

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 162, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 162, 154) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 162, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AA29A
RGB	138, 162, 154
RGB Percent	54%, 64%, 60%
CMY	0.4588, 0.3647, 0.3961
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.05, 0.36
HSL	160°, 11%, 59%
HSV	160°, 15%, 64%
XYZ	29.2343, 33.5770, 35.5121
YIQ	153.9120, -11.7360, -7.5760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

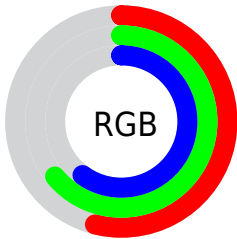
Format	Color
RYB	138, 152, 162
Decimal	9085594
CIELab	64.63, -10.01, 1.34
CIELCh	65, 10.102, 172.373
Yxy	33.5770, 0.2973, 0.3415
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287275674 (0xFF8AA29A)
YUV	153.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548
Hunter-Lab	57.9457, -11.3496, 4.2261

Details

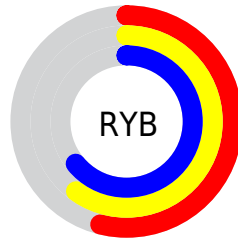
The RGB color **138, 162, 154** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **162, 138, 146**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 217, 208**, and **88, 110, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 162, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 162, 159**.

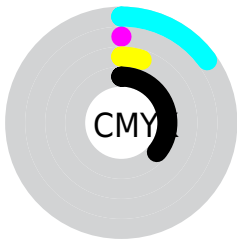
Distribution



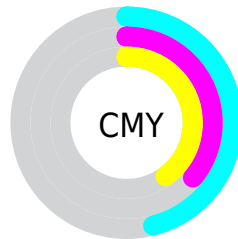
- Red (54%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 162, 154 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, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 162, 154

255, 255, 255


 192, 217, 208

 220, 245, 237

 248, 255, 255

 138, 162, 154

 112, 136, 128

 88, 110, 103

 64, 86, 79

 42, 63, 56


 20, 41, 35

 0, 21, 13

 0, 0, 0


 138, 162, 154


 122, 162, 149

 138, 162, 154


 154, 162, 159

 106, 162, 143


 170, 162, 165

 89, 162, 138


 187, 162, 170

 73, 162, 132


 203, 162, 176


 57, 162, 127

 219, 162, 181

 41, 162, 122

 235, 162, 186

 25, 162, 116

 251, 162, 192

 8, 162, 111

 255, 162, 197

 0, 162, 108

 255, 162, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 161, 146



138, 162, 154



134, 162, 163

Triad

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



138, 162, 154



156, 155, 173



174, 153, 143

Complementary

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



138, 162, 154



162, 138, 146

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.



176, 151, 150



138, 162, 154



166, 152, 168

Square

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



138, 162, 154



145, 158, 174



174, 151, 159



167, 155, 139

Rectangle

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



138, 162, 154



135, 161, 169



174, 151, 159



175, 152, 145

Sweetspot

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



138, 162, 154



203, 212, 209



146, 162, 138



102, 107, 105



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



138, 162, 154



174, 212, 199



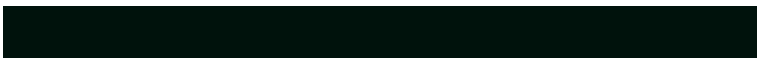
138, 158, 162



73, 82, 79



0, 145, 97



0, 18, 12

Inverse Universe

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



162, 138, 146



212, 174, 186



162, 142, 138



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 48



18, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 162, 154 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, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

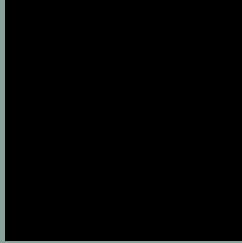
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

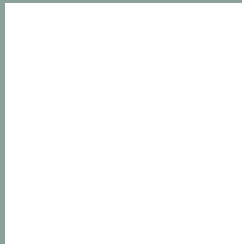
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 138, 162, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 162, 154.



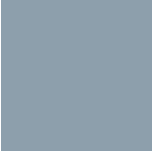
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 162, 154.

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
141, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

138, 162, 154

Protanomaly

153, 158, 152

Deuteranomaly

159, 155, 155

Tritanomaly

140, 160, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

138, 162, 154

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

148, 157, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 162, 154 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, 154) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 162, 154)  
}
```

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, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 162, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 162, 154 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, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 162, 154) }
```

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, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 162, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 162, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 162,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 162, 154 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, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
162, 154) }
```

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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