

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 174, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 174, 146) contains.

RGB(138, 174, 146)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(138, 174, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AAE92
RGB	138, 174, 146
RGB Percent	54%, 68%, 57%
CMY	0.4588, 0.3176, 0.4275
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.16, 0.32
HSL	133°, 18%, 61%
HSV	133°, 21%, 68%
XYZ	30.8056, 37.7507, 32.8571
YIQ	160.0440, -12.4680, -16.3400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

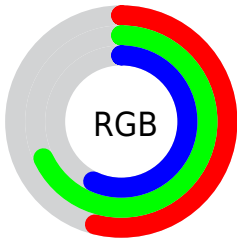
Format	Color
RYB	138, 167, 174
Decimal	9088658
CIELab	67.84, -17.91, 10.40
CIELCh	68, 20.710, 149.866
Yxy	37.7507, 0.3038, 0.3722
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287278738 (0xFF8AAE92)
YUV	160.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326
Hunter-Lab	61.4416, -18.0265, 11.3026

Details

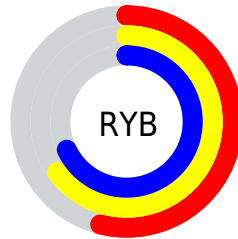
The RGB color **138, 174, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **174, 138, 166**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 230, 200**, and **87, 121, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 174, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 174, 160**.

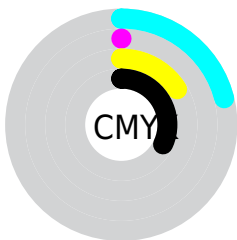
Distribution



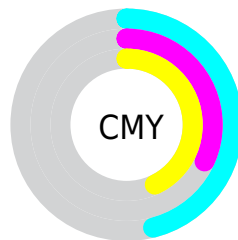
- Red (54%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 174, 146 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, 174, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 174, 146


255, 255, 255

 192, 230, 200


 220, 255, 228

 249, 255, 255

 138, 174, 146

 112, 147, 120

 87, 121, 95

 63, 97, 72

 40, 73, 49

 18, 50, 28

 0, 29, 2

 0, 0, 0

 138, 174, 146


 121, 174, 132


 138, 174, 146

 155, 174, 160

 103, 174, 119


 173, 174, 173

 86, 174, 105

 190, 174, 187


 68, 174, 92

 208, 174, 200

 51, 174, 78


 225, 174, 214

 34, 174, 65

 242, 174, 227

 16, 174, 51

 255, 174, 241

 0, 174, 39

 255, 174, 254

 255, 174, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 170, 133



138, 174, 146



120, 176, 165

Triad

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



138, 174, 146



143, 167, 202



203, 153, 148

Complementary

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



138, 174, 146



174, 138, 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.



202, 152, 166



138, 174, 146



168, 161, 198

Square

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



138, 174, 146



122, 172, 197



189, 155, 184



195, 158, 134

Rectangle

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



138, 174, 146



114, 176, 177



189, 155, 184



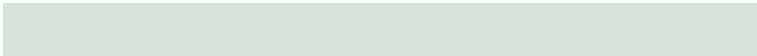
204, 152, 153

Sweetspot

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



138, 174, 146



213, 227, 216



166, 174, 138



107, 115, 109



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



138, 174, 146



170, 227, 183



138, 174, 164



78, 87, 80



0, 150, 33



0, 23, 5

Inverse Universe

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



174, 138, 166



227, 170, 214



174, 138, 148



87, 78, 85



150, 0, 117



23, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 174, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

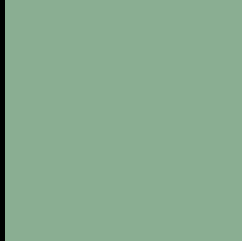
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 174, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

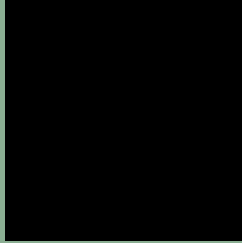
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 174, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 174, 146.

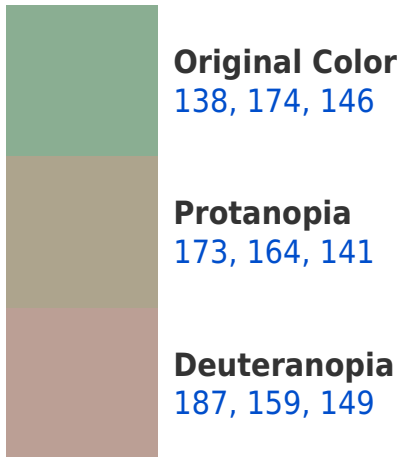


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 174, 146.

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

144, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color

138, 174, 146

Protanomaly

160, 168, 143

Deuteranomaly

169, 164, 148

Tritanomaly

142, 171, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color

138, 174, 146

Achromatopsia

160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly

152, 165, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 174, 146 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, 174, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 174, 146)  
}
```

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, 174, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 174, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 174, 146 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

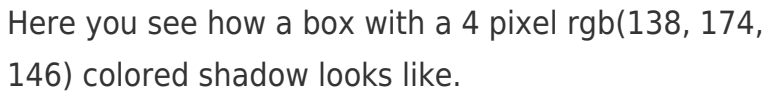
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(138, 174, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 174, 146) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 174, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 174, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 174, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 174,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 174, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 174, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
174, 146) }
```

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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