

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 221, 179)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 221, 179) contains.

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Color

RGB(186, 221, 179)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BADDB3
RGB	186, 221, 179
RGB Percent	73%, 87%, 70%
CMY	0.2706, 0.1333, 0.2980
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.19, 0.13
HSL	110°, 38%, 78%
HSV	110°, 19%, 87%
XYZ	54.2428, 65.4067, 52.4137
YIQ	205.7470, -7.3780, -20.4820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

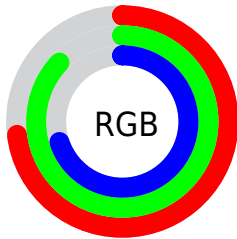
Format	Color
RYB	179, 221, 214
Decimal	12246451
CIELab	84.69, -19.29, 16.86
CIElCh	85, 25.619, 138.832
Yxy	65.4067, 0.3152, 0.3801
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290436531 (0xFFBADDB3)
YUV	205.7470, -13.1863, -17.3181
Hunter-Lab	80.8744, -21.8094, 18.1870

Details

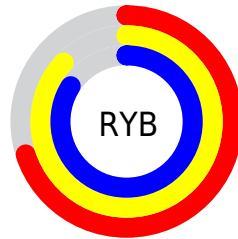
The RGB color **186, 221, 179** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **214, 179, 221**, and the grayscale version is **206, 206, 206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **242, 255, 235**, and **132, 166, 126** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 221, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **204, 221, 201**.

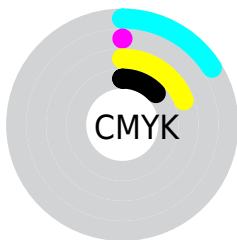
Distribution



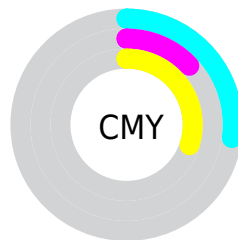
- Red (73%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 221, 179 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, 221, 179 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 186, 221, 179

255, 255, 255

 242, 255, 235


 186, 221, 179

 159, 193, 152

 132, 166, 126

 107, 139, 101

 82, 114, 77

 58, 89, 54

 35, 66, 32

 13, 43, 10

 0, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 186, 221, 179

 186, 221, 179

 168, 221, 157

 204, 221, 201

 149, 221, 135

 223, 221, 223

 131, 221, 113

 241, 221, 245

 112, 221, 91

 255, 221, 255

 94, 221, 69

 75, 221, 46

 57, 221, 24

 39, 221, 2

 37, 221, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



214, 215, 165



186, 221, 179



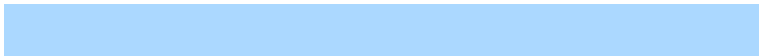
160, 225, 201

Triad

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



186, 221, 179



171, 216, 255



255, 195, 197

Complementary

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



186, 221, 179



214, 179, 221

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.



254, 195, 221



186, 221, 179



204, 208, 255

Square

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



186, 221, 179



148, 222, 247



234, 200, 243



255, 199, 176

Rectangle

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



186, 221, 179



148, 225, 218



234, 200, 243



255, 194, 205

Sweetspot

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



186, 221, 179



242, 255, 240



221, 214, 179



120, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



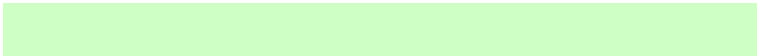
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



186, 221, 179



206, 255, 196



179, 221, 193



101, 110, 99



29, 173, 0



8, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



214, 179, 221



245, 196, 255



221, 179, 207



108, 99, 110



145, 0, 173



38, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 221, 179 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

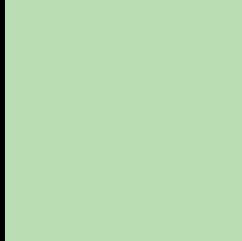
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 221, 179 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

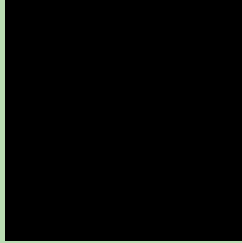
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

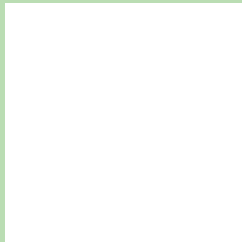
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 186, 221, 179 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 221, 179.

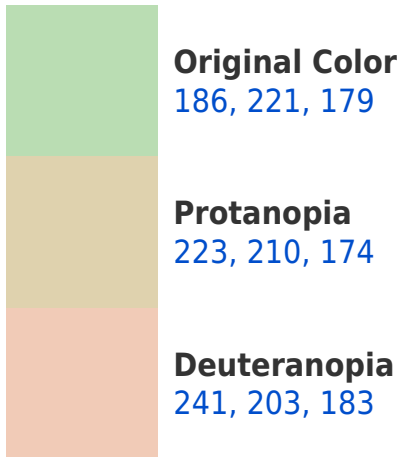


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 221, 179.

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
194, 214, 231

Trichromacy



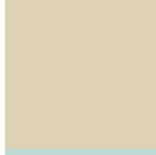
Original Color

186, 221, 179



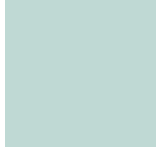
Protanomaly

210, 214, 176



Deuteranomaly

221, 210, 182



Tritanomaly

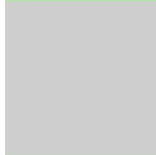
191, 217, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color

186, 221, 179



Achromatopsia

206, 206, 206



Achromatomaly

199, 211, 196

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 221, 179 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, 221, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 221, 179)  
}
```

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, 221, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 221, 179) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 221, 179 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, 221, 179) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 221, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 221, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 221, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 221, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 221,  
179) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 221, 179 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 221, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
221, 179) }
```

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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