

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 220, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 220, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 220, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8ADCA8
RGB	138, 220, 168
RGB Percent	54%, 86%, 66%
CMY	0.4588, 0.1373, 0.3412
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.24, 0.14
HSL	142°, 54%, 70%
HSV	142°, 37%, 86%
XYZ	43.1423, 59.4168, 46.2405
YIQ	189.5540, -32.1800, -33.5560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

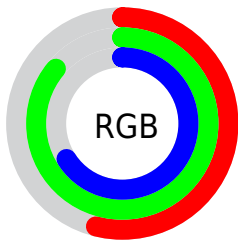
Format	Color
RYB	138, 198, 220
Decimal	9100456
CIELab	81.52, -36.09, 17.81
CIELCh	82, 40.240, 153.736
Yxy	59.4168, 0.2899, 0.3993
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287290536 (0xFF8ADCA8)
YUV	189.5540, -10.6261, -45.2129
Hunter-Lab	77.0823, -34.9891, 18.3904

Details

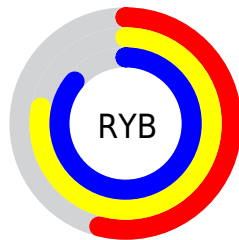
The RGB color **138, 220, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **220, 138, 190**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 255, 223**, and **84, 164, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 220, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 220, 182**.

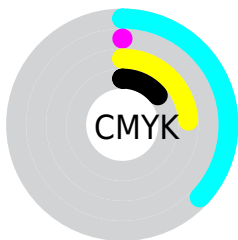
Distribution



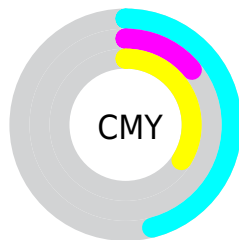
- Red (54%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (66%)



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



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 220, 168 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, 220, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 220, 168


255, 255, 255


 194, 255, 223

 223, 255, 252

 252, 255, 255


 138, 220, 168

 111, 192, 141

 84, 164, 116

 56, 138, 91

 26, 112, 67

 0, 87, 45

 0, 63, 23

 0, 41, 0

 0, 10, 0

 0, 0, 0

 138, 220, 168

 138, 220, 168

 116, 220, 154

 160, 220, 182

 94, 220, 140

 182, 220, 196

 72, 220, 126

 204, 220, 210

 50, 220, 112

 226, 220, 224

 28, 220, 98

 248, 220, 238

 6, 220, 84

 255, 220, 252

 0, 220, 80

 255, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 213, 139



138, 220, 168



90, 223, 206

Triad

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



138, 220, 168



157, 205, 255



255, 178, 163

Complementary

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



138, 220, 168



220, 138, 190

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, 174, 199



138, 220, 168



213, 191, 255

Square

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



138, 220, 168



96, 215, 255



254, 179, 237



255, 189, 136

Rectangle

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



138, 220, 168



64, 223, 232



254, 179, 237



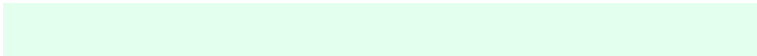
255, 175, 174

Sweetspot

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



138, 220, 168



227, 255, 237



191, 220, 138



111, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



138, 220, 168



140, 255, 182



138, 220, 208



99, 110, 103



0, 173, 63



0, 46, 17

Inverse Universe

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



220, 138, 190



255, 140, 213



220, 138, 150



110, 99, 106



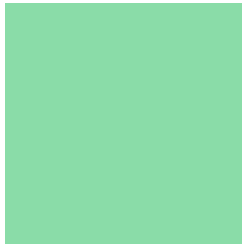
173, 0, 110



46, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 220, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

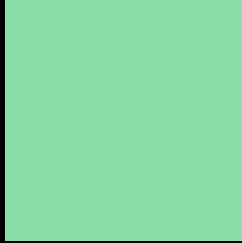
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

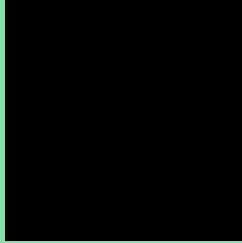
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 220, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 220, 168.

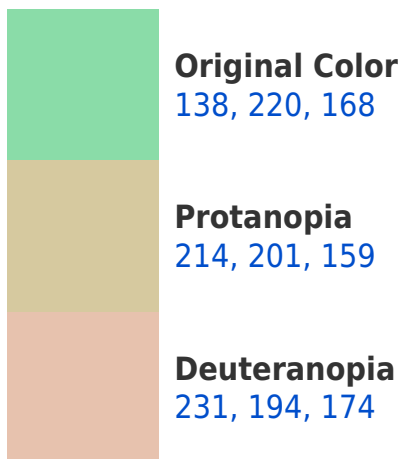


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 220, 168.

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, 212, 229

Trichromacy



Original Color

138, 220, 168



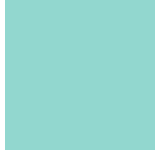
Protanomaly

186, 208, 162



Deuteranomaly

197, 203, 172



Tritanomaly

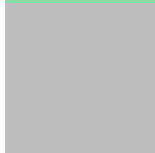
146, 215, 207

Monochromacy



Original Color

138, 220, 168



Achromatopsia

190, 190, 190



Achromatomaly

171, 201, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 220, 168 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, 220, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 220, 168)  
}
```

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, 220, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 220, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 220, 168 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, 220, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 220, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 220, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 220, 168); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 220, 168); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 220, 168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 220, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 220, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
220, 168) }
```

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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