

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 160, 171)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 160, 171) contains.

RGB(138, 160, 171)	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(138, 160, 171)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AA0AB
RGB	138, 160, 171
RGB Percent	54%, 63%, 67%
CMY	0.4588, 0.3725, 0.3294
CMYK	0.19, 0.06, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	200°, 16%, 61%
HSV	200°, 19%, 67%
XYZ	30.4027, 33.4852, 43.3890
YIQ	154.6760, -16.6430, -1.2430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

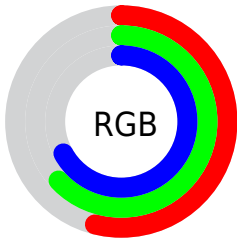
Format	Color
RYB	138, 151, 171
Decimal	9085099
CIELab	64.55, -5.26, -8.29
CIELCh	65, 9.819, 237.629
Yxy	33.4852, 0.2834, 0.3121
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287275179 (0xFF8AA0AB)
YUV	154.6760, 8.0477, -14.6249
Hunter-Lab	57.8664, -7.4830, -3.9500

Details

The RGB color **138, 160, 171** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **171, 149, 138**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 215, 226**, and **87, 109, 119** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 154, 171**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 166, 171**.

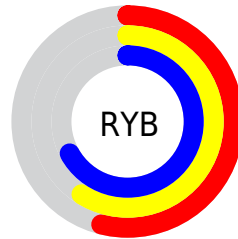
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (63%)

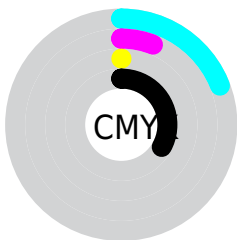
Blue (67%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (67%)

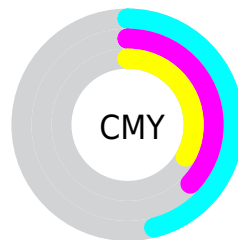


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 160, 171 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, 160, 171 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 138, 160, 171

255, 255, 255

■ 192, 215, 226

■ 220, 243, 255

■ 248, 255, 255

■ 138, 160, 171

■ 112, 134, 144

■ 87, 109, 119

■ 64, 84, 94

■ 41, 61, 71

■ 19, 39, 48

■ 0, 19, 27

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 138, 160, 171

■ 121, 154, 171

■ 138, 160, 171

■ 155, 166, 171

■ 104, 149, 171

■ 172, 171, 171

■ 87, 143, 171

■ 189, 177, 171

■ 70, 137, 171

■ 206, 183, 171

■ 53, 132, 171

■ 223, 188, 171

■ 35, 126, 171

■ 241, 194, 171

■ 18, 120, 171

■ 255, 200, 171

■ 1, 114, 171

■ 255, 206, 171

■ 0, 114, 171

■ 255, 211, 171

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 162, 164



138, 160, 171



147, 157, 174

Triad

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



138, 160, 171



174, 151, 158



155, 158, 141

Complementary

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



138, 160, 171



171, 149, 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.



165, 156, 139



138, 160, 171



176, 151, 149

Square

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



138, 160, 171



168, 152, 166



172, 153, 142



145, 161, 147

Rectangle

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



138, 160, 171



154, 156, 173



172, 153, 142



158, 158, 140

Sweetspot

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



138, 160, 171



209, 217, 222



138, 171, 149



104, 110, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



138, 160, 171



171, 205, 222



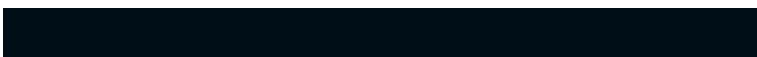
138, 144, 171



78, 84, 87



0, 100, 150



0, 15, 23

Inverse Universe

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



171, 138, 160



222, 171, 205



171, 165, 138



87, 78, 84



150, 0, 100



23, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 160, 171 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

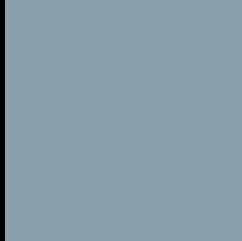
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 171 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

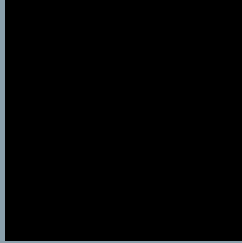
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

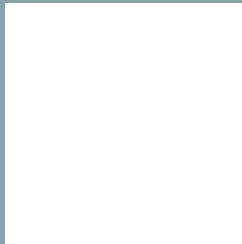
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 138, 160, 171 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 160, 171.



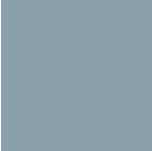
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 160, 171.

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
138, 160, 172

Trichromacy



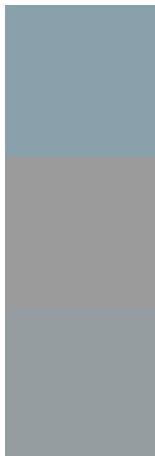
Original Color
138, 160, 171

Protanomaly
149, 157, 169

Deuteranomaly
155, 155, 172

Tritanomaly
138, 160, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
138, 160, 171

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
149, 157, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 160, 171 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, 160, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 160, 171)  
}
```

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, 160, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 160, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 160, 171 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, 160, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 160, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 160, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 160, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 160, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 160,  
171) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 160, 171 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 160, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
160, 171) }
```

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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