

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 162, 127)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 162, 127) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 162, 127)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AA27F
RGB	138, 162, 127
RGB Percent	54%, 64%, 50%
CMY	0.4588, 0.3647, 0.5020
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.22, 0.36
HSL	101°, 16%, 57%
HSV	101°, 22%, 64%
XYZ	27.2323, 32.7762, 24.9698
YIQ	150.8340, -3.0690, -15.9730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

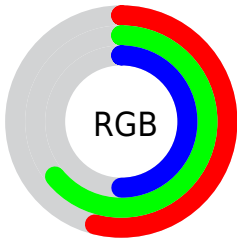
Format	Color
RYB	127, 162, 151
Decimal	9085567
CIELab	63.98, -15.11, 15.48
CIELCh	64, 21.633, 134.322
Yxy	32.7762, 0.3205, 0.3857
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287275647 (0xFF8AA27F)
YUV	150.8340, -11.7502, -11.2554
Hunter-Lab	57.2505, -15.2815, 14.2160

Details

The RGB color **138, 162, 127** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **151, 127, 162**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 217, 180**, and **88, 110, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 162, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 162, 143**.

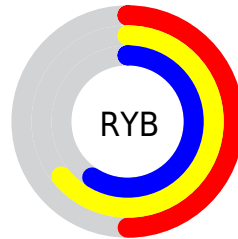
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (64%)

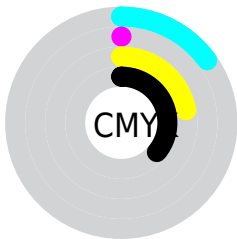
Blue (50%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (59%)

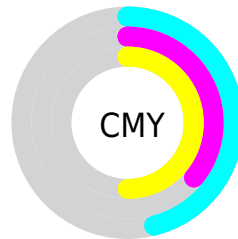


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 162, 127 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, 162, 127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 162, 127


255, 255, 255

 192, 217, 180

 220, 245, 207


 248, 255, 236

 138, 162, 127

 112, 136, 102

 88, 110, 78

 64, 86, 55


 41, 63, 33

 20, 40, 11


 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0


 138, 162, 127


 127, 162, 111


 138, 162, 127

 149, 162, 143

 116, 162, 95


 160, 162, 159

 105, 162, 78


 171, 162, 176

 94, 162, 62


 182, 162, 192

 82, 162, 46


 194, 162, 208

 71, 162, 30

 205, 162, 224

 60, 162, 14

 216, 162, 240

 51, 162, 0

 227, 162, 255

 238, 162, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 157, 118



138, 162, 127



117, 165, 144

Triad

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



138, 162, 127



119, 160, 192



195, 141, 146

Complementary

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



138, 162, 127



151, 127, 162

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.



187, 142, 166



138, 162, 127



145, 154, 192

Square

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



138, 162, 127



102, 164, 181



170, 147, 183



191, 144, 129

Rectangle

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



138, 162, 127



106, 166, 157



170, 147, 183



193, 141, 153

Sweetspot

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



138, 162, 127



203, 212, 199



162, 151, 127



102, 107, 100



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



138, 162, 127



174, 212, 157



127, 162, 133



76, 82, 73



46, 145, 0



6, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



151, 127, 162



194, 157, 212



162, 127, 156



79, 73, 82



100, 0, 145



12, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 162, 127 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, 162, 127 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

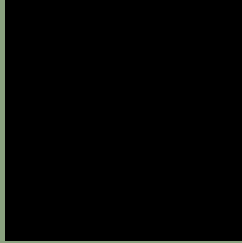
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 162, 127 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 162, 127.

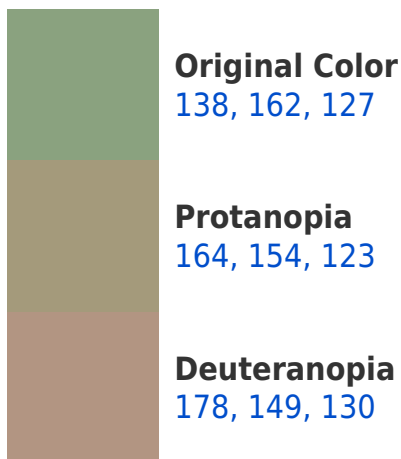


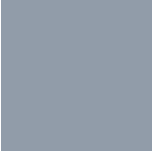
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 162, 127.

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, 156, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
138, 162, 127

Protanomaly
155, 157, 124

Deuteranomaly
163, 154, 129

Tritanomaly
142, 158, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
138, 162, 127

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
146, 155, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 162, 127 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, 162, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 162, 127)  
}
```

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, 162, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 162, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 162, 127 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, 162, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 162, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 162, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 162, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 162, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 162,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 162, 127 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 162, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
162, 127) }
```

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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