

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 192, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 192, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 192, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AC085
RGB	138, 192, 133
RGB Percent	54%, 75%, 52%
CMY	0.4588, 0.2471, 0.4784
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.31, 0.25
HSL	115°, 32%, 64%
HSV	115°, 31%, 75%
XYZ	33.5645, 44.7960, 29.0678
YIQ	169.1280, -13.2450, -29.7970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

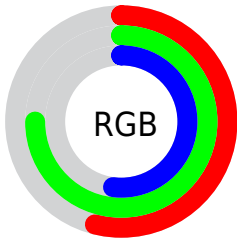
Format	Color
RYB	133, 192, 187
Decimal	9093253
CIELab	72.76, -29.16, 24.25
CIELCh	73, 37.927, 140.253
Yxy	44.7960, 0.3124, 0.4170
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287283333 (0xFF8AC085)
YUV	169.1280, -17.8111, -27.2993
Hunter-Lab	66.9298, -27.6115, 21.1011

Details

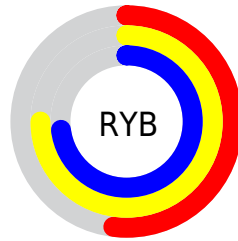
The RGB color **138, 192, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **187, 133, 192**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 249, 186**, and **86, 138, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 192, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 192, 152**.

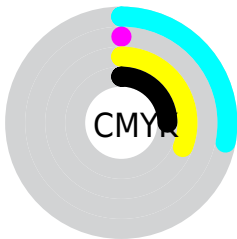
Distribution



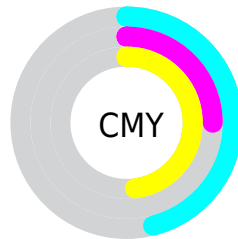
- Red (54%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (25%)




- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 192, 133 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, 192, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 192, 133


255, 255, 255

 193, 249, 186


 221, 255, 214

 250, 255, 243

 138, 192, 133

 112, 165, 107

 86, 138, 83

 61, 112, 59

 36, 88, 37

 7, 64, 15


 0, 41, 0

 0, 17, 0


 0, 0, 0


 138, 192, 133

 138, 192, 133


 120, 192, 114

 156, 192, 152

 103, 192, 95


 173, 192, 171

 85, 192, 75

 191, 192, 191

 68, 192, 56

 208, 192, 210

 50, 192, 37

 226, 192, 229

 33, 192, 18

 243, 192, 248

 16, 192, 0

 255, 192, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 184, 112



138, 192, 133



94, 196, 166

Triad

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



138, 192, 133



109, 185, 246



247, 153, 156

Complementary

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



138, 192, 133



187, 133, 192

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, 153, 191



138, 192, 133



166, 174, 243

Square

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



138, 192, 133



52, 193, 231



211, 161, 223



236, 161, 127

Rectangle

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



138, 192, 133



62, 197, 190



211, 161, 223



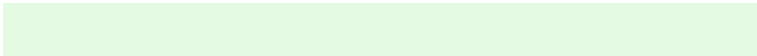
246, 152, 168

Sweetspot

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



138, 192, 133



229, 250, 227



192, 186, 133



112, 125, 111



252, 252, 252



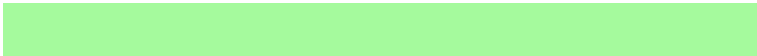
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



138, 192, 133



165, 250, 157



133, 192, 157



88, 97, 87



14, 161, 0



3, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



187, 133, 192



242, 157, 250



192, 133, 168



96, 87, 97



147, 0, 161



30, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 192, 133 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, 192, 133 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, 192, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 192, 133.

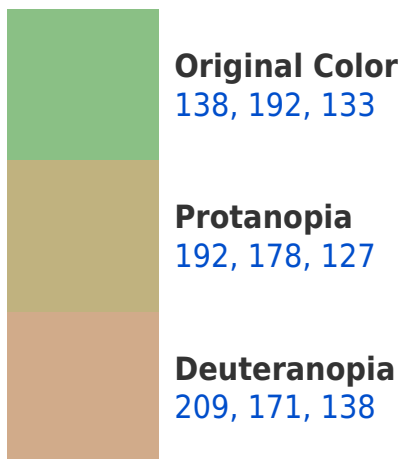


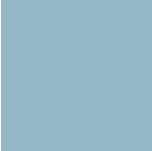
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 192, 133.

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
150, 184, 198

Trichromacy



Original Color
138, 192, 133

Protanomaly
172, 183, 129

Deuteranomaly
183, 179, 136

Tritanomaly
146, 187, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
138, 192, 133

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
158, 177, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 192, 133 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, 192, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 192, 133)  
}
```

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, 192, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 192, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 192, 133 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, 192, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 192, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 192, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 192, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 192, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 192,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 192, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 192, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
192, 133) }
```

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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