

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 156, 125)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 156, 125) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 156, 125)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8A9C7D
RGB	138, 156, 125
RGB Percent	54%, 61%, 49%
CMY	0.4588, 0.3882, 0.5098
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.20, 0.39
HSL	95°, 14%, 55%
HSV	95°, 20%, 61%
XYZ	26.0714, 30.6609, 23.9461
YIQ	147.0840, -0.7770, -13.4570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

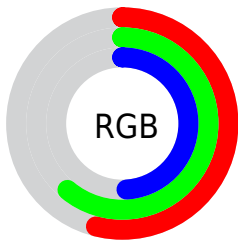
Format	Color
RYB	125, 156, 143
Decimal	9084029
CIELab	62.22, -12.28, 14.14
CIElCh	62, 18.731, 130.984
Yxy	30.6609, 0.3232, 0.3800
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287274109 (0xFF8A9C7D)
YUV	147.0840, -10.8874, -7.9667
Hunter-Lab	55.3723, -12.8569, 13.1203

Details

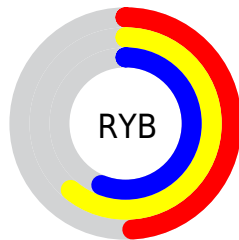
The RGB color **138, 156, 125** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **143, 125, 156**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 211, 178**, and **88, 105, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 156, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 156, 141**.

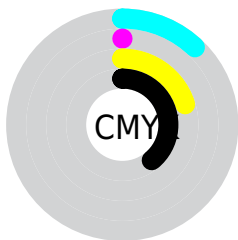
Distribution



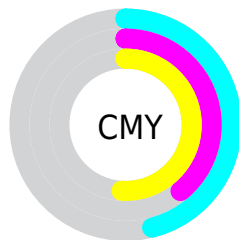
- Red (54%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 156, 125 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, 156, 125 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 138, 156, 125


255, 255, 255

 192, 211, 178

 220, 239, 205

 248, 255, 233


 138, 156, 125

 112, 130, 100

 88, 105, 76

 64, 81, 53

 42, 58, 32

 21, 36, 9


 0, 15, 0


 0, 0, 0

 138, 156, 125


 129, 156, 109

 138, 156, 125


 147, 156, 141

 120, 156, 94

 156, 156, 156

 111, 156, 78

 165, 156, 172


 102, 156, 63

 174, 156, 187


 93, 156, 47


 183, 156, 203


 84, 156, 31


 192, 156, 219


 75, 156, 16

 201, 156, 234

 66, 156, 0

 210, 156, 250

 65, 156, 0

 220, 156, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 151, 118



138, 156, 125



120, 159, 139

Triad

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



138, 156, 125



118, 155, 181



185, 139, 145

Complementary

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



138, 156, 125



143, 125, 156

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.



177, 140, 162



138, 156, 125



139, 150, 183

Square

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



138, 156, 125



106, 159, 172



161, 144, 176



183, 141, 129

Rectangle

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



138, 156, 125



110, 160, 150



161, 144, 176



183, 139, 150

Sweetspot

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



138, 156, 125



197, 204, 192



156, 143, 125



98, 102, 95



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



138, 156, 125



176, 204, 155



125, 156, 127



74, 79, 71



60, 143, 0



6, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



143, 125, 156



183, 155, 204



156, 125, 154



76, 71, 79



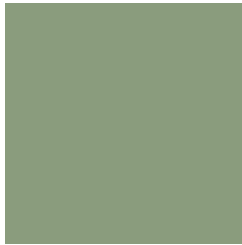
83, 0, 143



9, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 156, 125 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, 156, 125 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

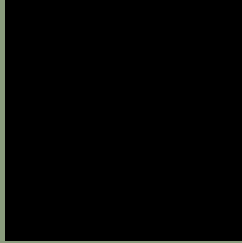
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 125 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 156, 125.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 156, 125.

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](#).

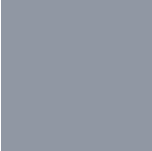
Dichromacy



Original Color
[138](#), [156](#), [125](#)

Protanopia
[159](#), [150](#), [122](#)

Deuteranopia
[173](#), [144](#), [127](#)



Tritanopia
144, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
138, 156, 125

Protanomaly
151, 152, 123

Deuteranomaly
160, 148, 126

Tritanomaly
142, 153, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color
138, 156, 125

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
144, 150, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 156, 125 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, 156, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 156, 125)  
}
```

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, 156, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 156, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 156, 125 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

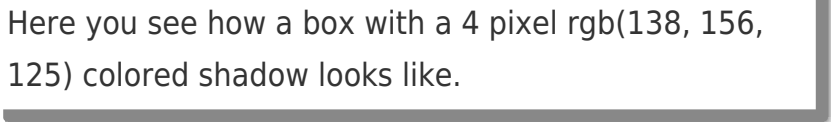
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(138, 156, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 156, 125) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 156, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 156, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 156, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 156,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 156, 125 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 156, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
156, 125) }
```

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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