

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 212, 233)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 212, 233) contains.

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Color

RGB(186, 212, 233)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAD4E9
RGB	186, 212, 233
RGB Percent	73%, 83%, 91%
CMY	0.2706, 0.1686, 0.0863
CMYK	0.20, 0.09, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	207°, 52%, 82%
HSV	207°, 20%, 91%
XYZ	58.5012, 63.4093, 86.2467
YIQ	206.6200, -22.2370, 1.0190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

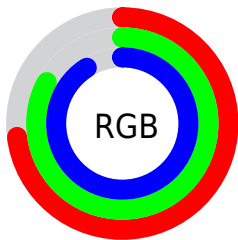
Format	Color
RYB	186, 203, 233
Decimal	12244201
CIELab	83.66, -4.24, -13.23
CIELCh	84, 13.891, 252.224
Yxy	63.4093, 0.2810, 0.3046
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290434281 (0xFFBAD4E9)
YUV	206.6200, 13.0053, -18.0837
Hunter-Lab	79.6299, -8.2150, -8.4757

Details

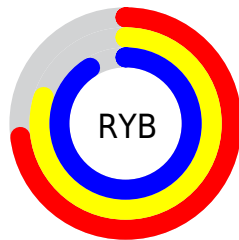
The RGB color **186, 212, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **233, 207, 186**, and the grayscale version is **207, 207, 207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **243, 255, 255**, and **132, 157, 177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 202, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **209, 222, 233**.

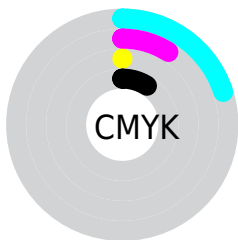
Distribution



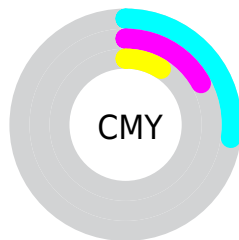
- Red (73%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 212, 233 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, 212, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 186, 212, 233

255, 255, 255

■ 243, 255, 255

■ 186, 212, 233

■ 159, 184, 205

■ 132, 157, 177

■ 106, 131, 151

■ 81, 106, 125

■ 57, 82, 100

■ 34, 59, 76

■ 9, 38, 53

■ 0, 17, 32

■ 0, 0, 6

 186, 212, 233

 186, 212, 233

 163, 202, 233


 209, 222, 233

 139, 191, 233


 233, 233, 233

 116, 181, 233


 255, 243, 233


 93, 170, 233

 255, 254, 233

 69, 160, 233

 255, 255, 233

 46, 150, 233

 23, 139, 233

 0, 129, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 215, 226



186, 212, 233



201, 208, 234

Triad

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



186, 212, 233



236, 200, 203



198, 213, 189

Complementary

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



186, 212, 233



233, 207, 186

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.



214, 209, 183



186, 212, 233



235, 201, 191

Square

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



186, 212, 233



230, 200, 217



227, 205, 184



185, 216, 200

Rectangle

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



186, 212, 233



212, 205, 231



227, 205, 184



204, 212, 186

Sweetspot

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



186, 212, 233



240, 248, 255



186, 233, 206



119, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



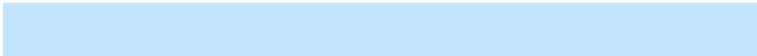
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



186, 212, 233



194, 228, 255



186, 189, 233



106, 112, 117



0, 100, 181



0, 30, 54

Inverse Universe

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



233, 186, 212



255, 194, 228



233, 230, 186



117, 106, 112



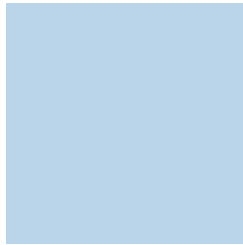
181, 0, 100



54, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 212, 233 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

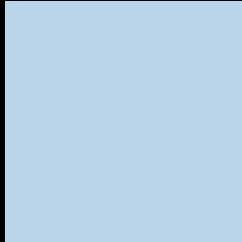
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 212, 233 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

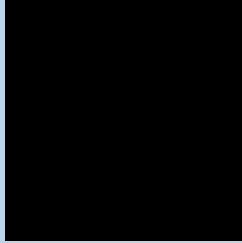
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

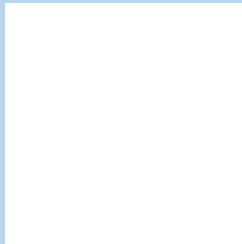
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 186, 212, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 212, 233.

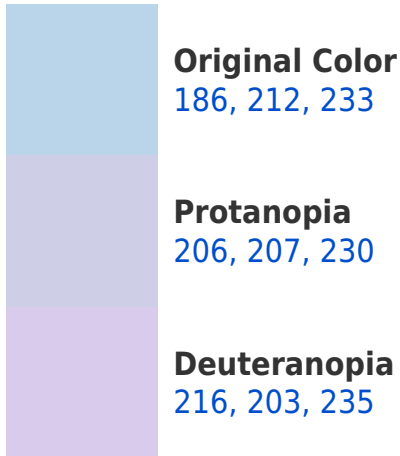


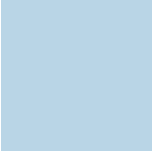
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 212, 233.

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



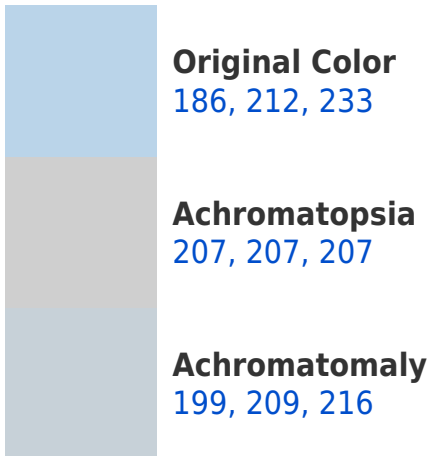


Tritanopia
185, 213, 230

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 212, 233 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, 212, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 212, 233)  
}
```

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, 212, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 212, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 212, 233 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

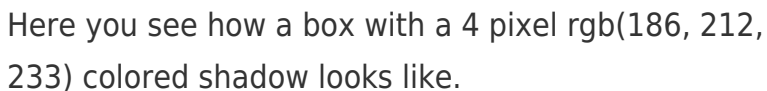
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(186, 212, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 212, 233) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 212, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 212, 233); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 212, 233); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 212, 233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 212, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 212, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
212, 233) }
```

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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