

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 166, 112)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 166, 112) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 166, 112)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AA670
RGB	138, 166, 112
RGB Percent	54%, 65%, 44%
CMY	0.4588, 0.3490, 0.5608
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.33, 0.35
HSL	91°, 23%, 55%
HSV	91°, 33%, 65%
XYZ	27.0421, 33.8456, 20.4368
YIQ	151.4720, 0.6460, -22.7300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

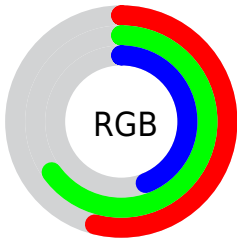
Format	Color
RYB	112, 166, 140
Decimal	9086576
CIELab	64.84, -19.59, 24.87
CIELCh	65, 31.659, 128.234
Yxy	33.8456, 0.3325, 0.4162
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287276656 (0xFF8AA670)
YUV	151.4720, -19.4597, -11.8149
Hunter-Lab	58.1769, -18.8384, 19.8960

Details

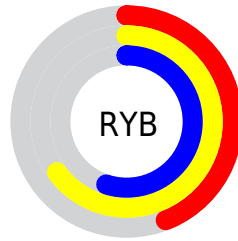
The RGB color **138, 166, 112** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **140, 112, 166**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 221, 164**, and **87, 114, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 166, 95**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 166, 129**.

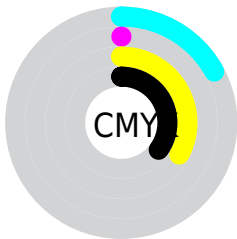
Distribution



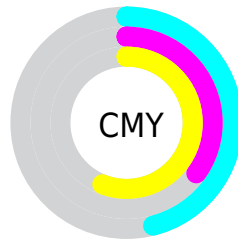
- Red (54%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 166, 112 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, 166, 112 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 166, 112

255, 255, 255

 192, 221, 164


 220, 250, 191

 249, 255, 219

 255, 255, 248

 138, 166, 112

 129, 166, 95


 138, 166, 112

 112, 140, 87

 87, 114, 63

 63, 89, 41


 40, 66, 19

 19, 43, 0

 0, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 138, 166, 112

 147, 166, 129

121, 166, 79

155, 166, 145

112, 166, 62

164, 166, 162

104, 166, 46

172, 166, 178

95, 166, 29

181, 166, 195

86, 166, 12

190, 166, 212

80, 166, 0

198, 166, 228

207, 166, 245

215, 166, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 158, 101



138, 166, 112



104, 171, 135

Triad

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



138, 166, 112



86, 166, 209



213, 136, 150

Complementary

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



138, 166, 112



140, 112, 166

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.



200, 139, 179



138, 166, 112



131, 157, 213

Square

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



138, 166, 112



58, 171, 191



171, 147, 202



210, 140, 124

Rectangle

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



138, 166, 112



81, 173, 155



171, 147, 202



210, 136, 160

Sweetspot

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



138, 166, 112



206, 217, 195



166, 140, 112



103, 110, 96



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



138, 166, 112



173, 217, 132



112, 166, 113



80, 84, 76



71, 148, 0



10, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



140, 112, 166



176, 132, 217



166, 112, 165



80, 76, 84



77, 0, 148



11, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 166, 112 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

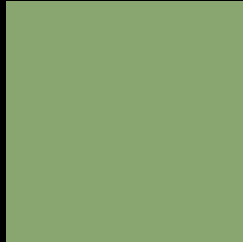
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 112 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

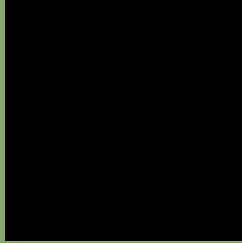
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 112 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 166, 112.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 166, 112.

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, 166, 112

Protanopia
170, 157, 108

Deuteranopia
186, 150, 115



Tritanopia
147, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
138, 166, 112

Protanomaly
158, 160, 109

Deuteranomaly
169, 156, 114

Tritanomaly
144, 162, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color
138, 166, 112

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
146, 156, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 166, 112 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, 166, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 166, 112)  
}
```

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, 166, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 166, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 166, 112 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, 166, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 166, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 166, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 166, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 166, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 166,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 166, 112 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 166, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
166, 112) }
```

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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