

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 166, 229)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 166, 229) contains.

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Color

RGB(186, 166, 229)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAA6E5
RGB	186, 166, 229
RGB Percent	73%, 65%, 90%
CMY	0.2706, 0.3490, 0.1020
CMYK	0.19, 0.28, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	259°, 55%, 77%
HSV	259°, 28%, 90%
XYZ	48.0288, 43.3687, 79.9683
YIQ	179.1620, -8.3030, 23.8330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

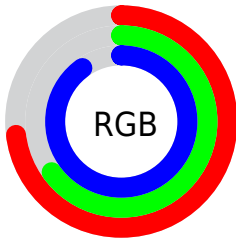
Format	Color
RYB	186, 166, 229
Decimal	12232421
CIELab	71.80, 19.78, -29.06
CIELCh	72, 35.155, 304.247
Yxy	43.3687, 0.2803, 0.2531
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290422501 (0xFFBAA6E5)
YUV	179.1620, 24.5701, 5.9969
Hunter-Lab	65.8549, 14.9361, -25.8981

Details

The RGB color **186, 166, 229** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **209, 229, 166**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **243, 221, 255**, and **132, 114, 173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 143, 229**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **202, 189, 229**.

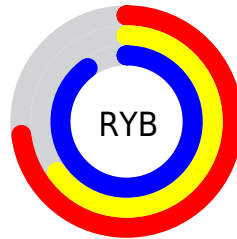
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (65%)

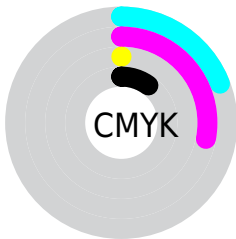
Blue (90%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (90%)

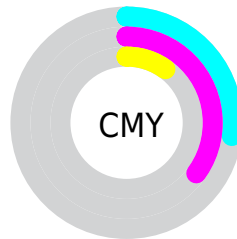


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 166, 229 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, 166, 229 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 186, 166, 229


255, 255, 255

 243, 221, 255


 255, 250, 255

 186, 166, 229

 159, 140, 201

 132, 114, 173

 106, 89, 147

 81, 66, 121

 57, 44, 96

 33, 23, 72

 14, 0, 49

 0, 1, 27

 0, 0, 0

■ 186, 166, 229

■ 186, 166, 229

■ 170, 143, 229

■ 202, 189, 229

■ 155, 120, 229

■ 217, 212, 229

■ 139, 97, 229

■ 233, 235, 229

■ 123, 74, 229

■ 249, 255, 229

■ 108, 52, 229

■ 255, 255, 229

■ 92, 29, 229

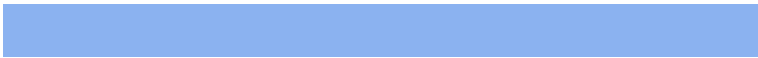
■ 77, 6, 229

■ 73, 0, 229

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 178, 240



186, 166, 229



220, 156, 204

Triad

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



186, 166, 229



221, 164, 119



82, 193, 180

Complementary

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



186, 166, 229



209, 229, 166

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.



121, 191, 147



186, 166, 229



193, 175, 111

Square

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



186, 166, 229



237, 155, 141



159, 185, 122



59, 192, 211

Rectangle

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



186, 166, 229



234, 152, 183



159, 185, 122



94, 193, 168

Sweetspot

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



186, 166, 229



241, 235, 255



166, 209, 229



119, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



186, 166, 229



198, 171, 255



217, 166, 229



107, 103, 115



57, 0, 179



16, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



229, 166, 209



255, 171, 228



178, 229, 166



115, 103, 111



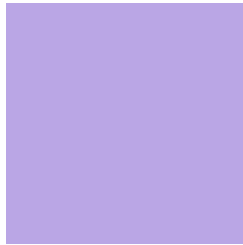
179, 0, 122



51, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 166, 229 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

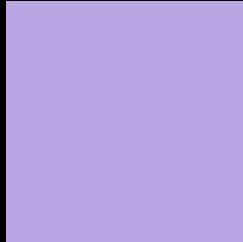
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 229 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

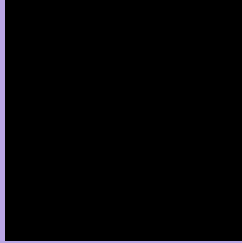
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 229 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 166, 229.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 166, 229.

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, 166, 229

Protanopia
159, 174, 235

Deuteranopia
166, 173, 228



Tritanopia
179, 174, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color
186, 166, 229

Protanomaly
169, 171, 233

Deuteranomaly
173, 170, 228

Tritanomaly
182, 171, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
186, 166, 229

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
182, 174, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 166, 229 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, 166, 229)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 166, 229)  
}
```

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, 166, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 166, 229) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 166, 229 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, 166, 229) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 166, 229) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 166, 229)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 166, 229); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 166, 229);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 166,  
229) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 166, 229 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 166, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
166, 229) }
```

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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