

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 220, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 220, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 220, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8ADCC4
RGB	138, 220, 196
RGB Percent	54%, 86%, 77%
CMY	0.4588, 0.1373, 0.2314
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.11, 0.14
HSL	162°, 54%, 70%
HSV	162°, 37%, 86%
XYZ	46.0382, 60.5752, 61.4903
YIQ	192.7460, -41.1680, -24.8480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

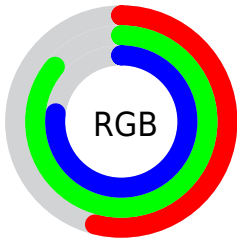
Format	Color
RYB	138, 186, 220
Decimal	9100484
CIELab	82.15, -30.39, 3.91
CIELCh	82, 30.638, 172.670
Yxy	60.5752, 0.2739, 0.3603
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287290564 (0xFF8ADCC4)
YUV	192.7460, 1.6042, -48.0122
Hunter-Lab	77.8301, -30.6158, 7.6385

Details

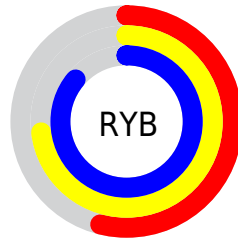
The RGB color **138, 220, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **220, 138, 162**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 255, 253**, and **83, 165, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 220, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 220, 202**.

Distribution



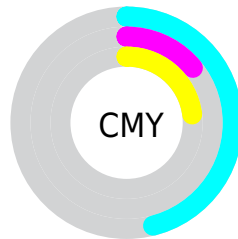
- Red (54%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 220, 196 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, 220, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 220, 196


255, 255, 255


 194, 255, 253


 223, 255, 255

 252, 255, 255

 138, 220, 196

 111, 192, 169

 83, 165, 142

 56, 138, 117

 24, 112, 92

 0, 87, 69

 0, 63, 46

 0, 41, 26

 0, 14, 0


 0, 0, 0

 138, 220, 196

 138, 220, 196

 116, 220, 190

 160, 220, 202

 94, 220, 183

 182, 220, 209

 72, 220, 177

 204, 220, 215

 50, 220, 170

 226, 220, 222

 28, 220, 164

 248, 220, 228

 6, 220, 157

 255, 220, 235

 0, 220, 156

 255, 220, 241

 255, 220, 248

 255, 220, 254

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 216, 169



138, 220, 196



118, 220, 225

Triad

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



138, 220, 196



199, 199, 255



253, 191, 160

Complementary

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



138, 220, 196



220, 138, 162

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, 184, 184



138, 220, 196



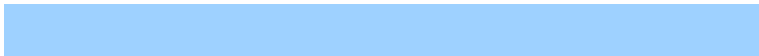
234, 190, 240

Square

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



138, 220, 196



158, 209, 255



255, 184, 213



232, 200, 148

Rectangle

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



138, 220, 196



120, 218, 242



255, 184, 213



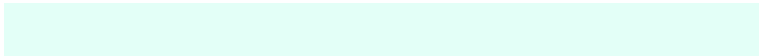
255, 188, 167

Sweetspot

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



138, 220, 196



227, 255, 247



163, 220, 138



111, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



138, 220, 196



140, 255, 221



138, 204, 220



99, 110, 106



0, 173, 123



0, 46, 32

Inverse Universe

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



220, 138, 162



255, 140, 174



220, 154, 138



110, 99, 102



173, 0, 51



46, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 220, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

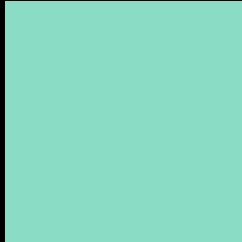
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

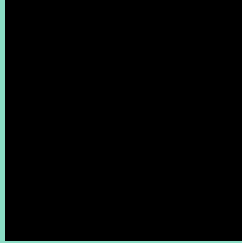
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

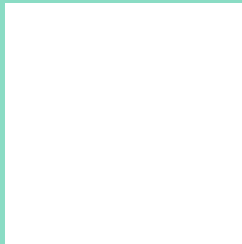
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 138, 220, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 220, 196.

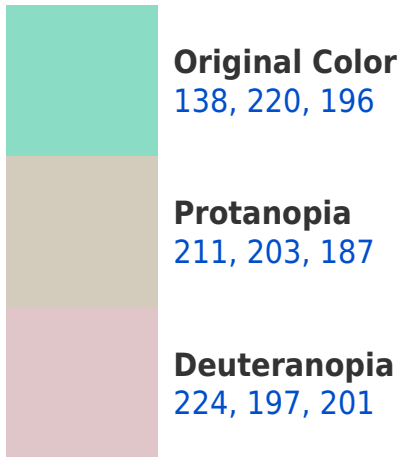


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 220, 196.

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, 215, 232

Trichromacy



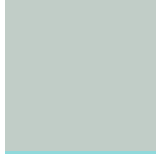
Original Color

138, 220, 196



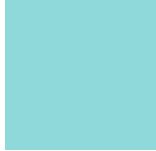
Protanomaly

184, 209, 190



Deuteranomaly

193, 205, 199



Tritanomaly

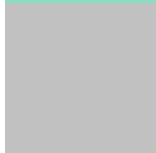
144, 217, 219

Monochromacy



Original Color

138, 220, 196



Achromatopsia

193, 193, 193



Achromatomaly

173, 203, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 220, 196 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, 220, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 220, 196)  
}
```

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, 220, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 220, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 220, 196 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, 220, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 220, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 220, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 220, 196); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 220, 196); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 220, 196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 220, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 220, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
220, 196) }
```

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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