

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 188, 110)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 188, 110) contains.

RGB(138, 188, 110)	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, 188, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8ABC6E
RGB	138, 188, 110
RGB Percent	54%, 74%, 43%
CMY	0.4588, 0.2627, 0.5686
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.41, 0.26
HSL	98°, 37%, 58%
HSV	98°, 41%, 74%
XYZ	31.2789, 42.4955, 21.3057
YIQ	164.1580, -4.7620, -34.8580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

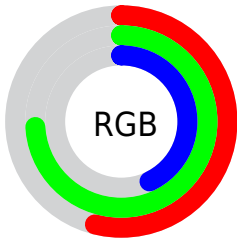
Format	Color
RYB	110, 188, 160
Decimal	9092206
CIELab	71.21, -30.71, 34.25
CIElCh	71, 46.002, 131.876
Yxy	42.4955, 0.3290, 0.4469
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287282286 (0xFF8ABC6E)
YUV	164.1580, -26.6999, -22.9406
Hunter-Lab	65.1886, -28.4317, 26.2541

Details

The RGB color **138, 188, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **160, 110, 188**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 244, 163**, and **86, 134, 61** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 188, 91**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 188, 129**.

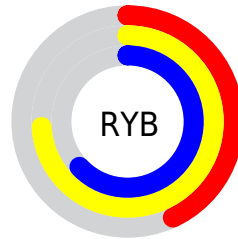
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (74%)

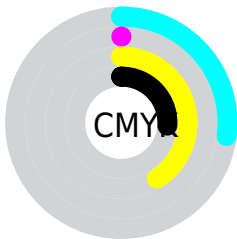
Blue (43%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (63%)

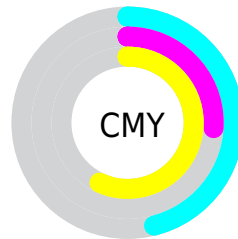


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 188, 110 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, 188, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 188, 110


255, 255, 255


 193, 244, 163

 221, 255, 190


 250, 255, 218

 255, 255, 247

 138, 188, 110

 111, 161, 85

 86, 134, 61

 60, 109, 37

 34, 84, 11


 7, 60, 0

 0, 39, 0

 0, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

 138, 188, 110

 138, 188, 110

■ 126, 188, 91

■ 150, 188, 129

■ 114, 188, 72

■ 162, 188, 148

■ 102, 188, 54

■ 174, 188, 166

■ 90, 188, 35

■ 186, 188, 185

■ 78, 188, 16

■ 198, 188, 204

■ 67, 188, 0

■ 210, 188, 223

■ 222, 188, 242

■ 234, 188, 255

■ 246, 188, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 177, 90



138, 188, 110



79, 194, 147

Triad

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



138, 188, 110



34, 186, 253



254, 140, 159

Complementary

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



138, 188, 110



160, 110, 188

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.



239, 144, 201



138, 188, 110



137, 173, 255

Square

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



138, 188, 110



0, 194, 229



200, 157, 237



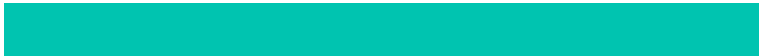
247, 149, 120

Rectangle

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



138, 188, 110



0, 196, 176



200, 157, 237



252, 140, 173

Sweetspot

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



138, 188, 110



226, 245, 215



188, 159, 110



111, 122, 105



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



138, 188, 110



166, 245, 122



110, 188, 120



88, 94, 85



57, 158, 0



11, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



160, 110, 188



201, 122, 245



188, 110, 178



91, 85, 94



101, 0, 158



20, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 188, 110 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, 188, 110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

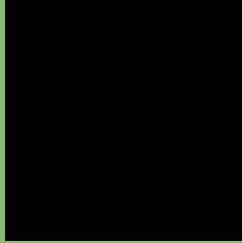
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 188, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 188, 110.

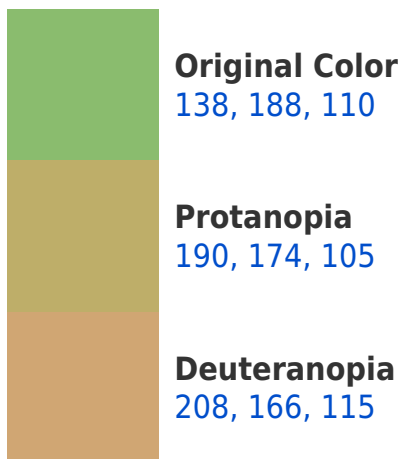


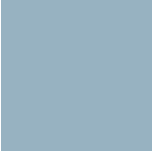
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 188, 110.

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
151, 178, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color
138, 188, 110

Protanomaly
171, 179, 107

Deuteranomaly
183, 174, 113

Tritanomaly
146, 182, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
138, 188, 110

Achromatopsia
164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly
155, 173, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 188, 110 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, 188, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 188, 110)  
}
```

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, 188, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 188, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 188, 110 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, 188, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 188, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 188, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 188, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 188, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 188,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 188, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 188, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
188, 110) }
```

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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