

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 161, 125)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 161, 125) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 161, 125)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AA17D
RGB	138, 161, 125
RGB Percent	54%, 63%, 49%
CMY	0.4588, 0.3686, 0.5098
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.22, 0.37
HSL	98°, 16%, 56%
HSV	98°, 22%, 63%
XYZ	26.9278, 32.3737, 24.2315
YIQ	150.0190, -2.1520, -16.0720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

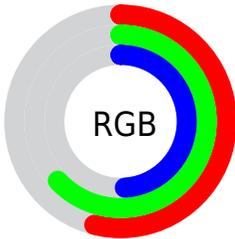
Format	Color
RYB	125, 161, 148
Decimal	9085309
CIELab	63.65, -14.93, 16.13
CIElCh	64, 21.978, 132.792
Yxy	32.3737, 0.3224, 0.3876
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287275389 (0xFF8AA17D)
YUV	150.0190, -12.3344, -10.5407
Hunter-Lab	56.8979, -15.0935, 14.5782

Details

The RGB color **138, 161, 125** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **148, 125, 161**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 216, 178**, and **88, 109, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 161, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 161, 141**.

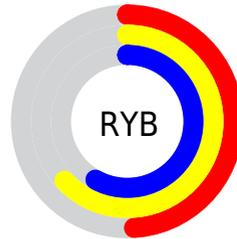
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (63%)

Blue (49%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (58%)

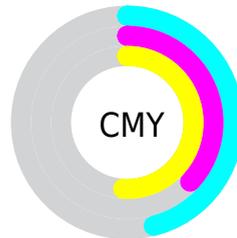


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 161, 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, 161, 125 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 161, 125

255, 255, 255

 192, 216, 178

 220, 244, 205

 248, 255, 233

 138, 161, 125

 112, 135, 100

 88, 109, 76

 64, 85, 53

 41, 62, 31

 20, 40, 9

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 138, 161, 125

 128, 161, 109

 138, 161, 125

 148, 161, 141

 117, 161, 93

 159, 161, 157

 107, 161, 77

 169, 161, 173

 97, 161, 61

 179, 161, 189

 87, 161, 45

 189, 161, 206

 76, 161, 28

 200, 161, 222

 66, 161, 12

 210, 161, 238

 58, 161, 0

 220, 161, 254

 231, 161, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 156, 116



138, 161, 125



116, 164, 142

Triad

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



138, 161, 125



116, 159, 191



194, 140, 146

Complementary

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



138, 161, 125



148, 125, 161

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.



186, 141, 166



138, 161, 125



142, 153, 192

Square

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



138, 161, 125



99, 164, 180



168, 146, 183



191, 143, 128

Rectangle

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



138, 161, 125



105, 165, 155



168, 146, 183



193, 140, 153

Sweetspot

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



138, 161, 125



200, 209, 194



161, 148, 125



99, 105, 96



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



138, 161, 125



173, 209, 153



125, 161, 130



76, 82, 73



52, 145, 0



6, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



148, 125, 161



189, 153, 209



161, 125, 156



79, 73, 82



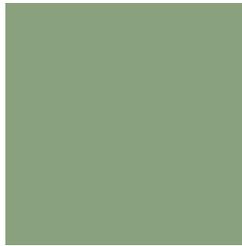
93, 0, 145



11, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 161, 125 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

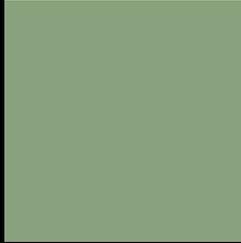
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 161, 125 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

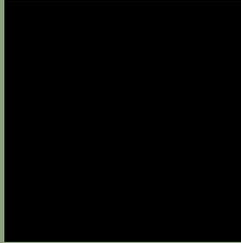
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

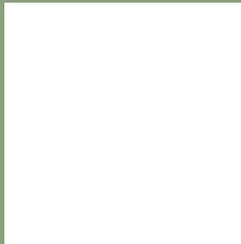
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 138, 161, 125 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 161, 125.



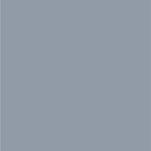
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 161, 125.

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





Tritanopia
145, 155, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
138, 161, 125

Protanomaly
155, 157, 123

Deuteranomaly
163, 153, 127

Tritanomaly
142, 157, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color
138, 161, 125

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
146, 154, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 161, 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, 161, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 161, 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, 161, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 161, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 161, 125 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

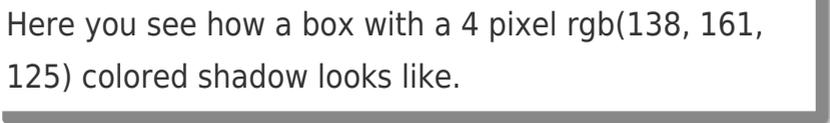
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(138, 161, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 161, 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, 161, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 161, 125); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 161, 125); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 161, 125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 161, 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, 161, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
161, 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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