

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 182, 175)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 182, 175) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 182, 175)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AB6AF
RGB	138, 182, 175
RGB Percent	54%, 71%, 69%
CMY	0.4588, 0.2863, 0.3137
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.04, 0.29
HSL	170°, 23%, 63%
HSV	170°, 24%, 71%
XYZ	34.9470, 41.9543, 46.8135
YIQ	168.0460, -23.9770, -11.5050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

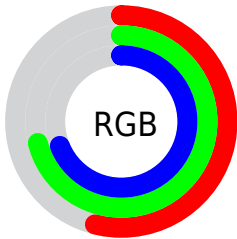
Format	Color
RYB	138, 162, 182
Decimal	9090735
CIELab	70.84, -16.11, -1.23
CIELCh	71, 16.153, 184.357
Yxy	41.9543, 0.2825, 0.3391
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287280815 (0xFF8AB6AF)
YUV	168.0460, 3.4283, -26.3503
Hunter-Lab	64.7722, -17.0437, 2.4892

Details

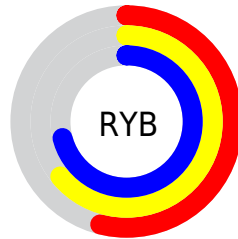
The RGB color **138, 182, 175** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **182, 138, 145**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 238, 230**, and **87, 129, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 182, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 182, 178**.

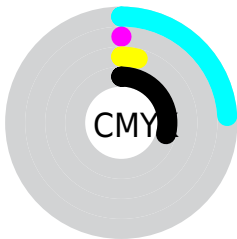
Distribution



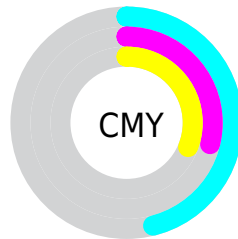
- Red (54%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 182, 175 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, 182, 175 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 182, 175

255, 255, 255


 192, 238, 230

 220, 255, 255

 249, 255, 255

 138, 182, 175

 112, 155, 148

 87, 129, 123

 62, 104, 98

 38, 80, 74

 13, 56, 52

 0, 35, 30

 0, 6, 6

 0, 0, 0

 138, 182, 175

 138, 182, 175

■ 120, 182, 172

■ 156, 182, 178

■ 102, 182, 169

■ 174, 182, 181

■ 83, 182, 166

■ 193, 182, 184

■ 65, 182, 163

■ 211, 182, 187

■ 47, 182, 161

■ 229, 182, 189

■ 29, 182, 158

■ 247, 182, 192

■ 11, 182, 155

■ 255, 182, 195

■ 0, 182, 153

■ 255, 182, 198

■ 255, 182, 201

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 181, 160



138, 182, 175



135, 181, 189

Triad

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



138, 182, 175



179, 169, 198



196, 168, 147

Complementary

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



138, 182, 175



182, 138, 145

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.



204, 164, 157



138, 182, 175



195, 165, 186

Square

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



138, 182, 175



160, 174, 202



203, 163, 172



183, 173, 144

Rectangle

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



138, 182, 175



139, 179, 197



203, 163, 172



199, 167, 150

Sweetspot

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



138, 182, 175



221, 237, 235



145, 182, 138



110, 120, 118



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



138, 182, 175



168, 237, 226



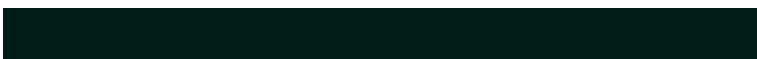
138, 167, 182



83, 92, 90



0, 156, 131



0, 28, 24

Inverse Universe

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



182, 138, 145



237, 168, 179



182, 153, 138



92, 83, 84



156, 0, 25



28, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 182, 175 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

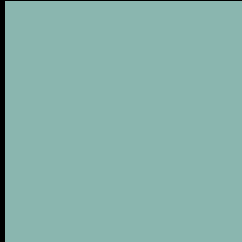
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 182, 175 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

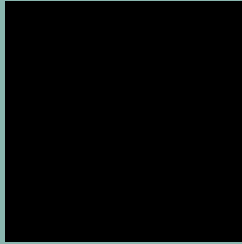
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 182, 175 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 182, 175.

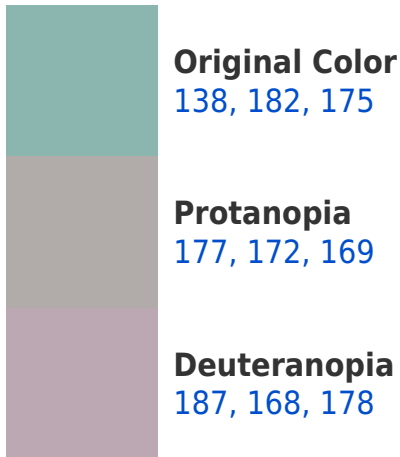


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 182, 175.

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
142, 179, 194

Trichromacy



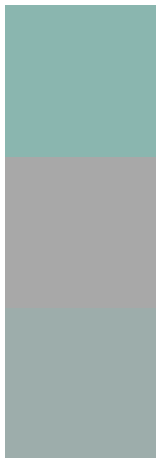
Original Color
138, 182, 175

Protanomaly
163, 176, 171

Deuteranomaly
169, 173, 177

Tritanomaly
141, 180, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
138, 182, 175

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
157, 173, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 182, 175 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, 182, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 182, 175)  
}
```

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, 182, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 182, 175) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 182, 175 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, 182, 175) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 182, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 182, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 182, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 182, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 182,  
175) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 182, 175 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 182, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
182, 175) }
```

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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