

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 111, 111)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 111, 111) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 111, 111)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C6F6F
RGB	140, 111, 111
RGB Percent	55%, 44%, 44%
CMY	0.4510, 0.5647, 0.5647
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.21, 0.45
HSL	0°, 12%, 49%
HSV	0°, 21%, 55%
XYZ	19.3689, 18.0920, 17.5102
YIQ	119.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

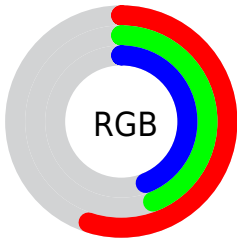
Format	Color
R_{YB}	140, 111, 111
Decimal	9203567
CIE Lab	49.61, 11.44, 4.36
CIE LCh	50, 12.243, 20.838
Yxy	18.0920, 0.3523, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287393647 (0xFF8C6F6F)
YUV	119.6710, -4.2748, 17.8285
Hunter-Lab	42.5347, 6.8472, 5.3665

Details

The RGB color **140, 111, 111** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **111, 140, 140**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 163, 163**, and **89, 63, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 97, 97**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140, 125, 125**.

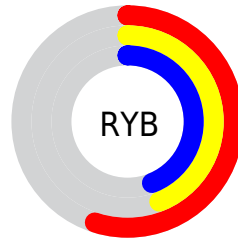
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (44%)

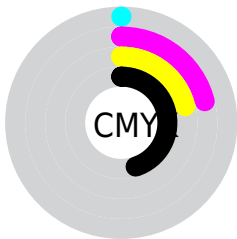
Blue (44%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (44%)

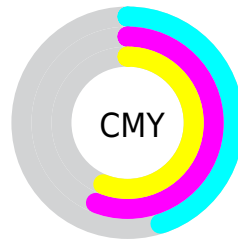


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (45%)


Magenta (56%)


Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 111, 111 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 140, 111, 111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 140, 111, 111

 140, 111, 111


255, 255, 255

 114, 87, 87

 194, 163, 163

 89, 63, 63

 222, 190, 190

 65, 41, 42


 251, 218, 217


 43, 20, 21

 255, 246, 246


 21, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 140, 111, 111

 140, 111, 111

 140, 97, 97

 140, 125, 125


 140, 83, 83

 140, 139, 139


 140, 69, 69

 140, 153, 153


 140, 55, 55

 140, 167, 167

 140, 41, 41

 140, 181, 181

 140, 27, 27

 140, 195, 195

 140, 13, 13

 140, 209, 209

 140, 0, 0

 140, 223, 223

 140, 237, 237

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 111, 122



140, 111, 111



137, 113, 102

Triad

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



140, 111, 111



106, 122, 105



103, 120, 138

Complementary

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



140, 111, 111



111, 140, 140

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.



93, 123, 134



140, 111, 111



96, 124, 114

Square

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



140, 111, 111



118, 120, 98



91, 124, 125



116, 116, 137

Rectangle

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



140, 111, 111



132, 115, 99



91, 124, 125



99, 121, 137

Sweetspot

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



140, 111, 111



181, 170, 170



140, 111, 140



92, 85, 85



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



140, 111, 111



181, 136, 136



140, 126, 111



69, 62, 62



133, 0, 0



5, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



111, 140, 140



136, 181, 181



111, 126, 140



62, 69, 69



0, 133, 133



0, 5, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 111, 111 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

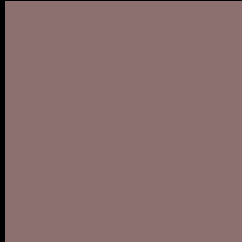
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 111, 111 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 × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 140, 111, 111 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 111, 111.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 111, 111.

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



Original Color
140, 111, 111

Protanopia
121, 118, 115

Deuteranopia
132, 114, 110



Tritanopia
141, 110, 118

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 111, 111

Protanomaly

128, 115, 114

Deuteranomaly

135, 113, 110

Tritanomaly

141, 110, 115

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 111, 111

Achromatopsia

120, 120, 120

Achromatomaly

127, 117, 117

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 111, 111 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(140, 111, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 111, 111)  
}
```

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(140, 111, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 111, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 111, 111 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(140, 111, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 111, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 111, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 111, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 111, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 111,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 111, 111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 111, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
111, 111) }
```

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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