

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 213, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 213, 216) contains.

RGB(186, 213, 216)	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, 213, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAD5D8
RGB	186, 213, 216
RGB Percent	73%, 84%, 85%
CMY	0.2706, 0.1647, 0.1529
CMYK	0.14, 0.01, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	186°, 28%, 79%
HSV	186°, 14%, 85%
XYZ	56.4386, 62.9855, 74.1485
YIQ	205.2690, -17.0550, -4.7910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

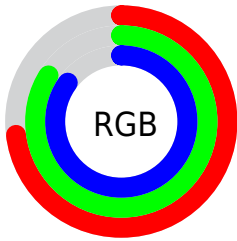
Format	Color
R _{YB}	186, 200, 216
Decimal	12244440
CIE Lab	83.43, -8.34, -4.52
CIE LCh	83, 9.486, 208.454
Yxy	62.9855, 0.2916, 0.3254
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290434520 (0xFFBAD5D8)
YUV	205.2690, 5.2904, -16.8989
Hunter-Lab	79.3634, -11.9471, 0.1602

Details

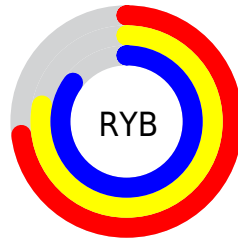
The RGB color **186, 213, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 189, 186**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **242, 255, 255**, and **133, 158, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 211, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208, 215, 216**.

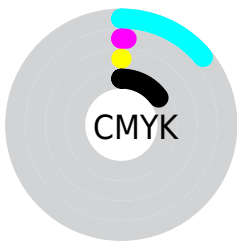
Distribution



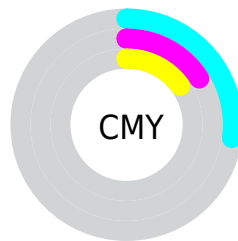
- Red (73%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 213, 216 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, 213, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 186, 213, 216

255, 255, 255


 242, 255, 255

 186, 213, 216

 159, 185, 188

 133, 158, 161

 107, 132, 135

 82, 107, 110

 59, 83, 85

 36, 60, 62

 14, 38, 40

 0, 18, 20

 0, 0, 0

 186, 213, 216

 186, 213, 216

 164, 211, 216

 208, 215, 216

 143, 209, 216

 229, 217, 216

 121, 207, 216

 251, 219, 216

 100, 204, 216


 255, 222, 216

 78, 202, 216


 255, 224, 216

 56, 200, 216

 255, 226, 216

 35, 198, 216

 255, 228, 216

 13, 196, 216

 255, 230, 216

 0, 194, 216

 255, 232, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 213, 207



186, 213, 216



190, 211, 223

Triad

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



186, 213, 216



219, 203, 217



216, 207, 190

Complementary

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



186, 213, 216



216, 189, 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.



224, 204, 193



186, 213, 216



226, 202, 209

Square

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



186, 213, 216



209, 206, 224



227, 202, 200



206, 210, 192

Rectangle

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



186, 213, 216



195, 210, 225



227, 202, 200



219, 206, 191

Sweetspot

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



186, 213, 216



245, 254, 255



186, 216, 189



121, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



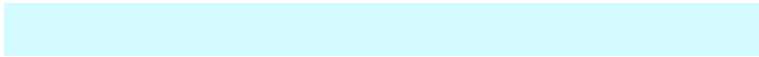
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



186, 213, 216



212, 251, 255



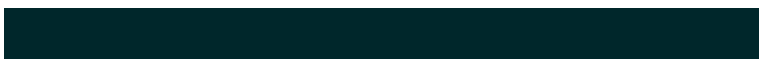
186, 199, 216



96, 106, 107



0, 154, 171



0, 39, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 186, 213



255, 212, 251



216, 204, 186



107, 96, 106



171, 0, 154



43, 0, 39

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 213, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

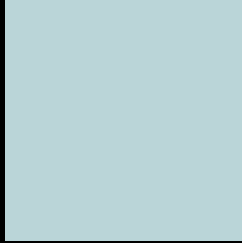
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 213, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

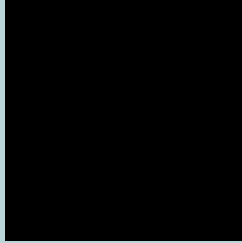
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

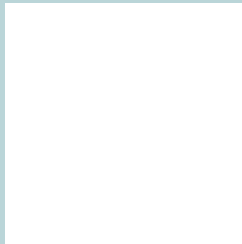
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 186, 213, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 213, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 213, 216.

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](#).

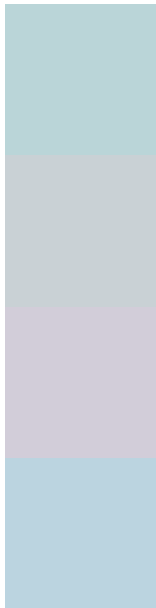
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
188, 211, 228

Trichromacy



Original Color

186, 213, 216

Protanomaly

201, 209, 213

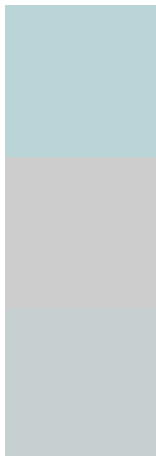
Deuteranomaly

210, 205, 217

Tritanomaly

187, 212, 224

Monochromacy



Original Color

186, 213, 216

Achromatopsia

205, 205, 205

Achromatomaly

198, 208, 209

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 213, 216 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, 213, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 213, 216)  
}
```

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, 213, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 213, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 213, 216 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, 213, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 213, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 213, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 213, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 213, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 213,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 213, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 213, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
213, 216) }
```

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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