

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 156, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 156, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 156, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8A9CC0
RGB	138, 156, 192
RGB Percent	54%, 61%, 75%
CMY	0.4588, 0.3882, 0.2471
CMYK	0.28, 0.19, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	220°, 30%, 65%
HSV	220°, 28%, 75%
XYZ	31.8841, 32.9860, 54.5556
YIQ	154.7220, -22.2840, 7.3800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

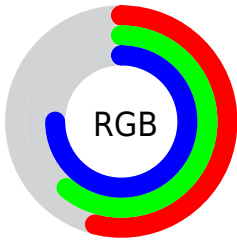
Format	Color
RYB	138, 152, 192
Decimal	9084096
CIELab	64.15, 1.94, -20.66
CIELCh	64, 20.753, 275.372
Yxy	32.9860, 0.2670, 0.2762
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287274176 (0xFF8A9CC0)
YUV	154.7220, 18.3781, -14.6652
Hunter-Lab	57.4334, -1.4143, -16.1158

Details

The RGB color **138, 156, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **192, 174, 138**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 210, 248**, and **87, 105, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 143, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 169, 192**.

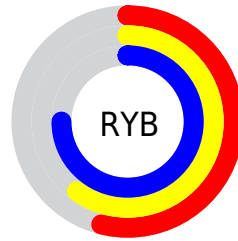
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (61%)

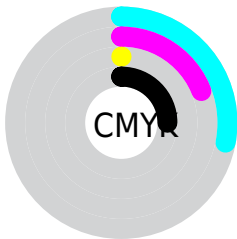
Blue (75%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (75%)

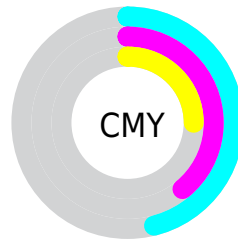


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 156, 192 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 138, 156, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 156, 192


255, 255, 255


 192, 210, 248

 221, 239, 255


 249, 255, 255

 138, 156, 192


 112, 130, 165

 87, 105, 138

 62, 81, 113

 38, 58, 88

 12, 37, 65

 0, 15, 43

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

 138, 156, 192


 138, 156, 192

 119, 143, 192


 157, 169, 192

 100, 130, 192

 176, 182, 192

 80, 118, 192

 196, 194, 192

 61, 105, 192


 215, 207, 192

 42, 92, 192

 234, 220, 192

 23, 79, 192

 253, 233, 192

 4, 66, 192

 255, 246, 192

 0, 64, 192

 255, 255, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115, 162, 189



138, 156, 192



163, 150, 186

Triad

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



138, 156, 192



192, 144, 135



125, 165, 139

Complementary

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



138, 156, 192



192, 174, 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.



146, 161, 125



138, 156, 192



183, 149, 122

Square

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



138, 156, 192



193, 142, 153



166, 155, 119



108, 166, 158

Rectangle

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



138, 156, 192



177, 146, 177



166, 155, 119



131, 164, 134

Sweetspot

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



138, 156, 192



230, 237, 250



138, 192, 174



112, 117, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



138, 156, 192



165, 193, 250



146, 138, 192



87, 90, 97



0, 54, 161



0, 11, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 138, 156



250, 165, 193



183, 192, 138



97, 87, 90



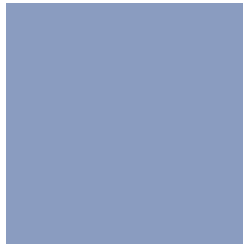
161, 0, 54



33, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 156, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

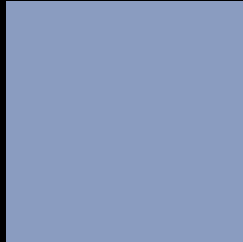
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 138, 156, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

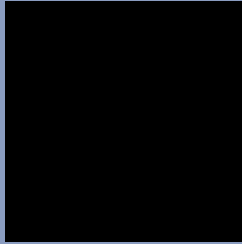
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

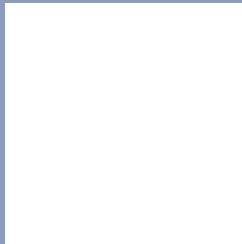
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 138, 156, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 156, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 156, 192.

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](#).

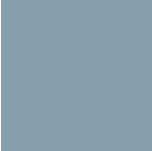
Dichromacy



Original Color
138, 156, 192

Protanopia
147, 154, 190

Deuteranopia
151, 152, 193



Tritanopia
134, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

138, 156, 192

Protanomaly

144, 155, 191

Deuteranomaly

146, 153, 193

Tritanomaly

135, 158, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

138, 156, 192

Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly

149, 155, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 156, 192 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(138, 156, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 156, 192)  
}
```

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(138, 156, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 156, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 156, 192 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(138, 156, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 156, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 156, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 156, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 156, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 156,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 156, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 156, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
156, 192) }
```

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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