

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 192, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 192, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(186, 192, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAC08A
RGB	186, 192, 138
RGB Percent	73%, 75%, 54%
CMY	0.2706, 0.2471, 0.4588
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.28, 0.25
HSL	67°, 30%, 65%
HSV	67°, 28%, 75%
XYZ	43.6868, 49.9734, 31.3880
YIQ	184.0500, 13.7580, -18.0660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

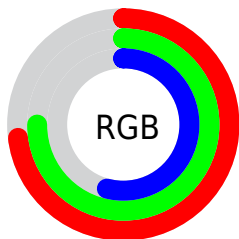
Format	Color
RYB	138, 192, 144
Decimal	12238986
CIELab	76.05, -10.91, 26.59
CIElCh	76, 28.744, 112.307
Yxy	49.9734, 0.3494, 0.3996
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290429066 (0xFFBAC08A)
YUV	184.0500, -22.7026, 1.7102
Hunter-Lab	70.6918, -13.3997, 23.1588

Details

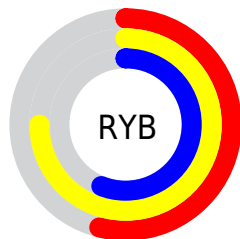
The RGB color **186, 192, 138** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **144, 138, 192**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **243, 248, 192**, and **132, 139, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184, 192, 119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 192, 157**.

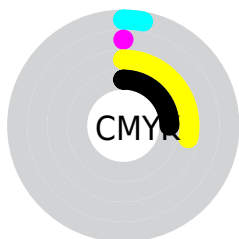
Distribution



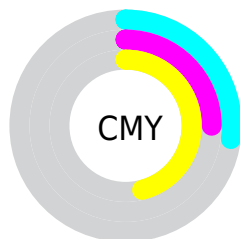
- Red (73%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 192, 138 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, 192, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 186, 192, 138

255, 255, 255

 243, 248, 192


 255, 255, 220

 255, 255, 248

 186, 192, 138

 159, 165, 112

 132, 139, 87

 106, 113, 64

 82, 89, 41

 58, 65, 19


 36, 43, 0

 6, 24, 0


 0, 0, 0


 186, 192, 138


 186, 192, 138


 184, 192, 119

 188, 192, 157

 182, 192, 100


 190, 192, 176

 180, 192, 80


 192, 192, 196


 177, 192, 61

 195, 192, 215


 175, 192, 42

 197, 192, 234

 173, 192, 23

 199, 192, 253

 171, 192, 4

 201, 192, 255

 171, 192, 0

 203, 192, 255

 205, 192, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



213, 183, 135



186, 192, 138



156, 198, 154

Triad

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



186, 192, 138



115, 199, 229



236, 169, 195

Complementary

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



186, 192, 138



144, 138, 192

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.



215, 174, 220



186, 192, 138



145, 192, 240

Square

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



186, 192, 138



108, 202, 207



182, 183, 236



241, 169, 169

Rectangle

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



186, 192, 138



136, 201, 171



182, 183, 236



230, 170, 204

Sweetspot

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



186, 192, 138



248, 250, 230



192, 143, 138



124, 125, 112



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



186, 192, 138



240, 250, 165



160, 192, 138



96, 97, 87



143, 161, 0



29, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



144, 138, 192



174, 165, 250



170, 138, 192



88, 87, 97



18, 0, 161



4, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 192, 138 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, 192, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

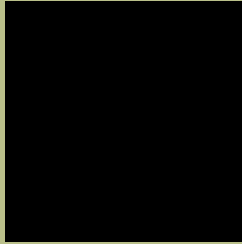
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 192, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 192, 138.

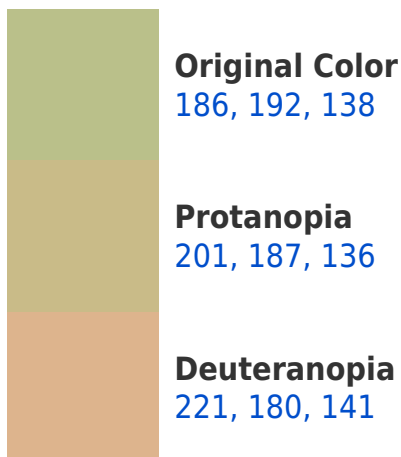



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 192, 138.

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

194, 184, 199

Trichromacy



Original Color
186, 192, 138

Protanomaly
196, 189, 137

Deuteranomaly
208, 184, 140

Tritanomaly
191, 187, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
186, 192, 138

Achromatopsia
184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly
185, 187, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 192, 138 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, 192, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 192, 138)  
}
```

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, 192, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 192, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 192, 138 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

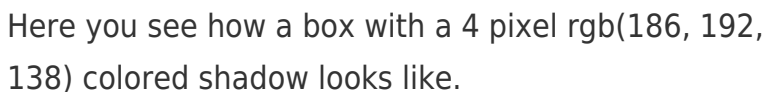
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(186, 192, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 192, 138) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 192, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 192, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 192, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 192,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 192, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 192, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
192, 138) }
```

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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