

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 196, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 196, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(186, 196, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAC491
RGB	186, 196, 145
RGB Percent	73%, 77%, 57%
CMY	0.2706, 0.2314, 0.4314
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.26, 0.23
HSL	72°, 30%, 67%
HSV	72°, 26%, 77%
XYZ	45.1005, 51.9633, 34.4409
YIQ	187.1960, 10.4110, -17.9810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

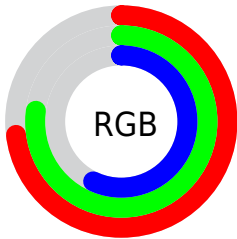
Format	Color
RYB	145, 196, 155
Decimal	12240017
CIELab	77.26, -11.99, 24.52
CIELCh	77, 27.295, 116.058
Yxy	51.9633, 0.3430, 0.3951
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290430097 (0xFFBAC491)
YUV	187.1960, -20.8026, -1.0489
Hunter-Lab	72.0856, -14.4709, 22.1324

Details

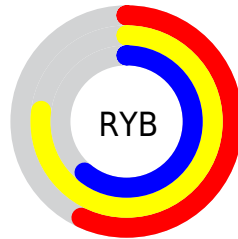
The RGB color **186, 196, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C4C499**. A complement of this color would be **155, 145, 196**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **243, 253, 199**, and **132, 142, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182, 196, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 196, 165**.

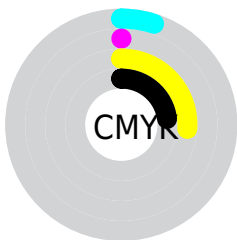
Distribution



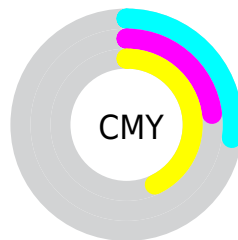
- Red (73%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 196, 145 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, 196, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 186, 196, 145

255, 255, 255

 243, 253, 199

 255, 255, 227

 186, 196, 145

 159, 169, 119

 132, 142, 94

 107, 117, 70

 82, 92, 47

 58, 69, 25

 36, 46, 0

 10, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0

 186, 196, 145

 186, 196, 145

 182, 196, 125


 190, 196, 165


 178, 196, 106

 194, 196, 184

 174, 196, 86


 198, 196, 204

 171, 196, 67

 201, 196, 223

 167, 196, 47

 205, 196, 243

 163, 196, 27


 209, 196, 255

 159, 196, 8

 213, 196, 255

 158, 196, 0

 217, 196, 255

 221, 196, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



213, 188, 141



186, 196, 145



157, 202, 162

Triad

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



186, 196, 145



126, 201, 232



238, 173, 195

Complementary

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



186, 196, 145



155, 145, 196

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.



220, 177, 219



186, 196, 145



155, 194, 241

Square

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



186, 196, 145



117, 205, 212



190, 185, 236



242, 174, 170

Rectangle

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



186, 196, 145



139, 204, 178



190, 185, 236



234, 174, 204

Sweetspot

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



186, 196, 145



251, 255, 235



196, 154, 145



125, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



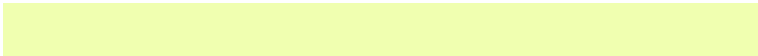
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



186, 196, 145



240, 255, 176



161, 196, 145



95, 97, 87



129, 161, 0



27, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



155, 145, 196



191, 176, 255



180, 145, 196



89, 87, 97



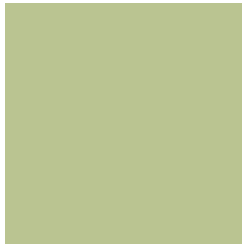
32, 0, 161



7, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 196, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

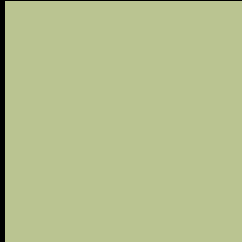
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 196, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

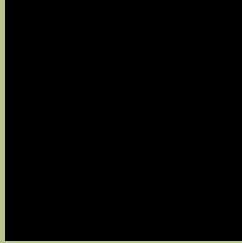
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

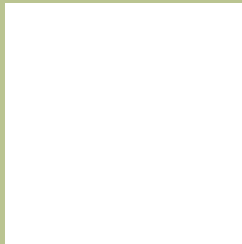
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 186, 196, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 196, 145.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 196, 145.

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, 196, 145

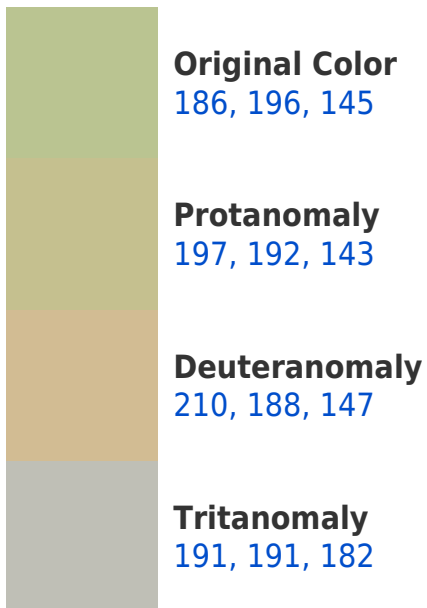
Protanopia
204, 190, 142

Deuteranopia
223, 183, 148



Tritanopia
194, 188, 203

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 196, 145 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, 196, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 196, 145)  
}
```

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, 196, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 196, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 196, 145 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, 196, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 196, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 196, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 196, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 196, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 196,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 196, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 196, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
196, 145) }
```

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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