

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 66, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 66, 114) contains.

RGB(186, 66, 114)	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, 66, 114)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BA4272
RGB	186, 66, 114
RGB Percent	73%, 26%, 45%
CMY	0.2706, 0.7412, 0.5529
CMYK	0.00, 0.65, 0.39, 0.27
HSL	336°, 48%, 49%
HSV	336°, 65%, 73%
XYZ	25.2352, 15.5504, 17.5911
YIQ	107.3520, 56.1120, 40.3680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

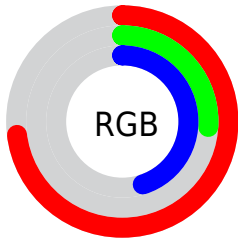
Format	Color
R_{YB}	186, 66, 114
Decimal	12206706
CIE Lab	46.38, 52.49, -1.38
CIE LCh	46, 52.503, 358.496
Yxy	15.5504, 0.4323, 0.2664
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290396786 (0xFFBA4272)
YUV	107.3520, 3.2775, 68.9743
Hunter-Lab	39.4340, 45.2186, 1.1552

Details

The RGB color **186, 66, 114** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **66, 186, 138**, and the grayscale version is **107, 107, 107**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 121, 166**, and **128, 0, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186, 47, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 85, 125**.

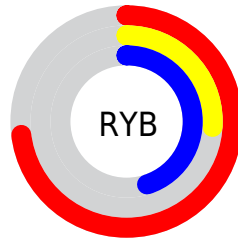
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (26%)

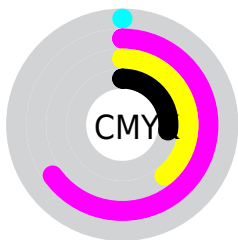
Blue (45%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (45%)

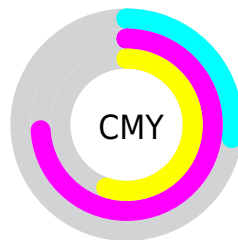


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (55%)



Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 66, 114 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, 66, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 186, 66, 114  186, 66, 114

255, 255, 255  157, 37, 90


 246, 121, 166  128, 0, 66

 255, 148, 193  100, 0, 44

 255, 176, 221  73, 0, 24

 255, 205, 249  48, 0, 2

 255, 234, 255  0, 0, 0

 186, 66, 114  186, 66, 114

 186, 47, 103  186, 85, 125

 186, 29, 92  186, 103, 136

186, 10, 81

186, 122, 147

186, 0, 74

186, 140, 159

186, 159, 170

186, 178, 181

186, 196, 192

186, 215, 203

186, 233, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 79, 157



186, 66, 114



186, 72, 71

Triad

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



186, 66, 114



90, 120, 21



0, 126, 185

Complementary

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



186, 66, 114



66, 186, 138

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.



0, 130, 151



186, 66, 114



11, 127, 61

Square

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



186, 66, 114



133, 107, 2



0, 130, 106



0, 116, 198

Rectangle

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



186, 66, 114



175, 83, 45



0, 130, 106



0, 128, 175

Sweetspot

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



186, 66, 114



242, 196, 215



138, 66, 186



122, 94, 106



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



186, 66, 114



242, 56, 130



186, 78, 66



92, 83, 86



156, 0, 62



28, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



186, 66, 114



242, 56, 130



66, 174, 186



92, 83, 86



156, 0, 62



28, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 66, 114 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

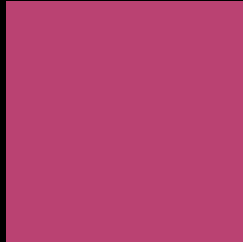
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 66, 114 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

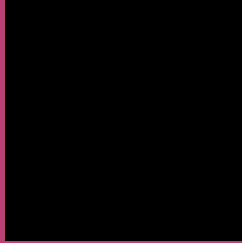
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 186, 66, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 66, 114.

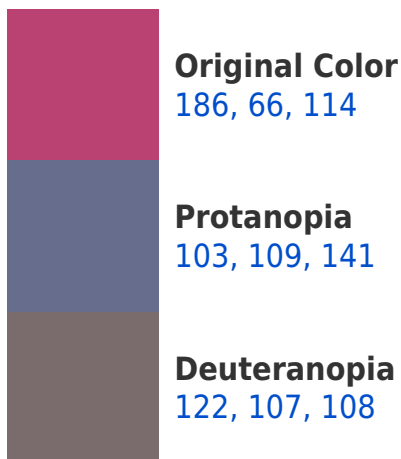


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 66, 114.

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
183, 74, 79

Trichromacy



Original Color

186, 66, 114

Protanomaly

133, 93, 131

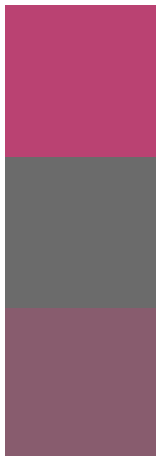
Deuteranomaly

145, 92, 110

Tritanomaly

184, 71, 92

Monochromacy



Original Color

186, 66, 114

Achromatopsia

107, 107, 107

Achromatomaly

136, 92, 110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 66, 114 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, 66, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 66, 114)  
}
```

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, 66, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 66, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 66, 114 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, 66, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 66, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 66, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 66, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 66, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 66,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 66, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 66, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186, 66,  
114) }
```

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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