

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 222, 187)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 222, 187) contains.

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Color

RGB(186, 222, 187)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BADEBB
RGB	186, 222, 187
RGB Percent	73%, 87%, 73%
CMY	0.2706, 0.1294, 0.2667
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.16, 0.13
HSL	122°, 35%, 80%
HSV	122°, 16%, 87%
XYZ	55.3406, 66.2695, 56.8882
YIQ	207.2460, -10.2210, -18.5170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

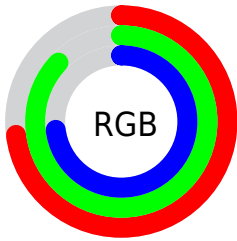
Format	Color
RYB	186, 221, 222
Decimal	12246715
CIELab	85.13, -18.41, 13.29
CIELCh	85, 22.700, 144.180
Yxy	66.2695, 0.3100, 0.3713
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290436795 (0xFFBADEBB)
YUV	207.2460, -9.9813, -18.6327
Hunter-Lab	81.4061, -21.1147, 15.5512

Details

The RGB color **186, 222, 187** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **222, 186, 221**, and the grayscale version is **207, 207, 207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **242, 255, 243**, and **132, 167, 134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 222, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208, 222, 209**.

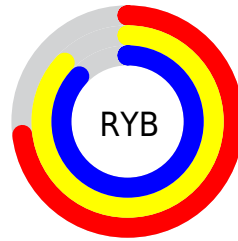
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (87%)

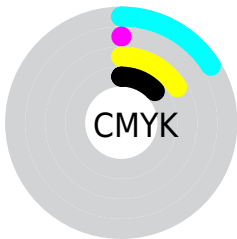
Blue (73%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (87%)

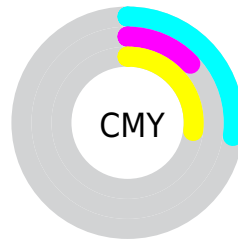


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 222, 187 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, 222, 187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 186, 222, 187

255, 255, 255

 242, 255, 243

 186, 222, 187

 159, 194, 160


 132, 167, 134

 107, 140, 108

 82, 115, 84

 58, 90, 61

 36, 66, 39

 13, 44, 18

 0, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 186, 222, 187

 186, 222, 187

 164, 222, 165

 208, 222, 209

 142, 222, 144

 230, 222, 230

 119, 222, 122

 253, 222, 252

 97, 222, 101

 255, 222, 255

 75, 222, 79

 53, 222, 57

 31, 222, 36

 8, 222, 14

 0, 222, 6

Harmonies

Analogous

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



211, 217, 173



186, 222, 187



165, 225, 208

Triad

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



186, 222, 187



183, 216, 255



255, 198, 196

Complementary

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



186, 222, 187



222, 186, 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.



253, 198, 218



186, 222, 187



211, 209, 252

Square

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



186, 222, 187



161, 222, 247



237, 202, 238



250, 203, 179

Rectangle

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



186, 222, 187



156, 225, 222



237, 202, 238



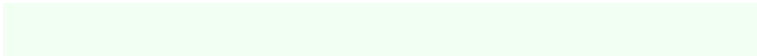
255, 198, 203

Sweetspot

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



186, 222, 187



242, 255, 243



221, 222, 186



120, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



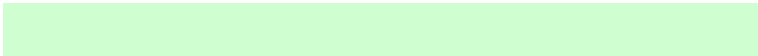
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



186, 222, 187



207, 255, 208



186, 222, 205



101, 112, 101



0, 176, 5



0, 48, 1

Inverse Universe

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



222, 186, 221



255, 207, 254



222, 186, 203



112, 101, 112



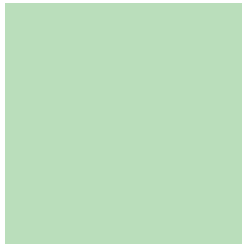
176, 0, 171



48, 0, 47

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 222, 187 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

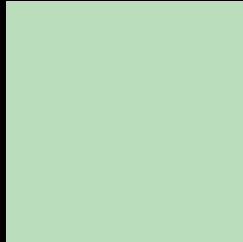
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 222, 187 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

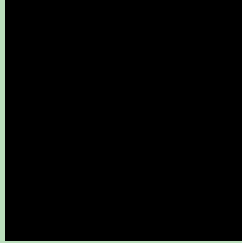
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

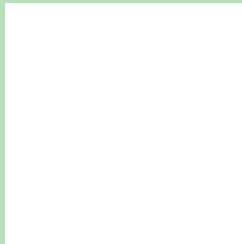
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 186, 222, 187 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 222, 187.

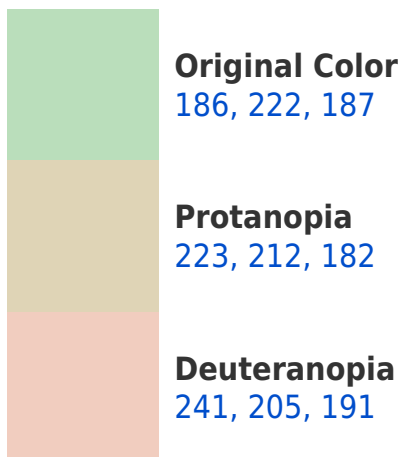


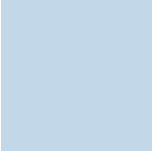
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 222, 187.

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, 216, 233

Trichromacy



Original Color
186, 222, 187

Protanomaly
210, 216, 184

Deuteranomaly
221, 211, 190

Tritanomaly
191, 218, 216

Monochromacy



Original Color
186, 222, 187

Achromatopsia
207, 207, 207

Achromatomaly
199, 212, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 222, 187 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, 222, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 222, 187)  
}
```

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, 222, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 222, 187) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 222, 187 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, 222, 187) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 222, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 222, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 222, 187); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 222, 187); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 222, 187) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 222, 187 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 222, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
222, 187) }
```

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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