

Converting Colors

RGB(139, 198, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(139, 198, 173) contains.

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Color

RGB(139, 198, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8BC6AD
RGB	139, 198, 173
RGB Percent	55%, 78%, 68%
CMY	0.4549, 0.2235, 0.3216
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.13, 0.22
HSL	155°, 34%, 66%
HSV	155°, 30%, 78%
XYZ	38.3844, 48.8943, 46.9496
YIQ	177.5090, -27.1390, -20.2830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

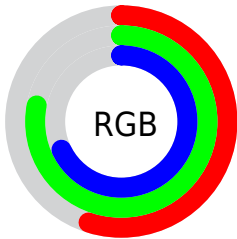
Format	Color
RYB	139, 176, 198
Decimal	9160365
CIELab	75.39, -24.32, 6.46
CIElCh	75, 25.167, 165.115
Yxy	48.8943, 0.2860, 0.3643
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287350445 (0xFF8BC6AD)
YUV	177.5090, -2.2229, -33.7724
Hunter-Lab	69.9244, -24.3818, 9.1378

Details

The RGB color **139, 198, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **198, 139, 164**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 255, 228**, and **87, 144, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 198, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 198, 181**.

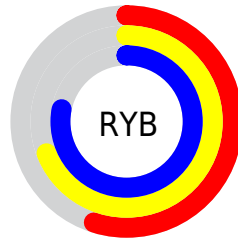
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (78%)

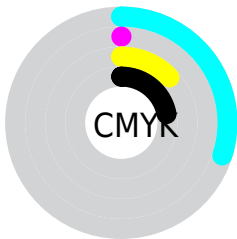
Blue (68%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (78%)

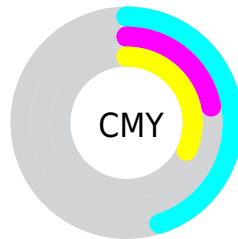


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 139, 198, 173 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 139, 198, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 139, 198, 173


255, 255, 255


 194, 255, 228


 222, 255, 255

 251, 255, 255

 139, 198, 173

 113, 171, 146

 87, 144, 121

 61, 118, 96

 36, 93, 72

 6, 69, 50

 0, 46, 29

 0, 27, 3


 0, 0, 0

 139, 198, 173


 139, 198, 173


 119, 198, 165


 159, 198, 181


 99, 198, 156


 179, 198, 190

 80, 198, 148


 198, 198, 198

 60, 198, 139

 218, 198, 207

 40, 198, 131

 238, 198, 215

 20, 198, 123

 255, 198, 223

 0, 198, 114

 255, 198, 232

 0, 198, 114

 255, 198, 240

 255, 198, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 194, 152



139, 198, 173



121, 199, 197

Triad

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



139, 198, 173



174, 184, 230



229, 173, 154

Complementary

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



139, 198, 173



198, 139, 164

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.



233, 169, 175



139, 198, 173



204, 176, 219

Square

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



139, 198, 173



143, 191, 230



225, 170, 198



214, 180, 141

Rectangle

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



139, 198, 173



119, 198, 211



225, 170, 198



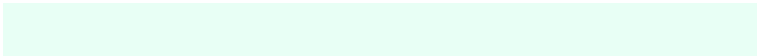
232, 171, 160

Sweetspot

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



139, 198, 173



232, 255, 245



165, 198, 139



113, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



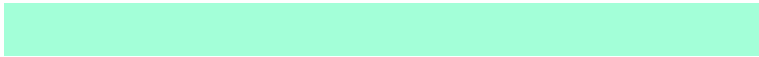
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



139, 198, 173



163, 255, 216



139, 194, 198



90, 99, 95



0, 163, 94



0, 36, 21

Inverse Universe

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



198, 139, 164



255, 163, 202



198, 143, 139



99, 90, 94



163, 0, 69



36, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 139, 198, 173 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 139, 198, 173 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 139, 198, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 198, 173.



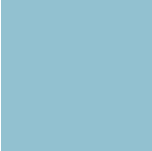
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 198, 173.

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](#).

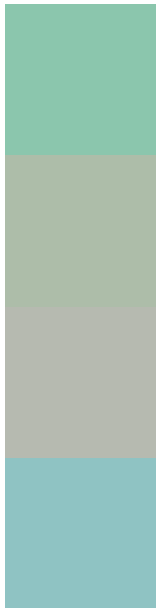
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
146, 193, 208

Trichromacy



Original Color
139, 198, 173

Protanomaly
173, 189, 169

Deuteranomaly
182, 186, 176

Tritanomaly
143, 195, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color
139, 198, 173

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
164, 185, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 139, 198, 173 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(139, 198, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 198, 173)  
}
```

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(139, 198, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 198, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 139, 198, 173 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(139, 198, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 198, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 198, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 198, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 198, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 198,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 139, 198, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 198, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
198, 173) }
```

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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