

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 228, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 228, 216) contains.

RGB(138, 228, 216)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(138, 228, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AE4D8
RGB	138, 228, 216
RGB Percent	54%, 89%, 85%
CMY	0.4588, 0.1059, 0.1529
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.05, 0.11
HSL	172°, 62%, 72%
HSV	172°, 39%, 89%
XYZ	50.6193, 65.8479, 75.0078
YIQ	199.7220, -49.7880, -22.8120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

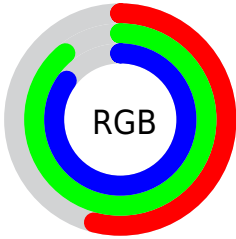
Format	Color
RYB	138, 186, 228
Decimal	9102552
CIELab	84.92, -29.71, -2.64
CIElCh	85, 29.825, 185.074
Yxy	65.8479, 0.2644, 0.3439
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287292632 (0xFF8AE4D8)
YUV	199.7220, 8.0251, -54.1302
Hunter-Lab	81.1467, -30.6586, 1.9982

Details

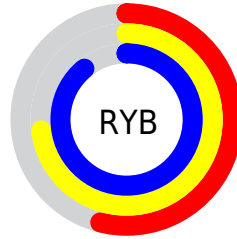
The RGB color **138, 228, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **228, 138, 150**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 255, 255**, and **82, 172, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 228, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 228, 219**.

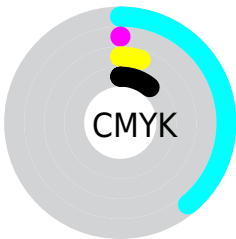
Distribution



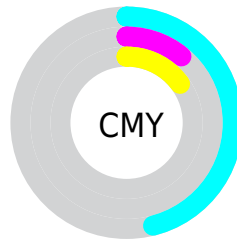
- Red (54%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 228, 216 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, 228, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 228, 216

255, 255, 255


 195, 255, 255


 224, 255, 255


254, 255, 255

 138, 228, 216

 110, 200, 188

 82, 172, 161

 52, 145, 135

 12, 119, 110

 0, 94, 86

 0, 70, 62

 0, 47, 41


 0, 26, 20

 0, 0, 0

 138, 228, 216

 138, 228, 216

 115, 228, 213

 161, 228, 219

 92, 228, 210

 184, 228, 222

 70, 228, 207

 206, 228, 225

 47, 228, 204

 229, 228, 228

 24, 228, 201

 252, 228, 231

 1, 228, 198

 255, 228, 234

 0, 228, 198

 255, 228, 237

 255, 228, 240

 255, 228, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 226, 187



138, 228, 216



129, 227, 243

Triad

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



138, 228, 216



223, 203, 255



253, 202, 162

Complementary

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



138, 228, 216



228, 138, 150

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, 195, 181



138, 228, 216



252, 195, 236

Square

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



138, 228, 216



184, 213, 255



255, 192, 208



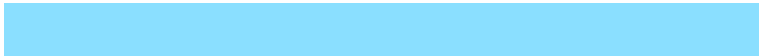
228, 212, 156

Rectangle

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



138, 228, 216



138, 223, 255



255, 192, 208



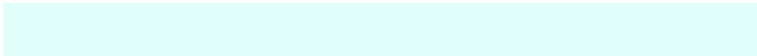
255, 199, 167

Sweetspot

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



138, 228, 216



224, 255, 251



150, 228, 138



110, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



138, 228, 216



135, 255, 239



138, 195, 228



103, 115, 113



0, 179, 155



0, 51, 44

Inverse Universe

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



228, 138, 150



255, 135, 151



228, 171, 138



115, 103, 105



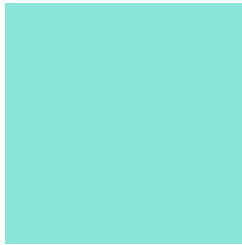
179, 0, 24



51, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 228, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

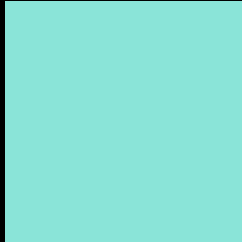
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

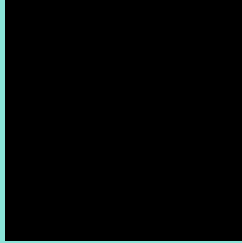
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

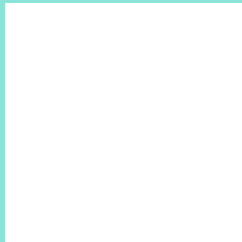
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 138, 228, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 228, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 228, 216.

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
145, 224, 242

Trichromacy



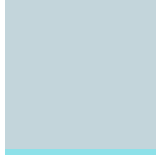
Original Color

138, 228, 216



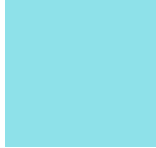
Protanomaly

188, 217, 210



Deuteranomaly

195, 213, 219



Tritanomaly

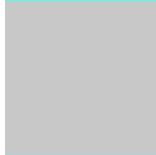
142, 225, 233

Monochromacy



Original Color

138, 228, 216



Achromatopsia

200, 200, 200



Achromatomaly

177, 210, 206

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 228, 216 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, 228, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 228, 216)  
}
```

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, 228, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 228, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 228, 216 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, 228, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 228, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 228, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 228, 216); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 228, 216); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 228, 216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 228, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 228, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
228, 216) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor