

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 188, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 188, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 188, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8ABCBA
RGB	138, 188, 180
RGB Percent	54%, 74%, 71%
CMY	0.4588, 0.2627, 0.2941
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.04, 0.26
HSL	170°, 27%, 64%
HSV	170°, 27%, 74%
XYZ	36.7027, 44.6650, 49.8668
YIQ	172.1380, -27.2320, -13.0880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

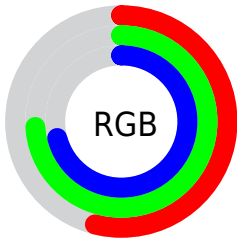
Format	Color
RYB	138, 165, 188
Decimal	9092276
CIELab	72.67, -18.10, -1.28
CIElCh	73, 18.145, 184.053
Yxy	44.6650, 0.2797, 0.3403
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287282356 (0xFF8ABC B4)
YUV	172.1380, 3.8760, -29.9390
Hunter-Lab	66.8319, -18.9273, 2.5429

Details

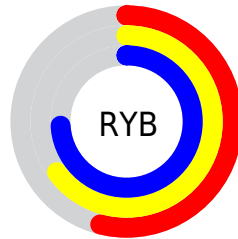
The RGB color **138, 188, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 138, 146**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 244, 236**, and **86, 135, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 188, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 188, 183**.

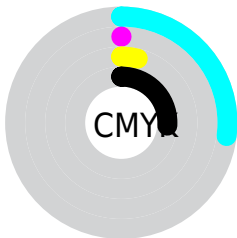
Distribution



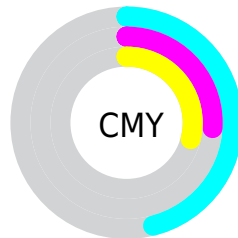
- Red (54%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 188, 180 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, 188, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 188, 180

255, 255, 255


 193, 244, 236


 221, 255, 255

 250, 255, 255

 138, 188, 180

 112, 161, 153

 86, 135, 127

 61, 109, 102

 36, 85, 78

 9, 61, 56

 0, 39, 34

 0, 17, 12

 0, 0, 0

 138, 188, 180

 138, 188, 180

■ 119, 188, 177

■ 157, 188, 183

■ 100, 188, 174

■ 176, 188, 186

■ 82, 188, 171

■ 194, 188, 189

■ 63, 188, 168

■ 213, 188, 192

■ 44, 188, 165

■ 232, 188, 195

■ 25, 188, 162

■ 251, 188, 198

■ 6, 188, 159

■ 255, 188, 201

■ 0, 188, 158

■ 255, 188, 204

■ 255, 188, 207

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 187, 163



138, 188, 180



134, 187, 196

Triad

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



138, 188, 180



184, 173, 206



204, 172, 149

Complementary

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



138, 188, 180



188, 138, 146

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.



212, 168, 160



138, 188, 180



202, 169, 193

Square

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



138, 188, 180



163, 179, 211



212, 167, 177



189, 178, 145

Rectangle

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



138, 188, 180



139, 185, 205



212, 167, 177



208, 171, 152

Sweetspot

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



138, 188, 180



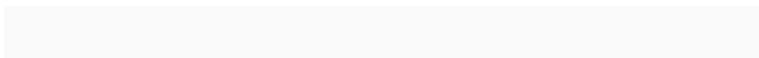
225, 245, 242



146, 188, 138



110, 122, 120



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



138, 188, 180



166, 245, 232



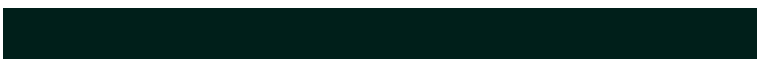
138, 171, 188



85, 94, 93



0, 158, 133



0, 31, 26

Inverse Universe

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



188, 138, 146



245, 166, 179



188, 155, 138



94, 85, 86



158, 0, 25



31, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 188, 180 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, 188, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

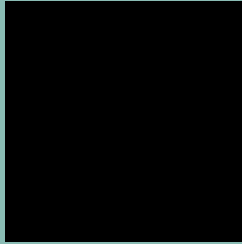
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 188, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 188, 180.



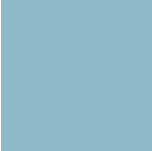
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 188, 180.

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, 185, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color

138, 188, 180

Protanomaly

166, 181, 176

Deuteranomaly

172, 178, 182

Tritanomaly

141, 186, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color

138, 188, 180

Achromatopsia

172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly

160, 178, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 188, 180 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, 188, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 188, 180)  
}
```

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, 188, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 188, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 188, 180 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, 188, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 188, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 188, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 188, 180); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 188, 180); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 188, 180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 188, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 188, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
188, 180) }
```

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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