

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 219, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 219, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 219, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8ADBA4
RGB	138, 219, 164
RGB Percent	54%, 86%, 64%
CMY	0.4588, 0.1412, 0.3569
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.25, 0.14
HSL	139°, 53%, 70%
HSV	139°, 37%, 86%
XYZ	42.5136, 58.7466, 44.2205
YIQ	188.5110, -30.6210, -34.2770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

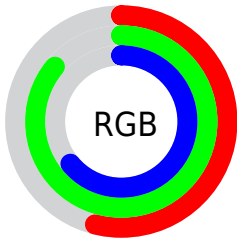
Format	Color
RYB	138, 199, 219
Decimal	9100196
CIELab	81.15, -36.38, 19.39
CIELCh	81, 41.222, 151.935
Yxy	58.7466, 0.2922, 0.4038
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287290276 (0xFF8ADBA4)
YUV	188.5110, -12.0839, -44.2981
Hunter-Lab	76.6464, -35.1222, 19.4456

Details

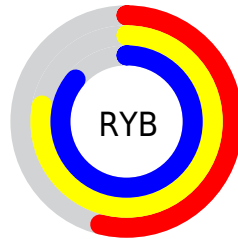
The RGB color **138, 219, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **219, 138, 193**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 255, 219**, and **84, 164, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 219, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 219, 179**.

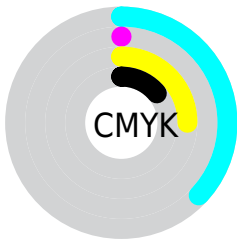
Distribution



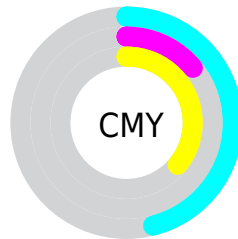
- Red (54%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 219, 164 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, 219, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 219, 164


255, 255, 255


 194, 255, 219


 223, 255, 248

 252, 255, 255


 138, 219, 164

 111, 191, 138

 84, 164, 112

 57, 137, 87

 26, 111, 64

 0, 86, 41

 0, 62, 20

 0, 40, 0

 0, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

 138, 219, 164

 138, 219, 164

 116, 219, 149

 160, 219, 179

 94, 219, 134

 182, 219, 194

 72, 219, 119

 204, 219, 209

 50, 219, 105

 226, 219, 223

 28, 219, 90

 248, 219, 238

 7, 219, 75

 255, 219, 253

 0, 219, 70

 255, 219, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 211, 135



138, 219, 164



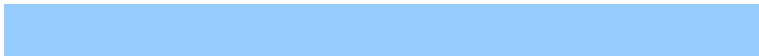
87, 222, 203

Triad

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



138, 219, 164



151, 204, 255



255, 175, 163

Complementary

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



138, 219, 164



219, 138, 193

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, 172, 200



138, 219, 164



209, 191, 255

Square

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



138, 219, 164



85, 215, 255



252, 178, 239



255, 187, 134

Rectangle

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



138, 219, 164



56, 222, 229



252, 178, 239



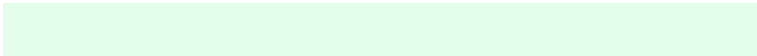
255, 173, 175

Sweetspot

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



138, 219, 164



227, 255, 236



193, 219, 138



111, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



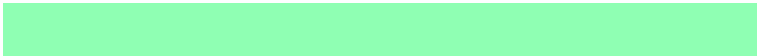
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



138, 219, 164



143, 255, 179



138, 219, 204



99, 110, 102



0, 173, 56



0, 46, 15

Inverse Universe

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



219, 138, 193



255, 143, 219



219, 138, 153



110, 99, 106



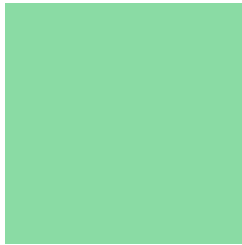
173, 0, 118



46, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 219, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

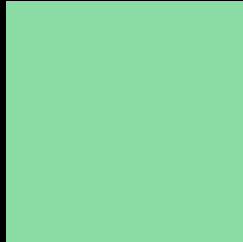
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 219, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

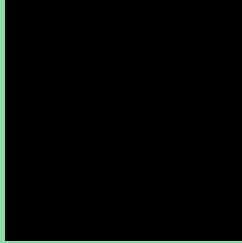
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 219, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 219, 164.

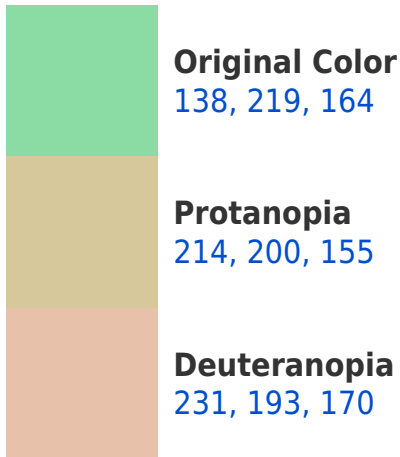


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 219, 164.

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





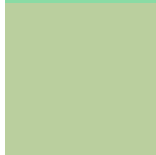
Tritanopia
151, 211, 228

Trichromacy



Original Color

138, 219, 164



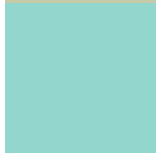
Protanomaly

186, 207, 158



Deuteranomaly

197, 202, 168



Tritanomaly

146, 214, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color

138, 219, 164



Achromatopsia

189, 189, 189



Achromatomaly

170, 200, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 219, 164 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, 219, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 219, 164)  
}
```

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, 219, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 219, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 219, 164 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, 219, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 219, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(138, 219, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 219, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 219, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 219,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 219, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 219, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
219, 164) }
```

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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