

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 158, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 158, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(186, 158, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BA9EA3
RGB	186, 158, 163
RGB Percent	73%, 62%, 64%
CMY	0.2706, 0.3804, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.12, 0.27
HSL	349°, 17%, 67%
HSV	349°, 15%, 73%
XYZ	39.0874, 37.5372, 39.8356
YIQ	166.9420, 15.0830, 7.4910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

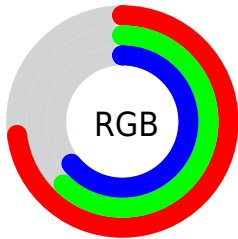
Format	Color
RYB	186, 158, 163
Decimal	12230307
CIELab	67.68, 11.14, 1.23
CIELCh	68, 11.209, 6.297
Yxy	37.5372, 0.3356, 0.3223
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290420387 (0xFFBA9EA3)
YUV	166.9420, -1.9434, 16.7139
Hunter-Lab	61.2676, 6.6609, 4.3375

Details

The RGB color **186, 158, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 186, 181**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **242, 213, 218**, and **133, 107, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186, 139, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 177, 178**.

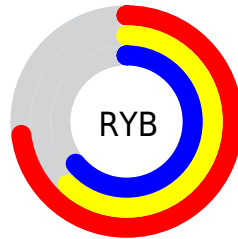
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (62%)

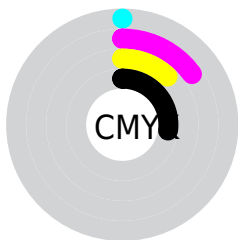
Blue (64%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (64%)

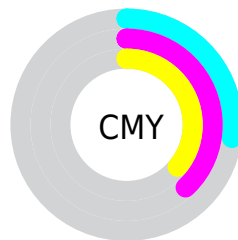


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 158, 163 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, 158, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 186, 158, 163

255, 255, 255

■ 242, 213, 218

■ 255, 241, 246

■ 186, 158, 163

■ 159, 132, 137

■ 133, 107, 111

■ 107, 82, 87

■ 83, 59, 64

■ 59, 37, 42

■ 37, 17, 21

■ 3, 0, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 186, 158, 163

■ 186, 158, 163

 186, 139, 148

 186, 177, 178

 186, 121, 132

 186, 195, 194

 186, 102, 117

 186, 214, 209

 186, 84, 102

 186, 232, 224

 186, 65, 87

 186, 251, 239

 186, 46, 71

 186, 255, 255

 186, 28, 56

 186, 255, 255

 186, 9, 41

 186, 0, 33

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 159, 173



186, 158, 163



186, 159, 153

Triad

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



186, 158, 163



159, 168, 148



146, 168, 183

Complementary

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



186, 158, 163



158, 186, 181

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.



140, 170, 176



186, 158, 163



148, 170, 156

Square

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



186, 158, 163



171, 165, 145



141, 171, 167



157, 165, 185

Rectangle

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



186, 158, 163



183, 161, 148



141, 171, 167



143, 169, 181

Sweetspot

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



186, 158, 163



242, 230, 232



181, 158, 186



122, 115, 116



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



186, 158, 163



242, 199, 206



186, 167, 158



92, 83, 84



156, 0, 28



28, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



186, 158, 163



242, 199, 206



158, 177, 186



92, 83, 84



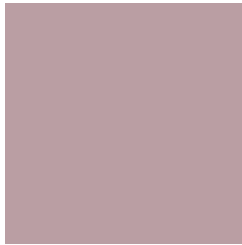
156, 0, 28



28, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 158, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

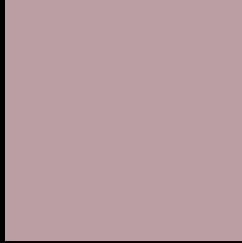
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 163 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, 158, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 158, 163.






This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 158, 163.

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, 158, 163
	Protanopia 167, 164, 167
	Deuteranopia 182, 160, 163



Tritanopia
187, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

186, 158, 163

Protanomaly

174, 162, 166

Deuteranomaly

183, 159, 163

Tritanomaly

187, 157, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

186, 158, 163

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

174, 164, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 158, 163 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, 158, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 158, 163)  
}
```

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, 158, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 158, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 158, 163 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, 158, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 158, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 158, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 158, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 158, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 158,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 158, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 158, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
158, 163) }
```

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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