

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 242, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 242, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(186, 242, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAF2A6
RGB	186, 242, 166
RGB Percent	73%, 95%, 65%
CMY	0.2706, 0.0510, 0.3490
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.31, 0.05
HSL	104°, 75%, 80%
HSV	104°, 31%, 95%
XYZ	58.8848, 76.6965, 47.7768
YIQ	216.5920, -8.9800, -35.5080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

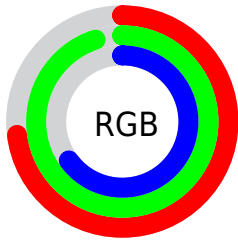
Format	Color
RYB	166, 242, 222
Decimal	12251814
CIELab	90.18, -31.44, 31.09
CIElCh	90, 44.216, 135.314
Yxy	76.6965, 0.3211, 0.4183
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290441894 (0xFFBAF2A6)
YUV	216.5920, -24.9419, -26.8292
Hunter-Lab	87.5766, -33.2391, 28.9584

Details

The RGB color **186, 242, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **222, 166, 242**, and the grayscale version is **217, 217, 217**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **243, 255, 222**, and **131, 186, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 242, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **204, 242, 190**.

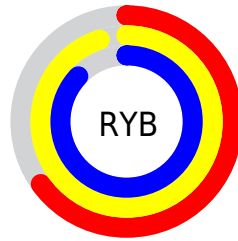
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (95%)

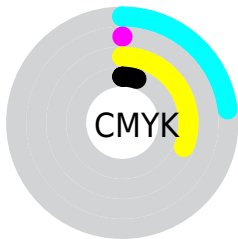
Blue (65%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (87%)

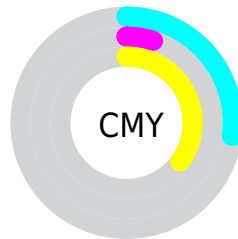


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 242, 166 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, 242, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 186, 242, 166

 186, 242, 166

255, 255, 255

 158, 213, 139

 243, 255, 222

 131, 186, 113

 255, 255, 250

 105, 158, 88

 79, 132, 64

 54, 107, 41

 28, 82, 17

 0, 58, 0

 0, 37, 0

 0, 1, 0

 186, 242, 166


 186, 242, 166

 168, 242, 142


 204, 242, 190

 150, 242, 118

 222, 242, 214

 133, 242, 93

 239, 242, 239

 115, 242, 69

 255, 242, 255

 97, 242, 45

 79, 242, 21

 64, 242, 0

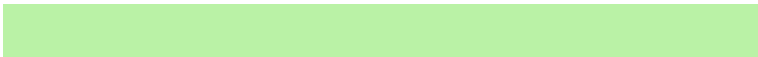
Harmonies

Analogous

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



234, 231, 144



186, 242, 166



134, 248, 204

Triad

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



186, 242, 166



132, 237, 255



255, 195, 207

Complementary

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



186, 242, 166



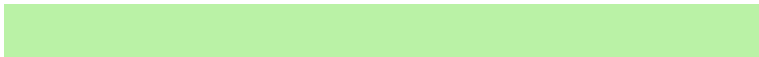
222, 166, 242

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.



255, 197, 249



186, 242, 166



202, 224, 255

Square

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



186, 242, 166



72, 246, 255



255, 208, 255



255, 203, 169

Rectangle

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



186, 242, 166



97, 250, 233



255, 208, 255



255, 194, 221

Sweetspot

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



186, 242, 166



238, 255, 232



242, 222, 166



117, 128, 113



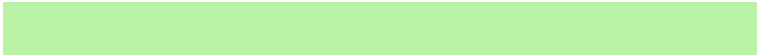
0, 0, 0



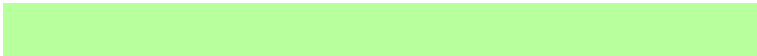
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



186, 242, 166



184, 255, 158



166, 242, 184



111, 120, 108



48, 184, 0



15, 56, 0

Inverse Universe

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



222, 166, 242



229, 158, 255



242, 166, 224



117, 108, 120



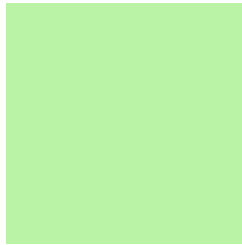
135, 0, 184



41, 0, 56

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 242, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

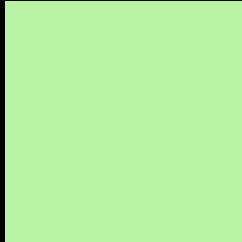
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 242, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

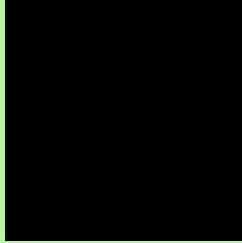
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 242, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 242, 166.

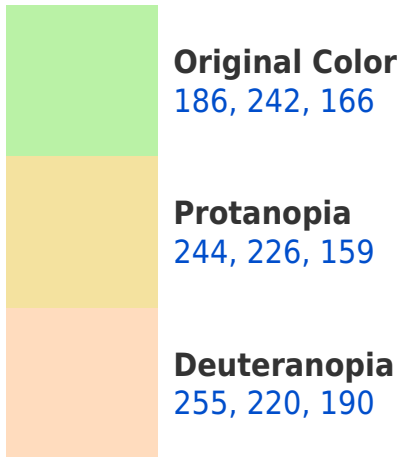


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 242, 166.

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





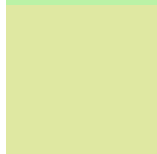
Tritanopia
200, 231, 250

Trichromacy



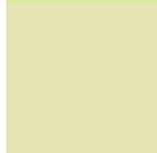
Original Color

186, 242, 166



Protanomaly

223, 232, 162



Deuteranomaly

230, 228, 181



Tritanomaly

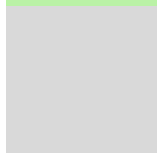
195, 235, 219

Monochromacy



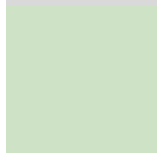
Original Color

186, 242, 166



Achromatopsia

217, 217, 217



Achromatomaly

206, 226, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 242, 166 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, 242, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 242, 166)  
}
```

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, 242, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 242, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 242, 166 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, 242, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 242, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 242, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 242, 166); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 242, 166); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 242, 166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 242, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 242, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
242, 166) }
```

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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