

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 200, 103)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 200, 103) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 200, 103)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AC867
RGB	138, 200, 103
RGB Percent	54%, 78%, 40%
CMY	0.4588, 0.2157, 0.5961
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.48, 0.22
HSL	98°, 47%, 59%
HSV	98°, 48%, 78%
XYZ	33.5837, 47.6911, 20.2672
YIQ	170.4040, -5.8150, -43.3110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

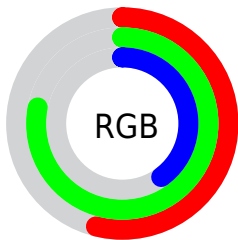
Format	Color
RYB	103, 200, 165
Decimal	9095271
CIELab	74.63, -37.16, 42.06
CIELCh	75, 56.130, 131.460
Yxy	47.6911, 0.3307, 0.4697
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287285351 (0xFF8AC867)
YUV	170.4040, -33.2302, -28.4183
Hunter-Lab	69.0587, -34.0472, 30.9408

Details

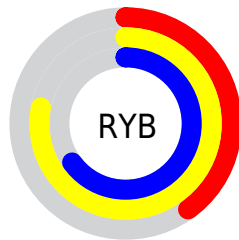
The RGB color **138, 200, 103** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **165, 103, 200**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 255, 156**, and **84, 146, 52** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 200, 83**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 200, 123**.

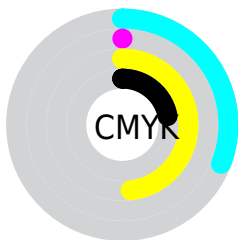
Distribution



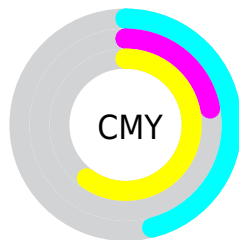
- Red (54%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 200, 103 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, 200, 103 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 200, 103

255, 255, 255


 194, 255, 156


 223, 255, 183


 252, 255, 211

 255, 255, 240


 138, 200, 103

 111, 172, 78

 84, 146, 52

 57, 120, 27

 29, 94, 0

 0, 70, 0

 0, 47, 0

 0, 25, 0


 0, 0, 0

 138, 200, 103


 138, 200, 103

 125, 200, 83

 151, 200, 123

 112, 200, 63


 164, 200, 143

 100, 200, 43

 176, 200, 163

 87, 200, 23

 189, 200, 183

 74, 200, 3

 202, 200, 203

 72, 200, 0

 215, 200, 223

 227, 200, 243

 240, 200, 255

 253, 200, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 187, 77



138, 200, 103



51, 207, 149

Triad

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



138, 200, 103



0, 198, 255



255, 139, 166

Complementary

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



138, 200, 103



165, 103, 200

Split Complementary

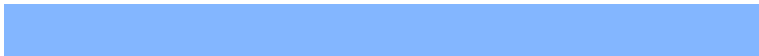
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 144, 218



138, 200, 103



131, 182, 255

Square

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



138, 200, 103



0, 207, 251



213, 162, 255



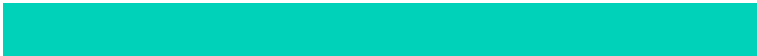
255, 151, 118

Rectangle

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



138, 200, 103



0, 209, 185



213, 162, 255



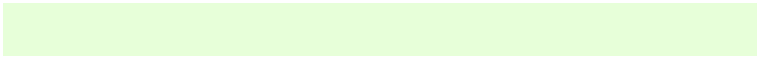
255, 139, 183

Sweetspot

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



138, 200, 103



231, 255, 217



200, 164, 103



113, 128, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



138, 200, 103



160, 255, 107



103, 200, 116



93, 99, 90



59, 163, 0



13, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



165, 103, 200



202, 107, 255



200, 103, 187



96, 90, 99



104, 0, 163



23, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 200, 103 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, 200, 103 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

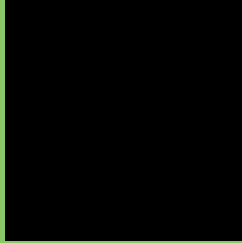
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 200, 103 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 200, 103.

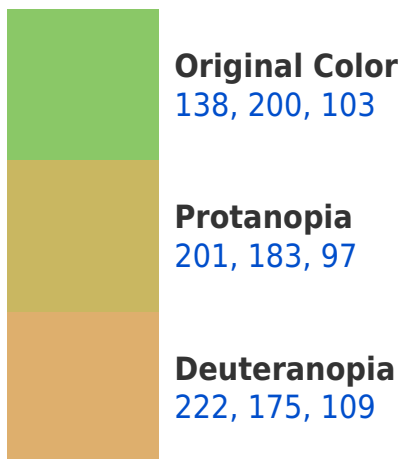


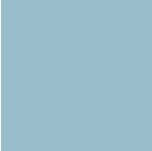
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 200, 103.

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
154, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color

138, 200, 103



Protanomaly

178, 189, 99



Deuteranomaly

191, 184, 107



Tritanomaly

148, 193, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

138, 200, 103



Achromatopsia

170, 170, 170



Achromatomaly

158, 181, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 200, 103 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, 200, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 200, 103)  
}
```

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, 200, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 200, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 200, 103 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, 200, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 200, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 200, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 200, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 200, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 200,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 200, 103 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 200, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
200, 103) }
```

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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