

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 78, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 78, 146) contains.

RGB(186, 78, 146)	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, 78, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BA4E92
RGB	186, 78, 146
RGB Percent	73%, 31%, 57%
CMY	0.2706, 0.6941, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.58, 0.22, 0.27
HSL	322°, 44%, 52%
HSV	322°, 58%, 73%
XYZ	28.1624, 17.9632, 29.1771
YIQ	118.0440, 42.5400, 44.0440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

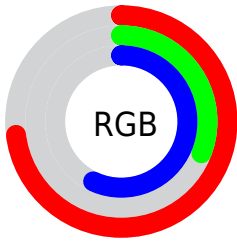
Format	Color
R_{YB}	186, 78, 146
Decimal	12209810
CIE _{Lab}	49.45, 51.22, -16.09
CIE _{LCh}	49, 53.685, 342.556
Yxy	17.9632, 0.3740, 0.2385
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290399890 (0xFFBA4E92)
YUV	118.0440, 13.7823, 59.5974
Hunter-Lab	42.3830, 44.4382, -11.1479

Details

The RGB color **186, 78, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **78, 186, 118**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 132, 200**, and **130, 19, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186, 59, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 97, 153**.

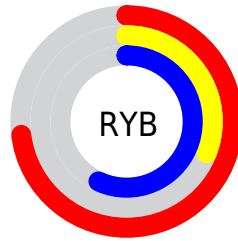
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (31%)

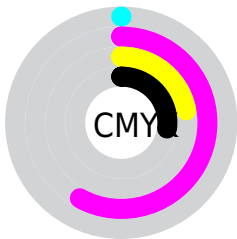
Blue (57%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (57%)

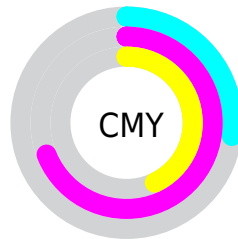


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 78, 146 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, 78, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 186, 78, 146

 186, 78, 146

255, 255, 255

 158, 51, 120

 245, 132, 200

 130, 19, 95

 255, 159, 228

 102, 0, 72

 255, 188, 255

 76, 0, 49

 255, 216, 255

 53, 0, 28

 255, 245, 255

 14, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 186, 78, 146

 186, 78, 146


 186, 59, 139

 186, 97, 153


 186, 41, 132

 186, 115, 160


 186, 22, 125


 186, 134, 167

 186, 4, 118

 186, 152, 174

 186, 0, 117

 186, 171, 180

 186, 190, 187

 186, 208, 194

 186, 227, 201

 186, 245, 208

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 97, 185



186, 78, 146



200, 73, 100

Triad

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



186, 78, 146



122, 121, 11



0, 137, 178

Complementary

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



186, 78, 146



78, 186, 118

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, 139, 136



186, 78, 146



71, 132, 45

Square

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



186, 78, 146



162, 106, 22



0, 137, 89



0, 130, 204

Rectangle

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



186, 78, 146



195, 81, 71



0, 137, 89



0, 138, 165

Sweetspot

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



186, 78, 146



242, 201, 227



118, 78, 186



122, 98, 113



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



186, 78, 146



242, 73, 179



186, 78, 92



92, 83, 88



156, 0, 98



28, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



186, 78, 146



242, 73, 179



78, 186, 172



92, 83, 88



156, 0, 98



28, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 78, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

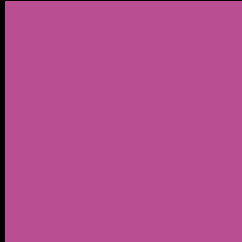
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 78, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

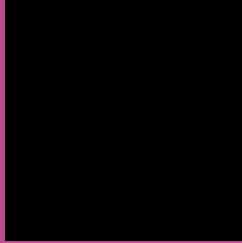
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 186, 78, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 78, 146.

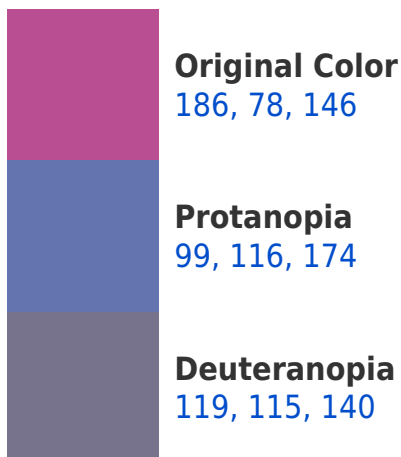


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 78, 146.

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
181, 90, 96

Trichromacy



Original Color

186, 78, 146



Protanomaly

131, 102, 164



Deuteranomaly

143, 102, 142



Tritanomaly

183, 86, 114

Monochromacy



Original Color

186, 78, 146



Achromatopsia

118, 118, 118



Achromatomaly

143, 103, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 78, 146 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, 78, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 78, 146)  
}
```

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, 78, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 78, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 78, 146 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, 78, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 78, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 78, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 78, 146); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 78, 146); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 78, 146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 78, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 78, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186, 78,  
146) }
```

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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