

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 153, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 153, 151) contains.

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Color

RGB(186, 153, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BA9997
RGB	186, 153, 151
RGB Percent	73%, 60%, 59%
CMY	0.2706, 0.4000, 0.4078
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.19, 0.27
HSL	3°, 20%, 66%
HSV	3°, 19%, 73%
XYZ	37.2268, 35.4559, 34.1598
YIQ	162.6390, 20.3100, 6.3740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

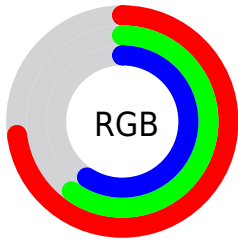
Format	Color
RYB	186, 153, 151
Decimal	12229015
CIELab	66.10, 11.94, 5.66
CIElCh	66, 13.211, 25.352
Yxy	35.4559, 0.3484, 0.3319
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290419095 (0xFFBA9997)
YUV	162.6390, -5.7380, 20.4876
Hunter-Lab	59.5449, 7.3928, 7.6679

Details

The RGB color **186, 153, 151** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **151, 184, 186**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **242, 207, 205**, and **132, 102, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186, 135, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 171, 170**.

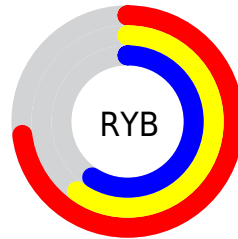
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (60%)

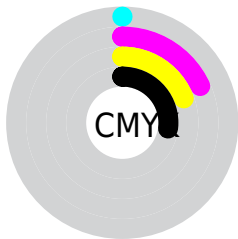
Blue (59%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (59%)

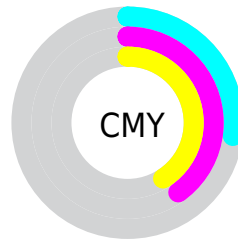


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 153, 151 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, 153, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 186, 153, 151


255, 255, 255

 242, 207, 205

 255, 236, 233

 186, 153, 151

 159, 127, 125

 132, 102, 100

 107, 78, 76

 82, 55, 54

 58, 33, 32

 37, 12, 9

 0, 0, 0

 186, 153, 151

 186, 135, 132

 186, 153, 151

 186, 171, 170

 186, 118, 114

 186, 188, 188

 186, 100, 95

 186, 206, 207

 186, 83, 77

 186, 223, 225

 186, 65, 58

 186, 241, 244

 186, 48, 39

 186, 255, 255

 186, 30, 21

 186, 13, 2

 186, 11, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 153, 163



186, 153, 151



182, 155, 142

Triad

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



186, 153, 151



146, 166, 147



146, 162, 184

Complementary

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



186, 153, 151



151, 184, 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.



134, 166, 180



186, 153, 151



135, 168, 158

Square

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



186, 153, 151



159, 163, 139



130, 167, 170



161, 158, 182

Rectangle

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



186, 153, 151



176, 158, 138



130, 167, 170



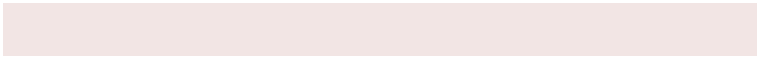
141, 163, 183

Sweetspot

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



186, 153, 151



242, 229, 228



186, 151, 184



122, 114, 114



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



186, 153, 151



242, 190, 187



186, 170, 151



92, 83, 83



156, 9, 0



28, 2, 0

Inverse Universe

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



151, 184, 186



187, 239, 242



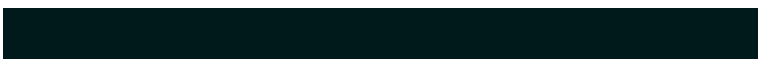
151, 167, 186



83, 91, 92



0, 147, 156



0, 26, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 153, 151 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

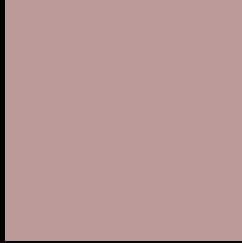
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

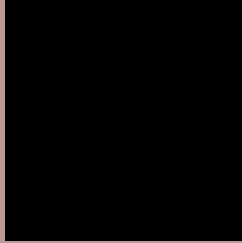
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 153, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 153, 151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 153, 151.

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, 153, 151

Protanopia
165, 160, 155

Deuteranopia
180, 155, 151



Tritanopia
187, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
186, 153, 151

Protanomaly
173, 157, 154

Deuteranomaly
182, 154, 151

Tritanomaly
187, 152, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
186, 153, 151

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
171, 159, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 153, 151 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, 153, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 153, 151)  
}
```

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, 153, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 153, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 153, 151 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, 153, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 153, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 153, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 153, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 153, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 153,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 153, 151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 153, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
153, 151) }
```

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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