

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 118, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 118, 118) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 118, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8A7676
RGB	138, 118, 118
RGB Percent	54%, 46%, 46%
CMY	0.4588, 0.5373, 0.5373
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.14, 0.46
HSL	0°, 8%, 50%
HSV	0°, 14%, 54%
XYZ	20.2297, 19.6681, 19.8697
YIQ	123.9800, 11.9200, 4.2400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

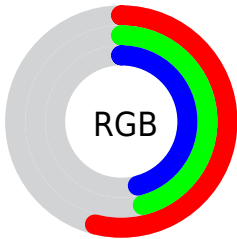
Format	Color
R_{YB}	138, 118, 118
Decimal	9074294
CIE Lab	51.46, 7.75, 2.87
CIE LCh	51, 8.267, 20.301
Yxy	19.6681, 0.3385, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287264374 (0xFF8A7676)
YUV	123.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955
Hunter-Lab	44.3488, 3.8123, 4.4804

Details

The RGB color **138, 118, 118** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **118, 138, 138**, and the grayscale version is **124, 124, 124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 170, 170**, and **88, 70, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 104, 104**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138, 132, 132**.

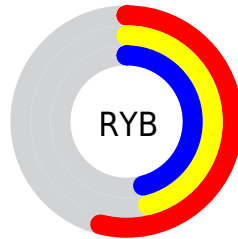
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (46%)

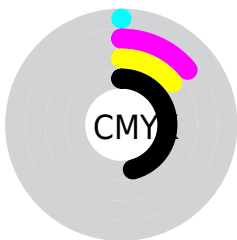
Blue (46%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (46%)

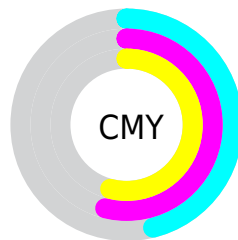


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (54%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 118, 118 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, 118, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 118, 118

255, 255, 255


 192, 170, 170

 220, 197, 197

 248, 225, 225

255, 254, 254


 138, 118, 118

 138, 104, 104

 138, 90, 90

 138, 118, 118

 112, 93, 93

 88, 70, 70

 64, 47, 48

 42, 26, 27

 23, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 138, 118, 118


 138, 132, 132

 138, 146, 146

 138, 77, 77

 138, 159, 159

 138, 63, 63

 138, 173, 173

 138, 49, 49

 138, 187, 187

 138, 35, 35

 138, 201, 201

 138, 21, 21

 138, 215, 215

 138, 8, 8

 138, 228, 228

 138, 0, 0

 138, 242, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 118, 125



138, 118, 118



136, 119, 112

Triad

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



138, 118, 118



115, 126, 113



113, 124, 136

Complementary

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



138, 118, 118



118, 138, 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.



107, 126, 133



138, 118, 118



108, 127, 120

Square

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



138, 118, 118



123, 124, 109



105, 127, 127



121, 122, 136

Rectangle

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



138, 118, 118



133, 121, 110



105, 127, 127



110, 125, 136

Sweetspot

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



138, 118, 118



179, 171, 171



138, 118, 138



89, 85, 85



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



138, 118, 118



179, 148, 148



138, 128, 118



69, 62, 62



133, 0, 0



5, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



118, 138, 138



148, 179, 179



118, 128, 138



62, 69, 69



0, 133, 133



0, 5, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 118, 118 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

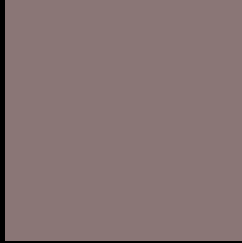
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 118 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

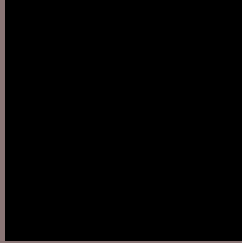
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 138, 118, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 118, 118.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 118, 118.

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



Original Color

138, 118, 118

Protanopia

125, 122, 120

Deuteranopia

136, 119, 118



Tritanopia
139, 117, 126

Trichromacy



Original Color

138, 118, 118

Protanomaly

130, 121, 119

Deuteranomaly

137, 119, 118

Tritanomaly

139, 117, 123

Monochromacy



Original Color

138, 118, 118

Achromatopsia

124, 124, 124

Achromatomaly

129, 122, 122

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 118, 118 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, 118, 118) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 118, 118)  
}
```

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, 118, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 118, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 118, 118 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

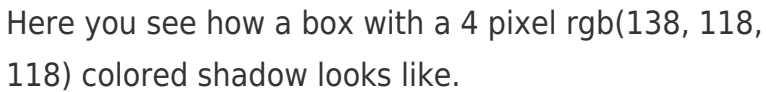
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(138, 118, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 118, 118) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 118, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 118, 118); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 118, 118); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 118, 118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 118, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 118, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
118, 118) }
```

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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