

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 166, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 166, 213) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 166, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AA6D5
RGB	138, 166, 213
RGB Percent	54%, 65%, 84%
CMY	0.4588, 0.3490, 0.1647
CMYK	0.35, 0.22, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	218°, 47%, 69%
HSV	218°, 35%, 84%
XYZ	36.1277, 37.4798, 68.2810
YIQ	162.9860, -31.7750, 8.6810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

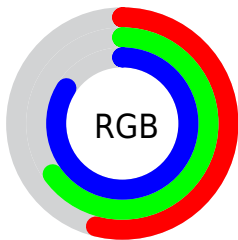
Format	Color
R _{YB}	138, 158, 213
Decimal	9086677
CIE Lab	67.64, 1.69, -26.99
CIE LCh	68, 27.043, 273.589
Yxy	37.4798, 0.2546, 0.2641
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287276757 (0xFF8AA6D5)
YUV	162.9860, 24.6569, -21.9127
Hunter-Lab	61.2208, -1.7996, -23.2730

Details

The RGB color **138, 166, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 185, 138**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 221, 255**, and **85, 114, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 153, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 179, 213**.

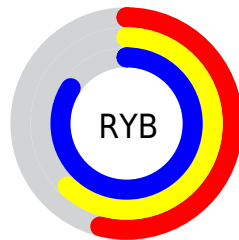
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (65%)

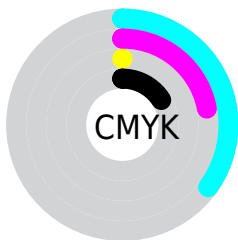
Blue (84%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (84%)

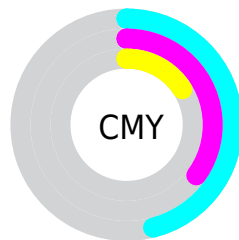


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 166, 213 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, 166, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 166, 213


255, 255, 255


 193, 221, 255

 222, 249, 255

 251, 255, 255

 138, 166, 213

 111, 140, 185

 85, 114, 158

 59, 90, 132

 32, 67, 107

 0, 45, 82

 0, 25, 59

 0, 2, 37

 0, 1, 13

 0, 0, 0

■ 138, 166, 213

■ 138, 166, 213

■ 117, 153, 213

■ 159, 179, 213

■ 95, 139, 213

■ 181, 193, 213

■ 74, 126, 213

■ 202, 206, 213

■ 53, 113, 213

■ 223, 219, 213

■ 31, 99, 213

■ 244, 233, 213

■ 10, 86, 213

■ 255, 246, 213

■ 0, 80, 213

■ 255, 255, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 173, 208



138, 166, 213



172, 157, 205

Triad

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



138, 166, 213



213, 149, 139



125, 176, 142

Complementary

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



138, 166, 213



213, 185, 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.



153, 171, 124



138, 166, 213



200, 156, 122

Square

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



138, 166, 213



212, 147, 163



179, 164, 116



100, 178, 167

Rectangle

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



138, 166, 213



191, 152, 194



179, 164, 116



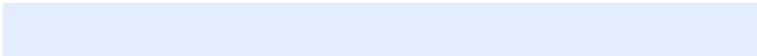
134, 175, 135

Sweetspot

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



138, 166, 213



227, 237, 255



138, 213, 184



111, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



138, 166, 213



148, 188, 255



147, 138, 213



96, 100, 107



0, 64, 171



0, 16, 43

Inverse Universe

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



213, 138, 166



255, 148, 188



204, 213, 138



107, 96, 100



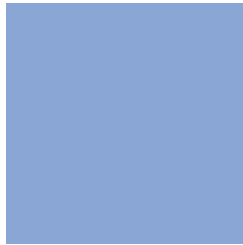
171, 0, 64



43, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 166, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

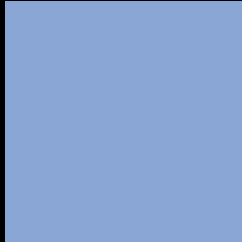
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 213 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

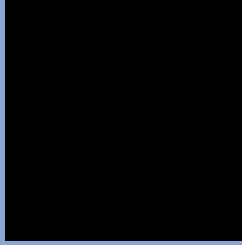
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

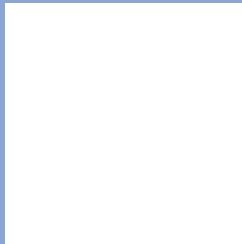
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 138, 166, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 166, 213.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 166, 213.

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, 166, 213

Protanopia
152, 163, 210

Deuteranopia
154, 162, 214



Tritanopia
131, 171, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color
138, 166, 213

Protanomaly
147, 164, 211

Deuteranomaly
148, 163, 214

Tritanomaly
134, 169, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color
138, 166, 213

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
154, 164, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 166, 213 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, 166, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 166, 213)  
}
```

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, 166, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 166, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 166, 213 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, 166, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 166, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 166, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 166, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 166, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 166,  
213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 166, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 166, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
166, 213) }
```

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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