, 207

 186, 16, 135

 186, 255, 213

 186, 0, 130

 186, 255, 219

 186, 255, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 152, 189



186, 146, 174



197, 144, 155

Triad

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



186, 146, 174



168, 158, 119



103, 168, 180

Complementary

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



186, 146, 174



146, 186, 158

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.



108, 169, 161



186, 146, 174



147, 163, 126

Square

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



186, 146, 174



186, 151, 123



125, 167, 141



115, 164, 192

Rectangle

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



186, 146, 174



197, 145, 142



125, 167, 141



103, 168, 174

Sweetspot

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



186, 146, 174



242, 228, 238



158, 146, 186



122, 114, 120



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



186, 146, 174



242, 179, 223



186, 146, 154



92, 83, 89



156, 0, 109



28, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



186, 146, 174



242, 179, 223



146, 186, 178



92, 83, 89



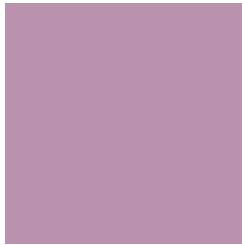
156, 0, 109



28, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 146, 174 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

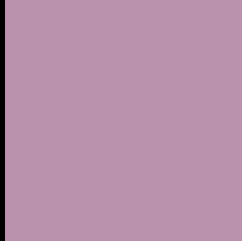
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 174 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

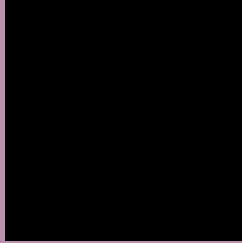
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 146, 174.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 146, 174.

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, 146, 174

Protanopia
154, 157, 181

Deuteranopia
167, 154, 173



Tritanopia
184, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
186, 146, 174

Protanomaly
166, 153, 178

Deuteranomaly
174, 151, 173

Tritanomaly
185, 147, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
186, 146, 174

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
170, 156, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 146, 174 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, 146, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 146, 174)  
}
```

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, 146, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 146, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 146, 174 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, 146, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 146, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 146, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 146, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 146, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 146,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 146, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 146, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
146, 174) }
```

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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