

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 155, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 155, 230) contains.

RGB(186, 155, 230)	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, 155, 230)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BA9BE6
RGB	186, 155, 230
RGB Percent	73%, 61%, 90%
CMY	0.2706, 0.3922, 0.0980
CMYK	0.19, 0.33, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	265°, 60%, 75%
HSV	265°, 33%, 90%
XYZ	46.2540, 39.5950, 80.0677
YIQ	172.8190, -5.5990, 29.8970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

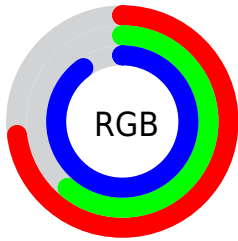
Format	Color
RYB	186, 155, 230
Decimal	12229606
CIELab	69.18, 26.13, -33.66
CIELCh	69, 42.611, 307.821
Yxy	39.5950, 0.2788, 0.2386
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290419686 (0xFFBA9BE6)
YUV	172.8190, 28.1902, 11.5597
Hunter-Lab	62.9245, 21.0922, -31.3958

Details

The RGB color **186, 155, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **199, 230, 155**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **243, 210, 255**, and **132, 104, 174** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173, 132, 230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199, 178, 230**.

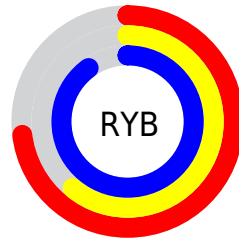
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (61%)

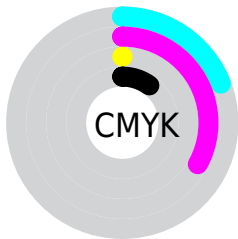
Blue (90%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (90%)

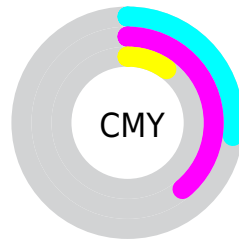


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (39%)


Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 155, 230 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, 155, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 186, 155, 230

 186, 155, 230

255, 255, 255

 158, 129, 202

 243, 210, 255


 132, 104, 174


 255, 238, 255

 106, 79, 147

 80, 56, 121

 55, 34, 96

 31, 12, 72


 11, 0, 49

 0, 1, 27


 0, 0, 0

 186, 155, 230

 186, 155, 230

 173, 132, 230

 199, 178, 230

 159, 109, 230

 213, 201, 230

 146, 86, 230


 226, 224, 230

 132, 63, 230

 240, 247, 230

 119, 40, 230

 253, 255, 230

 105, 17, 230

 255, 255, 230

 95, 0, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 169, 245



186, 155, 230



225, 142, 199

Triad

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



186, 155, 230



217, 157, 98



0, 189, 178

Complementary

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



186, 155, 230



199, 230, 155

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.



92, 187, 138



186, 155, 230



183, 170, 91

Square

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



186, 155, 230



238, 144, 123



142, 180, 106



0, 187, 215

Rectangle

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



186, 155, 230



239, 138, 173



142, 180, 106



45, 189, 165

Sweetspot

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



186, 155, 230



240, 230, 255



155, 200, 230



119, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



186, 155, 230



197, 156, 255



223, 155, 230



108, 103, 115



74, 0, 179



21, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



230, 155, 199



255, 156, 214



163, 230, 155



115, 103, 110



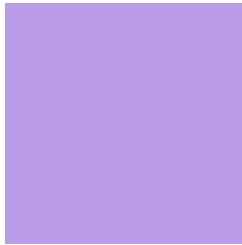
179, 0, 105



51, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 155, 230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

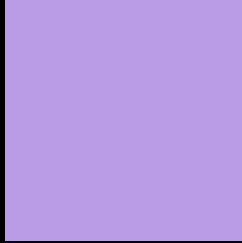
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 155, 230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

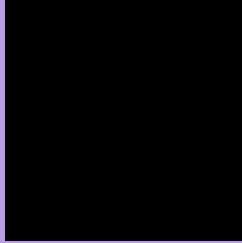
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 155, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 155, 230.

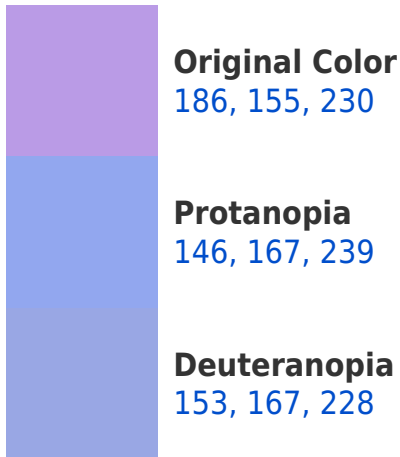



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 155, 230.

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





Tritanopia

177, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color
186, 155, 230

Protanomaly
161, 163, 236

Deuteranomaly
165, 163, 229

Tritanomaly
180, 161, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
186, 155, 230

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
178, 166, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 155, 230 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, 155, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 155, 230)  
}
```

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, 155, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 155, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 155, 230 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, 155, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 155, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 155, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 155, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 155, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 155,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 155, 230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 155, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
155, 230) }
```

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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