

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 186, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 186, 126) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 186, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8ABA7E
RGB	138, 186, 126
RGB Percent	54%, 73%, 49%
CMY	0.4588, 0.2706, 0.5059
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.32, 0.27
HSL	108°, 30%, 61%
HSV	108°, 32%, 73%
XYZ	31.8060, 42.0274, 26.1744
YIQ	164.8080, -9.3480, -28.8360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

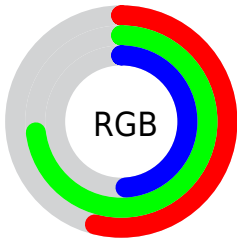
Format	Color
RYB	126, 186, 174
Decimal	9091710
CIELab	70.89, -27.39, 25.45
CIELCh	71, 37.394, 137.103
Yxy	42.0274, 0.3180, 0.4202
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287281790 (0xFF8ABA7E)
YUV	164.8080, -19.1323, -23.5106
Hunter-Lab	64.8286, -25.8748, 21.4418

Details

The RGB color **138, 186, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **174, 126, 186**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 242, 179**, and **86, 133, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 186, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 186, 145**.

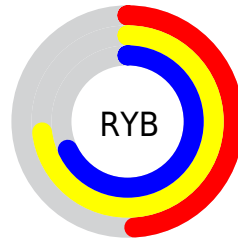
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (73%)

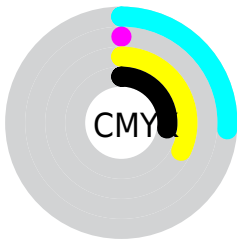
Blue (49%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (68%)

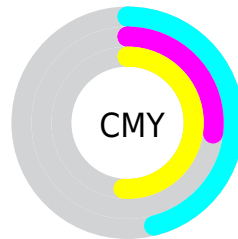


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 186, 126 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, 186, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 186, 126


255, 255, 255

 193, 242, 179


 221, 255, 207

 250, 255, 235

 138, 186, 126

 112, 159, 101

 86, 133, 76

 61, 107, 53

 37, 83, 30


 10, 59, 7

 0, 37, 0

 0, 6, 0

 0, 0, 0

 138, 186, 126

 138, 186, 126

 123, 186, 107

 153, 186, 145

 108, 186, 89

 168, 186, 163


 93, 186, 70

 183, 186, 182

 78, 186, 52

 198, 186, 200

 64, 186, 33

 212, 186, 219

 49, 186, 14

 227, 186, 238

 37, 186, 0

 242, 186, 255

 255, 186, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 178, 107



138, 186, 126



95, 191, 157

Triad

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



138, 186, 126



99, 181, 239



240, 148, 155

Complementary

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



138, 186, 126



174, 126, 186

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.



231, 149, 190



138, 186, 126



156, 170, 238

Square

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



138, 186, 126



43, 189, 222



202, 158, 220



232, 155, 125

Rectangle

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



138, 186, 126



64, 192, 181



202, 158, 220



239, 147, 167

Sweetspot

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



138, 186, 126



223, 242, 218



186, 174, 126



111, 122, 108



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



138, 186, 126



167, 242, 148



126, 186, 144



84, 92, 83



31, 156, 0



6, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



174, 126, 186



223, 148, 242



186, 126, 168



90, 83, 92



124, 0, 156



22, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 186, 126 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, 186, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

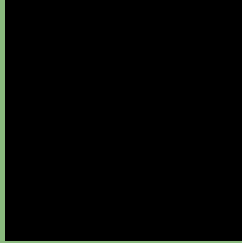
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 186, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 186, 126.

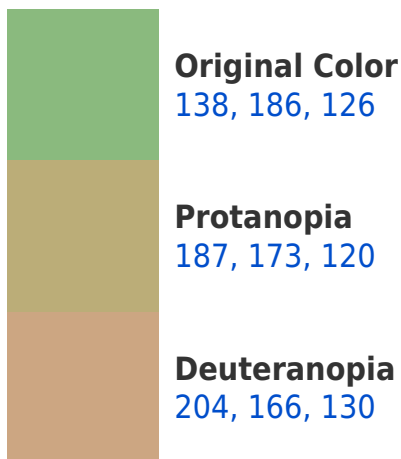


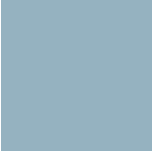
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 186, 126.

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
149, 178, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color
138, 186, 126

Protanomaly
169, 178, 122

Deuteranomaly
180, 173, 129

Tritanomaly
145, 181, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
138, 186, 126

Achromatopsia
165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly
155, 173, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 186, 126 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, 186, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 186, 126)  
}
```

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, 186, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 186, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 186, 126 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

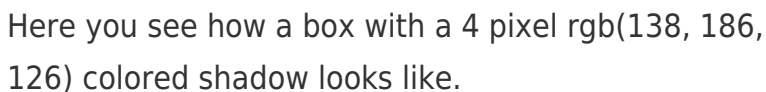
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(138, 186, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 186, 126) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 186, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 186, 126); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 186, 126); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 186, 126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 186, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 186, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
186, 126) }
```

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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