

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 161, 138)

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

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Color

RGB(138, 161, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AA18A
RGB	138, 161, 138
RGB Percent	54%, 63%, 54%
CMY	0.4588, 0.3686, 0.4588
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.14, 0.37
HSL	120°, 11%, 59%
HSV	120°, 14%, 63%
XYZ	27.8135, 32.7280, 28.8960
YIQ	151.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

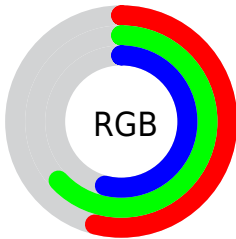
Format	Color
RYB	138, 161, 161
Decimal	9085322
CIELab	63.94, -12.62, 9.30
CIELCh	64, 15.675, 143.599
Yxy	32.7280, 0.3110, 0.3659
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287275402 (0xFF8AA18A)
YUV	151.5010, -6.6560, -11.8404
Hunter-Lab	57.2084, -13.3316, 10.0985

Details

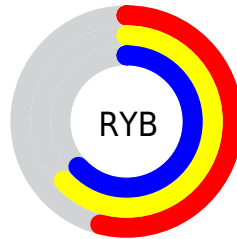
The RGB color **138, 161, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 138, 161**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 216, 191**, and **88, 109, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 161, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 161, 154**.

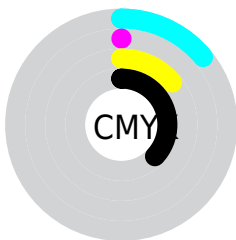
Distribution



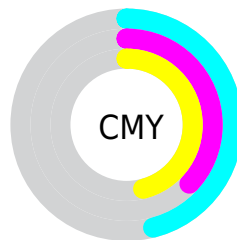
- Red (54%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (63%)



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



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

 138, 161, 138


255, 255, 255

 192, 216, 191

 220, 244, 219

 248, 255, 248


 138, 161, 138

 112, 135, 113

 88, 109, 88

 64, 85, 65


 42, 62, 43

 21, 40, 22


 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0


 138, 161, 138


 122, 161, 122

 138, 161, 138

 154, 161, 154

 106, 161, 106

 170, 161, 170

 90, 161, 90


 186, 161, 186

 74, 161, 74

 202, 161, 202


 57, 161, 57

 219, 161, 219

 41, 161, 41


 235, 161, 235

 25, 161, 25

 251, 161, 251

 9, 161, 9

 255, 161, 255

 0, 161, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 157, 129



138, 161, 138



125, 163, 151

Triad

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



138, 161, 138



136, 157, 182



184, 146, 144

Complementary

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



138, 161, 138



161, 138, 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.



181, 145, 158



138, 161, 138



154, 152, 180

Square

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



138, 161, 138



122, 161, 177



170, 148, 172



180, 149, 133

Rectangle

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



138, 161, 138



119, 163, 161



170, 148, 172



184, 145, 149

Sweetspot

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



138, 161, 138



201, 209, 201



161, 161, 138



99, 105, 99



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



138, 161, 138



174, 209, 174



138, 161, 150



73, 82, 73



0, 145, 0



0, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



161, 138, 161



209, 174, 209



161, 138, 150



82, 73, 82



145, 0, 145



18, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

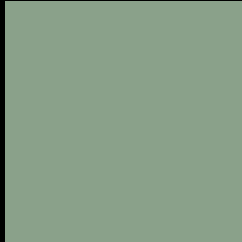
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

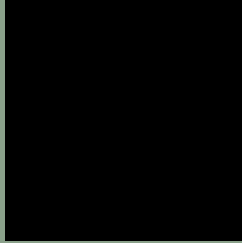
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

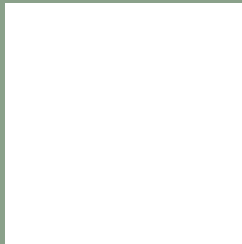
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 138, 161, 138 Background



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



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

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, 161, 138

Protanopia
162, 154, 135

Deuteranopia
175, 149, 140



Tritanopia
143, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

138, 161, 138

Protanomaly

153, 157, 136

Deuteranomaly

162, 153, 139

Tritanomaly

141, 158, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

138, 161, 138

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

147, 155, 147

CSS Examples

Text

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

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 161, 138)  
}
```

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, 138) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

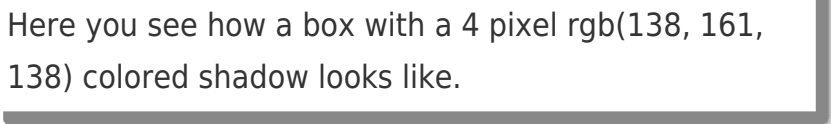
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

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

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 161, 138) }
```

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, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

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

Background

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

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

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

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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