

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 164, 119)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 164, 119) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 164, 119)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AA477
RGB	138, 164, 119
RGB Percent	54%, 64%, 47%
CMY	0.4588, 0.3569, 0.5333
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.27, 0.36
HSL	95°, 20%, 55%
HSV	95°, 27%, 64%
XYZ	27.0865, 33.2861, 22.4500
YIQ	151.0960, -1.0510, -19.5070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

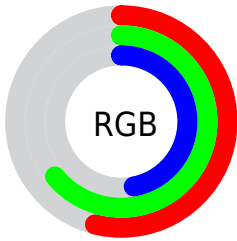
Format	Color
RYB	119, 164, 145
Decimal	9086071
CIELab	64.39, -17.48, 20.45
CIELCh	64, 26.906, 130.523
Yxy	33.2861, 0.3270, 0.4019
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287276151 (0xFF8AA477)
YUV	151.0960, -15.8233, -11.4852
Hunter-Lab	57.6941, -17.1618, 17.3149

Details

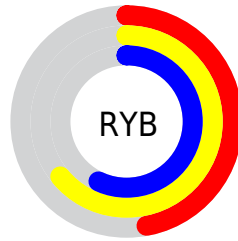
The RGB color **138, 164, 119** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **145, 119, 164**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 219, 171**, and **87, 112, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 164, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 164, 135**.

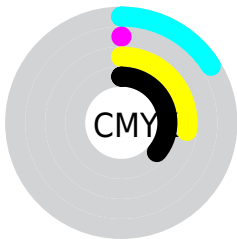
Distribution



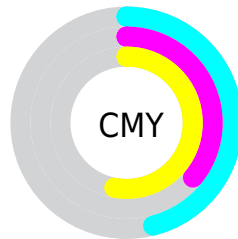
- Red (54%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 164, 119 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, 164, 119 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 138, 164, 119

255, 255, 255


 192, 219, 171

 220, 248, 199

 249, 255, 227

 138, 164, 119

 112, 138, 94

 87, 112, 70

 63, 88, 47

 40, 64, 26

 20, 42, 1


 0, 23, 0

 0, 0, 0

 138, 164, 119

 129, 164, 103

 138, 164, 119

 147, 164, 135

■ 119, 164, 86

■ 157, 164, 152

■ 110, 164, 70

■ 166, 164, 168

■ 100, 164, 53

■ 176, 164, 185

■ 91, 164, 37

■ 185, 164, 201

■ 81, 164, 21

■ 195, 164, 217

■ 72, 164, 4

■ 204, 164, 234

■ 69, 164, 0

■ 214, 164, 250

■ 223, 164, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 157, 109



138, 164, 119



110, 168, 139

Triad

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



138, 164, 119



103, 163, 201



204, 138, 148

Complementary

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



138, 164, 119



145, 119, 164

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.



194, 140, 173



138, 164, 119



138, 155, 203

Square

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



138, 164, 119



82, 168, 186



170, 147, 193



201, 142, 126

Rectangle

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



138, 164, 119



94, 169, 156



170, 147, 193



202, 138, 157

Sweetspot

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



138, 164, 119



204, 214, 197



164, 145, 119



101, 107, 96



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



138, 164, 119



173, 214, 144



119, 164, 122



77, 82, 73



61, 145, 0



8, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



145, 119, 164



184, 144, 214



164, 119, 161



78, 73, 82



84, 0, 145



10, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 164, 119 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

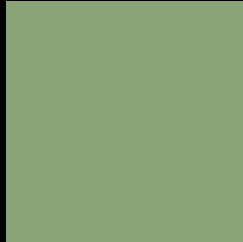
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 119 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

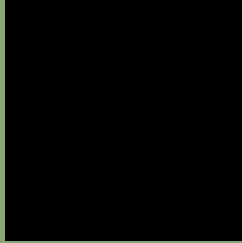
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 164, 119 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 164, 119.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 164, 119.

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
146, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

138, 164, 119

Protanomaly

156, 159, 116

Deuteranomaly

166, 155, 121

Tritanomaly

143, 160, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color

138, 164, 119

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

146, 156, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 164, 119 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, 164, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 164, 119)  
}
```

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, 164, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 164, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 164, 119 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, 164, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 164, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 164, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 164, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 164, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 164,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 164, 119 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 164, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
164, 119) }
```

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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