

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 214, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 214, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 214, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AD6BC
RGB	138, 214, 188
RGB Percent	54%, 84%, 74%
CMY	0.4588, 0.1608, 0.2627
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.12, 0.16
HSL	159°, 48%, 69%
HSV	159°, 36%, 84%
XYZ	43.6049, 57.1272, 56.3054
YIQ	188.3120, -36.9500, -24.1980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

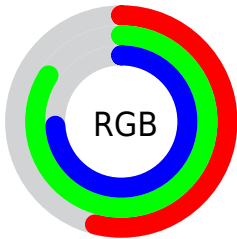
Format	Color
RYB	138, 184, 214
Decimal	9098940
CIELab	80.25, -29.25, 5.42
CIELCh	80, 29.745, 169.503
Yxy	57.1272, 0.2777, 0.3638
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287289020 (0xFF8AD6BC)
YUV	188.3120, -0.1538, -44.1236
Hunter-Lab	75.5826, -29.2897, 8.7396

Details

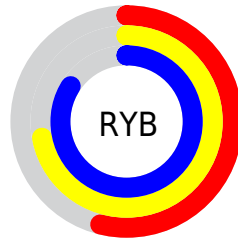
The RGB color **138, 214, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **214, 138, 164**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 255, 244**, and **84, 159, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 214, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 214, 195**.

Distribution



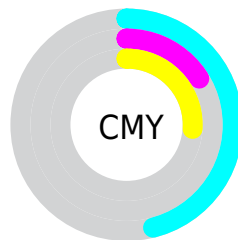
- Red (54%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 214, 188 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, 214, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 138, 214, 188

 138, 214, 188


255, 255, 255

 111, 186, 161

 194, 255, 244

 84, 159, 135

 222, 255, 255

 57, 133, 110

 252, 255, 255

 28, 107, 85

 0, 82, 62

 0, 59, 40

 0, 37, 20

 0, 2, 0

 0, 0, 0

 138, 214, 188

 138, 214, 188

 117, 214, 181

 159, 214, 195

 95, 214, 173

 181, 214, 203

 74, 214, 166

 202, 214, 210

 52, 214, 159

 224, 214, 217

 31, 214, 151

 245, 214, 225

 10, 214, 144

 255, 214, 232

 0, 214, 141

 255, 214, 239

 255, 214, 247

 255, 214, 254

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 210, 162



138, 214, 188



117, 214, 217

Triad

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



138, 214, 188



190, 195, 251



248, 185, 158

Complementary

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



138, 214, 188



214, 138, 164

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.



255, 179, 182



138, 214, 188



225, 186, 235

Square

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



138, 214, 188



151, 205, 253



248, 180, 210



228, 194, 145

Rectangle

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



138, 214, 188



117, 213, 233



248, 180, 210



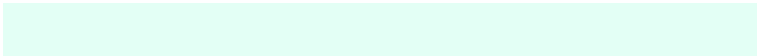
252, 183, 165

Sweetspot

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



138, 214, 188



227, 255, 245



165, 214, 138



111, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



138, 214, 188



145, 255, 217



138, 203, 214



96, 107, 103



0, 171, 112



0, 43, 29

Inverse Universe

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



214, 138, 164



255, 145, 183



214, 149, 138



107, 96, 100



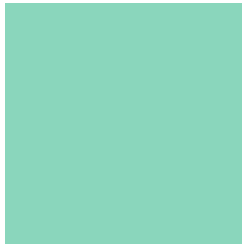
171, 0, 58



43, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 214, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

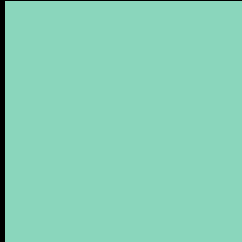
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 214, 188 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, 214, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 214, 188.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 214, 188.

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
147, 209, 225

Trichromacy



Original Color

138, 214, 188



Protanomaly

181, 203, 182



Deuteranomaly

190, 200, 191



Tritanomaly

144, 211, 212

Monochromacy



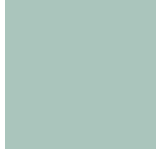
Original Color

138, 214, 188



Achromatopsia

188, 188, 188



Achromatomaly

170, 197, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 214, 188 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, 214, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 214, 188)  
}
```

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, 214, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 214, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 214, 188 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, 214, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 214, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 214, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 214, 188); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 214, 188); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 214, 188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 214, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 214, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
214, 188) }
```

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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