

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 131, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 131, 156) contains.

RGB(140, 131, 156)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(140, 131, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C839C
RGB	140, 131, 156
RGB Percent	55%, 51%, 61%
CMY	0.4510, 0.4863, 0.3882
CMYK	0.10, 0.16, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	262°, 11%, 56%
HSV	262°, 16%, 61%
XYZ	24.9323, 24.2083, 34.8111
YIQ	136.5410, -2.6610, 9.6830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

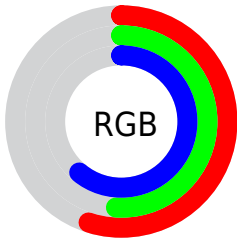
Format	Color
R_{YB}	140, 131, 156
Decimal	9208732
CIE _{Lab}	56.30, 8.45, -12.11
CIE _{LCh}	56, 14.766, 304.908
Yxy	24.2083, 0.2970, 0.2884
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287398812 (0xFF8C839C)
YUV	136.5410, 9.5933, 3.0335
Hunter-Lab	49.2020, 4.3484, -7.5071

Details

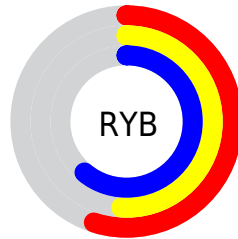
The RGB color **140, 131, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 156, 131**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 184, 211**, and **90, 82, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 115, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 147, 156**.

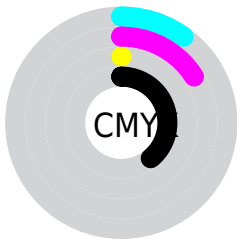
Distribution



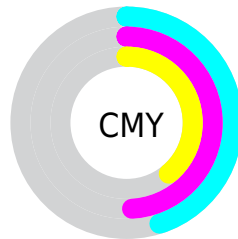
- Red (55%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 131, 156 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, 131, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 140, 131, 156

255, 255, 255

■ 194, 184, 211

■ 222, 212, 239

■ 250, 240, 255

■ 140, 131, 156

■ 114, 106, 130

■ 90, 82, 105

■ 66, 59, 81

■ 44, 37, 58

■ 23, 16, 36

■ 0, 1, 14

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 140, 131, 156

■ 130, 115, 156

■ 140, 131, 156

■ 150, 147, 156

120, 100, 156

160, 162, 156

110, 84, 156

170, 178, 156

100, 69, 156

180, 193, 156

90, 53, 156

190, 209, 156

80, 37, 156

200, 225, 156

70, 22, 156

210, 240, 156

60, 6, 156

220, 255, 156

56, 0, 156

230, 255, 156

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 135, 160



140, 131, 156



154, 127, 146

Triad

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



140, 131, 156



155, 131, 112



104, 142, 137

Complementary

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



140, 131, 156



147, 156, 131

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.



114, 141, 124



140, 131, 156



143, 135, 110

Square

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



140, 131, 156



161, 127, 121



129, 139, 114



101, 142, 149

Rectangle

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



140, 131, 156



159, 126, 138



129, 139, 114



106, 142, 132

Sweetspot

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



140, 131, 156



197, 194, 204



131, 147, 156



98, 96, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



140, 131, 156



179, 165, 204



152, 131, 156



74, 71, 79



51, 0, 143



6, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



156, 131, 147



204, 165, 190



135, 156, 131



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 91



15, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 131, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 140, 131, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

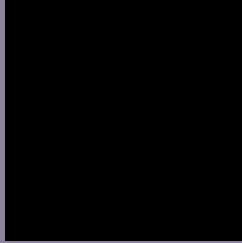
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 131, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 131, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 131, 156.

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, 131, 156

Protanopia

130, 134, 158

Deuteranopia

138, 132, 156



Tritanopia

138, 133, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 131, 156

Protanomaly

134, 133, 157

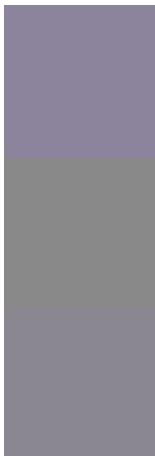
Deuteranomaly

139, 132, 156

Tritanomaly

139, 132, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 131, 156

Achromatopsia

137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly

138, 135, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 131, 156 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, 131, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 131, 156)  
}
```

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, 131, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 131, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 131, 156 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, 131, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 131, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 131, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 131, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 131, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 131,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 131, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 131, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
131, 156) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor