

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 163, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 163, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(186, 163, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAA3D4
RGB	186, 163, 212
RGB Percent	73%, 64%, 83%
CMY	0.2706, 0.3608, 0.1686
CMYK	0.12, 0.23, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	268°, 36%, 74%
HSV	268°, 23%, 83%
XYZ	45.2306, 41.3870, 67.8919
YIQ	175.4630, -2.0210, 20.1150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

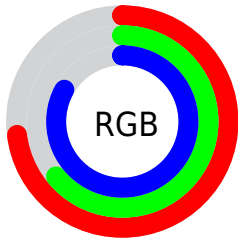
Format	Color
RYB	186, 163, 212
Decimal	12231636
CIELab	70.45, 17.75, -21.82
CIELCh	70, 28.126, 309.129
Yxy	41.3870, 0.2927, 0.2679
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290421716 (0xFFBAA3D4)
YUV	175.4630, 18.0127, 9.2409
Hunter-Lab	64.3327, 12.9163, -17.5374

Details

The RGB color **186, 163, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **189, 212, 163**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **242, 218, 255**, and **132, 111, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **175, 142, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **197, 184, 212**.

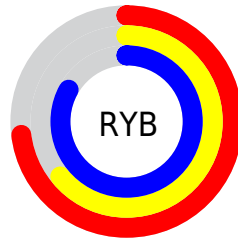
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (64%)

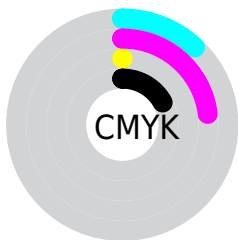
Blue (83%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (83%)

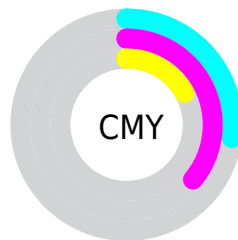


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (36%)


Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 163, 212 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, 163, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 186, 163, 212

 186, 163, 212

255, 255, 255

 159, 137, 184

 242, 218, 255

 132, 111, 157


 255, 247, 255

 107, 87, 131

 82, 63, 106

 58, 41, 81

 36, 20, 58


 18, 0, 37

 0, 1, 13


 0, 0, 0

 186, 163, 212

 186, 163, 212

 175, 142, 212


 197, 184, 212

 164, 121, 212


 208, 205, 212

 152, 99, 212

 220, 227, 212

 141, 78, 212

 231, 248, 212

 130, 57, 212

 242, 255, 212

 119, 36, 212

 253, 255, 212

 107, 15, 212

 255, 255, 212

 100, 0, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 172, 222



186, 163, 212



211, 156, 191

Triad

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



186, 163, 212



206, 165, 125



100, 187, 179

Complementary

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



186, 163, 212



189, 212, 163

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.



125, 185, 153



186, 163, 212



183, 173, 122

Square

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



186, 163, 212



221, 157, 141



154, 180, 132



94, 185, 204

Rectangle

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



186, 163, 212



221, 154, 174



154, 180, 132



107, 186, 171

Sweetspot

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



186, 163, 212



246, 237, 255



163, 189, 212



122, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



186, 163, 212



217, 184, 255



210, 163, 212



101, 96, 107



80, 0, 171



20, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 163, 189



255, 184, 221



165, 212, 163



107, 96, 102



171, 0, 91



43, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 163, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

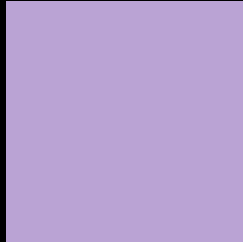
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

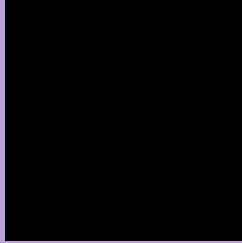
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 163, 212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 163, 212.

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, 163, 212

Protanopia
161, 171, 217

Deuteranopia
170, 169, 211



Tritanopia
181, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color
186, 163, 212

Protanomaly
170, 168, 215

Deuteranomaly
176, 167, 211

Tritanomaly
183, 167, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
186, 163, 212

Achromatopsia
175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly
179, 171, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 163, 212 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, 163, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 163, 212)  
}
```

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, 163, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 163, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 163, 212 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, 163, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 163, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 163, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 163, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 163, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 163,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 163, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 163, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
163, 212) }
```

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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