

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 211, 233)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 211, 233) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 211, 233)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AD3E9
RGB	138, 211, 233
RGB Percent	54%, 83%, 91%
CMY	0.4588, 0.1725, 0.0863
CMYK	0.41, 0.09, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	194°, 68%, 73%
HSV	194°, 41%, 91%
XYZ	48.4835, 57.8750, 85.7064
YIQ	191.6810, -50.5700, -8.6340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

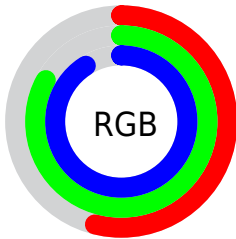
Format	Color
R _{YB}	138, 179, 233
Decimal	9098217
CIE _{Lab}	80.67, -17.17, -17.99
CIE _{LCh}	81, 24.873, 226.335
Y _{xy}	57.8750, 0.2524, 0.3013
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287288297 (0xFF8AD3E9)
YUV	191.6810, 20.3703, -47.0782
Hunter-Lab	76.0756, -19.3731, -13.5429

Details

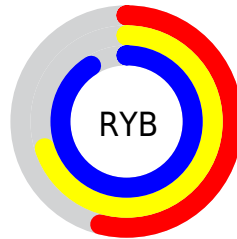
The RGB color **138, 211, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **233, 160, 138**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 255, 255**, and **82, 156, 177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 206, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 216, 233**.

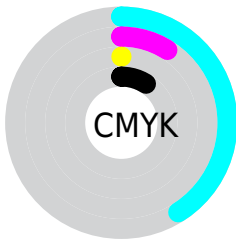
Distribution



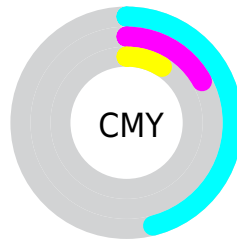
- Red (54%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 211, 233 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, 211, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 211, 233


255, 255, 255


 195, 255, 255


 224, 255, 255


254, 255, 255

 138, 211, 233

 110, 183, 205

 82, 156, 177

 52, 130, 151

 14, 105, 125

 0, 81, 100

 0, 58, 76

 0, 36, 53


 0, 6, 32

 0, 0, 5

 138, 211, 233


 138, 211, 233

 115, 206, 233


 161, 216, 233


 91, 200, 233


 185, 222, 233

 68, 195, 233

 208, 227, 233

 45, 189, 233

 231, 233, 233

 21, 184, 233

 254, 238, 233

 0, 179, 233

 255, 243, 233

 255, 249, 233

 255, 254, 233

 255, 255, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 213, 212



138, 211, 233



159, 206, 245

Triad

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



138, 211, 233



240, 185, 212



204, 203, 155

Complementary

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



138, 211, 233



233, 160, 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.



228, 195, 156



138, 211, 233



248, 184, 188

Square

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



138, 211, 233



220, 190, 232



243, 188, 168



178, 209, 168

Rectangle

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



138, 211, 233



179, 201, 246



243, 188, 168



213, 200, 154

Sweetspot

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



138, 211, 233



224, 248, 255



138, 233, 159



110, 123, 128



0, 0, 0



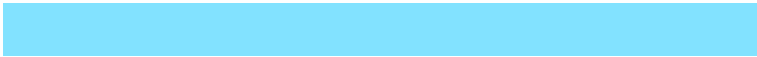
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



138, 211, 233



130, 226, 255



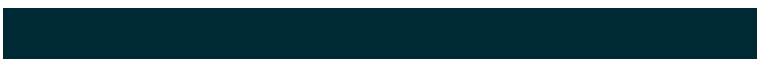
138, 165, 233



106, 115, 117



0, 139, 181



0, 41, 54

Inverse Universe

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



233, 138, 211



255, 130, 226



233, 206, 138



117, 106, 115



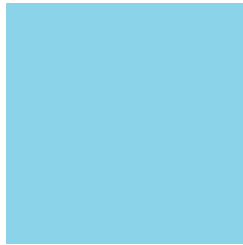
181, 0, 139



54, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 211, 233 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

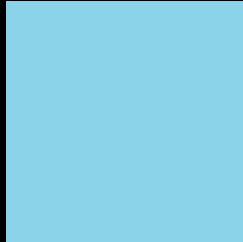
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 211, 233 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

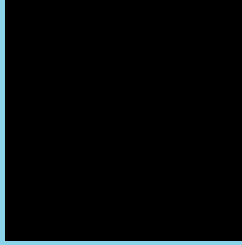
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 211, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 211, 233.

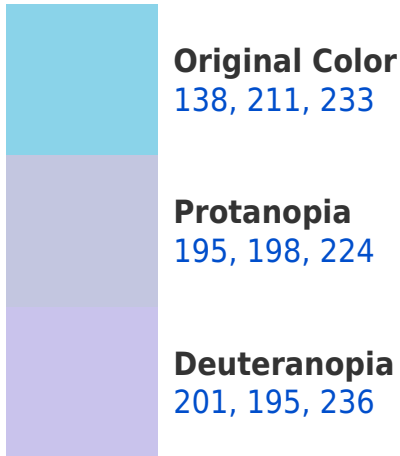


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 211, 233.

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



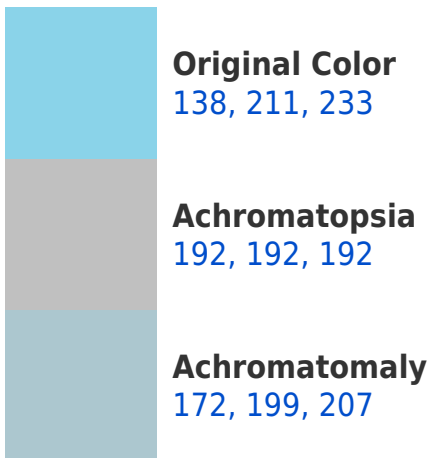


Tritanopia
137, 212, 229

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 211, 233 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, 211, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 211, 233)  
}
```

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, 211, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 211, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 211, 233 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, 211, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 211, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 211, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 211, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 211, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 211,  
233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 211, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 211, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
211, 233) }
```

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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