

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 209, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 209, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 209, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AD19E
RGB	138, 209, 158
RGB Percent	54%, 82%, 62%
CMY	0.4588, 0.1804, 0.3804
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.24, 0.18
HSL	137°, 44%, 68%
HSV	137°, 34%, 82%
XYZ	39.4533, 53.4728, 40.5896
YIQ	181.9570, -25.9450, -30.9130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

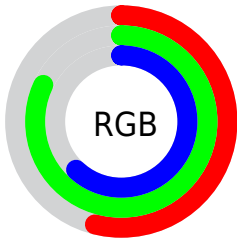
Format	Color
RYB	138, 193, 209
Decimal	9097630
CIELab	78.15, -32.85, 18.39
CIELCh	78, 37.652, 150.758
Yxy	53.4728, 0.2955, 0.4005
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287287710 (0xFF8AD19E)
YUV	181.9570, -11.8108, -38.5503
Hunter-Lab	73.1251, -31.6627, 18.2774

Details

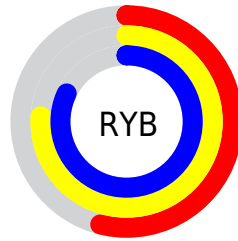
The RGB color **138, 209, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **209, 138, 189**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 255, 213**, and **85, 154, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 209, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 209, 173**.

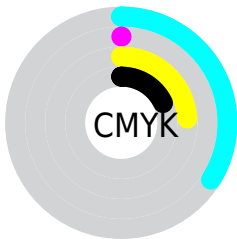
Distribution



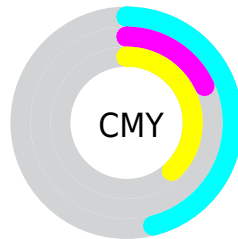
- Red (54%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 209, 158 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, 209, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 209, 158


255, 255, 255


 193, 255, 213


 222, 255, 241


 251, 255, 255

 138, 209, 158

 111, 181, 132

 85, 154, 106

 59, 128, 82

 31, 102, 59

 0, 78, 37

 0, 54, 15

 0, 34, 0

 0, 0, 0

 138, 209, 158

 138, 209, 158


 117, 209, 143

 159, 209, 173

 96, 209, 128

 180, 209, 188

 75, 209, 113

 201, 209, 203

 54, 209, 98

 222, 209, 218

 34, 209, 83

 243, 209, 233

 13, 209, 68

 255, 209, 248

 0, 209, 59

 255, 209, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 202, 132



138, 209, 158



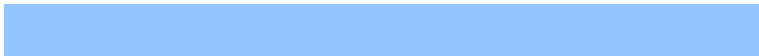
95, 212, 193

Triad

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



138, 209, 158



146, 196, 255



255, 170, 159

Complementary

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



138, 209, 158



209, 138, 189

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, 167, 194



138, 209, 158



199, 184, 253

Square

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



138, 209, 158



92, 206, 253



238, 172, 228



245, 179, 133

Rectangle

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



138, 209, 158



72, 212, 217



238, 172, 228



255, 168, 170

Sweetspot

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



138, 209, 158



230, 255, 237



190, 209, 138



112, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



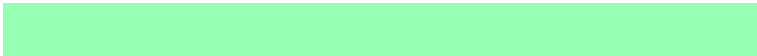
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



138, 209, 158



150, 255, 180



138, 209, 192



94, 105, 97



0, 168, 47



0, 41, 11

Inverse Universe

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



209, 138, 189



255, 150, 226



209, 138, 155



105, 94, 102



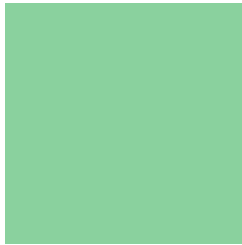
168, 0, 121



41, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 209, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

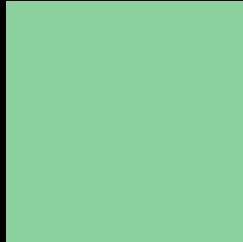
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 209, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

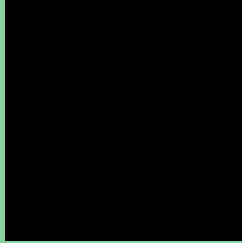
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 209, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 209, 158.

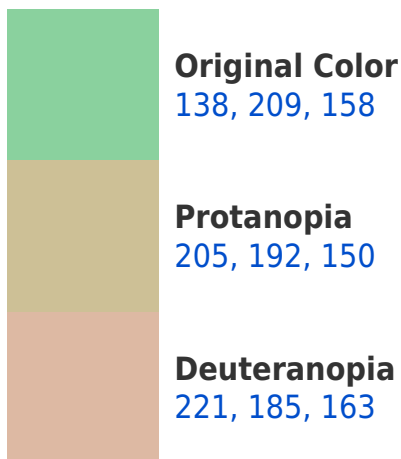


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 209, 158.

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, 201, 217

Trichromacy



Original Color

138, 209, 158



Protanomaly

181, 198, 153



Deuteranomaly

191, 194, 161



Tritanomaly

146, 204, 196

Monochromacy



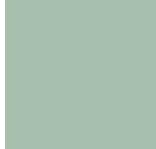
Original Color

138, 209, 158



Achromatopsia

182, 182, 182



Achromatomaly

166, 192, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 209, 158 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, 209, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 209, 158)  
}
```

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, 209, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 209, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 209, 158 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, 209, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 209, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 209, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 209, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 209, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 209,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 209, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 209, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
209, 158) }
```

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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