

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 198, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 198, 176) contains.

RGB(186, 198, 176)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(186, 198, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAC6B0
RGB	186, 198, 176
RGB Percent	73%, 78%, 69%
CMY	0.2706, 0.2235, 0.3098
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.11, 0.22
HSL	93°, 16%, 73%
HSV	93°, 11%, 78%
XYZ	48.2803, 53.9619, 48.9453
YIQ	191.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

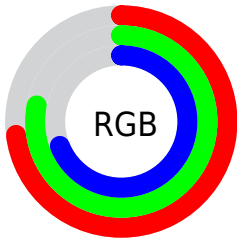
Format	Color
RYB	176, 198, 188
Decimal	12240560
CIELab	78.44, -8.12, 9.62
CIELCh	78, 12.589, 130.173
Yxy	53.9619, 0.3193, 0.3569
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290430640 (0xFFBAC6B0)
YUV	191.9040, -7.8407, -5.1778
Hunter-Lab	73.4587, -11.2349, 11.9164

Details

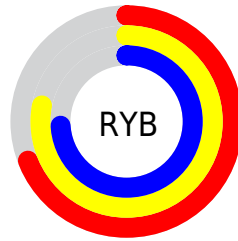
The RGB color **186, 198, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 176, 198**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **242, 255, 232**, and **133, 144, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **175, 198, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **197, 198, 196**.

Distribution



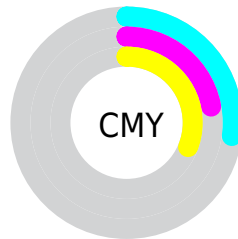
- Red (73%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 198, 176 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, 198, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 186, 198, 176

255, 255, 255

■ 242, 255, 232

■ 186, 198, 176

■ 159, 171, 149

■ 133, 144, 123

■ 108, 119, 99

■ 83, 94, 75

■ 60, 70, 52

■ 38, 48, 31

■ 18, 27, 7

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 186, 198, 176


■ 186, 198, 176

 175, 198, 156


 197, 198, 196

 164, 198, 136

 208, 198, 216


 154, 198, 117


 218, 198, 235


 143, 198, 97


 229, 198, 255

 132, 198, 77


 240, 198, 255


 121, 198, 57

 251, 198, 255

 110, 198, 37

 255, 198, 255

 100, 198, 18

 90, 198, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 195, 171



186, 198, 176



174, 200, 186

Triad

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



186, 198, 176



173, 197, 216



219, 186, 190

Complementary

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



186, 198, 176



188, 176, 198

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.



213, 187, 202



186, 198, 176



187, 194, 217

Square

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



186, 198, 176



165, 200, 209



201, 190, 212



218, 188, 179

Rectangle

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



186, 198, 176



168, 201, 194



201, 190, 212



218, 186, 194

Sweetspot

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



186, 198, 176



251, 255, 247



198, 188, 176



125, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



186, 198, 176



237, 255, 222



176, 198, 177



94, 99, 90



74, 163, 0



16, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



188, 176, 198



240, 222, 255



198, 176, 197



95, 90, 99



89, 0, 163



19, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 198, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

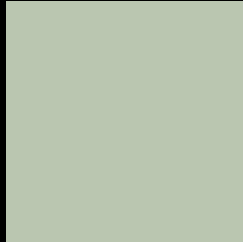
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 198, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

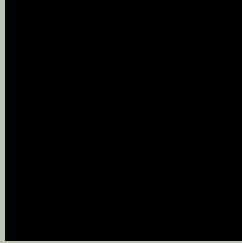
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

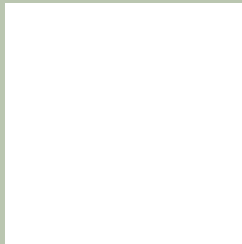
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 186, 198, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 198, 176.



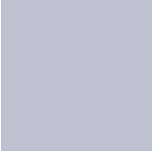
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 198, 176.

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](#).

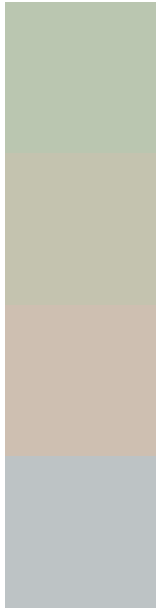
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
191, 193, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color
186, 198, 176

Protanomaly
196, 195, 175

Deuteranomaly
206, 191, 177

Tritanomaly
189, 195, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
186, 198, 176

Achromatopsia
192, 192, 192

Achromatomaly
190, 194, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 198, 176 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, 198, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 198, 176)  
}
```

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, 198, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 198, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 198, 176 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, 198, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 198, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 198, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 198, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 198, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 198,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 198, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 198, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
198, 176) }
```

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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