

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 216, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 216, 184) contains.

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Color

RGB(186, 216, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAD8B8
RGB	186, 216, 184
RGB Percent	73%, 85%, 72%
CMY	0.2706, 0.1529, 0.2784
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.15, 0.15
HSL	116°, 29%, 78%
HSV	116°, 15%, 85%
XYZ	53.4573, 63.0115, 54.6923
YIQ	203.3820, -7.6080, -16.3120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

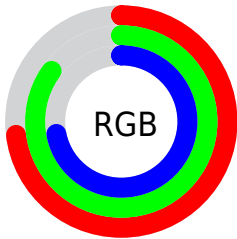
Format	Color
RYB	184, 216, 214
Decimal	12245176
CIELab	83.45, -15.93, 12.48
CIELCh	83, 20.239, 141.931
Yxy	63.0115, 0.3123, 0.3681
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290435256 (0xFFBAD8B8)
YUV	203.3820, -9.5553, -15.2440
Hunter-Lab	79.3798, -18.7061, 14.7153

Details

The RGB color **186, 216, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **214, 184, 216**, and the grayscale version is **203, 203, 203**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **242, 255, 240**, and **133, 161, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 216, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 216, 206**.

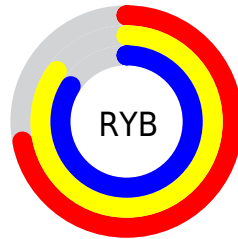
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (85%)

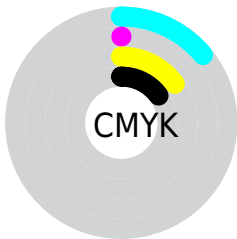
Blue (72%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (84%)

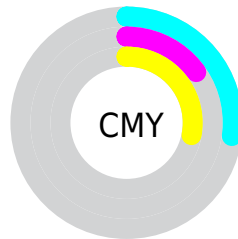


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 216, 184 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, 216, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 186, 216, 184

255, 255, 255

■ 242, 255, 240

■ 186, 216, 184

■ 159, 188, 157

■ 133, 161, 131

■ 107, 135, 106

■ 83, 109, 82

■ 59, 85, 58

■ 37, 62, 37

■ 15, 40, 16

■ 0, 20, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

 186, 216, 184

 186, 216, 184

 166, 216, 162


 206, 216, 206

 146, 216, 141

 227, 216, 227

 125, 216, 119

 247, 216, 249

 105, 216, 98

 255, 216, 255

 85, 216, 76

 65, 216, 54

 44, 216, 33

 24, 216, 11

 14, 216, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



208, 211, 172



186, 216, 184



167, 219, 202

Triad

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



186, 216, 184



180, 211, 245



248, 195, 195

Complementary

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



186, 216, 184



214, 184, 216

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.



243, 195, 214



186, 216, 184



205, 205, 243

Square

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



186, 216, 184



162, 216, 237



228, 199, 232



242, 199, 179

Rectangle

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



186, 216, 184



159, 219, 215



228, 199, 232



248, 195, 201

Sweetspot

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



186, 216, 184



245, 255, 245



216, 214, 184



122, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



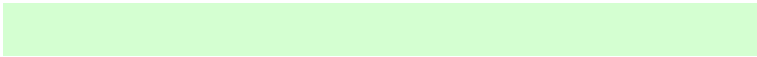
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



186, 216, 184



212, 255, 209



184, 216, 198



97, 107, 96



11, 171, 0



3, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



214, 184, 216



252, 209, 255



216, 184, 202



106, 96, 107



160, 0, 171



41, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 216, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

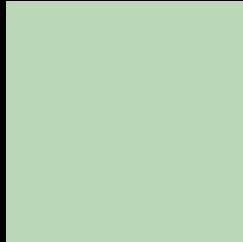
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

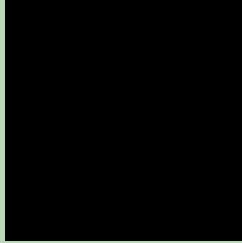
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

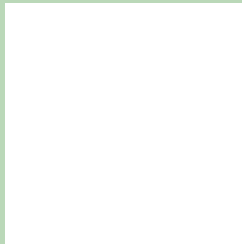
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 186, 216, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 216, 184.

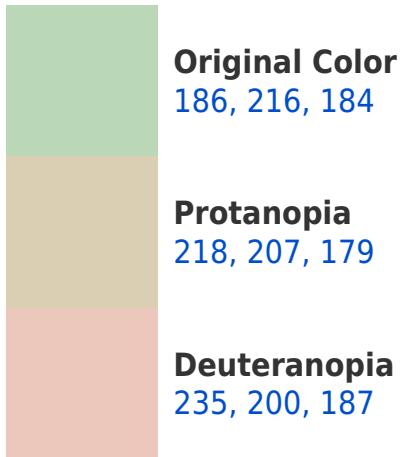


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 216, 184.

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
193, 210, 227

Trichromacy



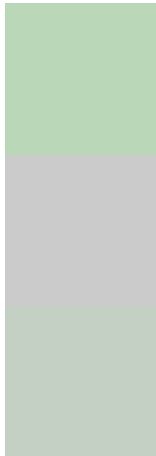
Original Color
186, 216, 184

Protanomaly
206, 210, 181

Deuteranomaly
217, 206, 186

Tritanomaly
190, 212, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color
186, 216, 184

Achromatopsia
203, 203, 203

Achromatomaly
197, 208, 196

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 216, 184 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, 216, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 216, 184)  
}
```

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, 216, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 216, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 216, 184 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, 216, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 216, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 216, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 216, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 216, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 216,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 216, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 216, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
216, 184) }
```

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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