

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 148, 121)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 148, 121) contains.

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Color

RGB(186, 148, 121)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BA9479
RGB	186, 148, 121
RGB Percent	73%, 58%, 47%
CMY	0.2706, 0.4196, 0.5255
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.35, 0.27
HSL	25°, 32%, 60%
HSV	25°, 35%, 73%
XYZ	34.2908, 32.9994, 22.6514
YIQ	156.2840, 31.3150, -0.3410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

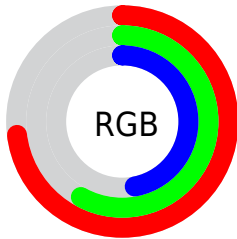
Format	Color
RYB	186, 167, 121
Decimal	12227705
CIELab	64.16, 10.43, 19.70
CIELCh	64, 22.290, 62.112
Yxy	32.9994, 0.3813, 0.3669
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290417785 (0xFFBA9479)
YUV	156.2840, -17.3950, 26.0609
Hunter-Lab	57.4451, 6.0234, 16.8327

Details

The RGB color **186, 148, 121** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **121, 159, 186**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **243, 202, 173**, and **132, 97, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186, 137, 102**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 159, 140**.

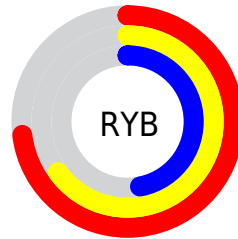
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (58%)

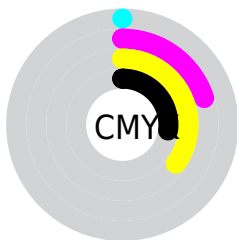
Blue (47%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (47%)

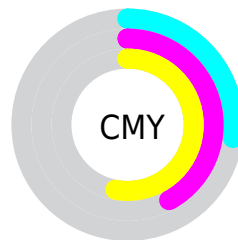


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 148, 121 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, 148, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 186, 148, 121

255, 255, 255

 243, 202, 173

 255, 230, 201

 255, 255, 229

 186, 148, 121

 158, 122, 96

 132, 97, 72

 105, 74, 49

 80, 51, 28


 56, 30, 4

 33, 6, 0

 0, 0, 0

 186, 148, 121


 186, 137, 102

 186, 148, 121


 186, 159, 140

 186, 126, 84

 186, 170, 158

 186, 115, 65

 186, 181, 177

 186, 105, 47

 186, 191, 195

 186, 94, 28

 186, 202, 214

 186, 83, 9

 186, 213, 233

 186, 77, 0

 186, 224, 251

 186, 235, 255

 186, 246, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 143, 135



186, 148, 121



169, 155, 116

Triad

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



186, 148, 121



105, 167, 156



161, 150, 189

Complementary

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



186, 148, 121



121, 159, 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.



133, 157, 195



186, 148, 121



98, 166, 176

Square

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



186, 148, 121



125, 165, 136



109, 163, 190



182, 144, 174

Rectangle

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



186, 148, 121



155, 159, 118



109, 163, 190



152, 152, 192

Sweetspot

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



186, 148, 121



242, 228, 218



186, 121, 160



122, 114, 108



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



186, 148, 121



242, 183, 141



186, 179, 121



92, 86, 83



156, 65, 0



28, 12, 0

Inverse Universe

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



121, 159, 186



141, 200, 242



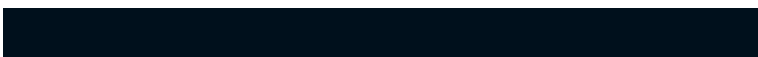
121, 127, 186



83, 88, 92



0, 91, 156



0, 16, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 148, 121 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

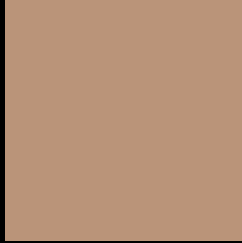
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148, 121 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

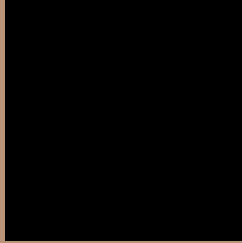
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 148, 121.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 148, 121.

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, 148, 121

Protanopia
165, 155, 124

Deuteranopia
183, 149, 121



Tritanopia
189, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color
186, 148, 121

Protanomaly
173, 152, 123

Deuteranomaly
184, 149, 121

Tritanomaly
188, 145, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color
186, 148, 121

Achromatopsia
156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly
167, 153, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 148, 121 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, 148, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 148, 121)  
}
```

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, 148, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 148, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 148, 121 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, 148, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 148, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 148, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 148, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 148, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 148,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 148, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 148, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
148, 121) }
```

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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