

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 140, 0)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 140, 0) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 140, 0)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C8C00
RGB	140, 140, 0
RGB Percent	55%, 55%, 0%
CMY	0.4510, 0.4510, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.45
HSL	60°, 100%, 27%
HSV	60°, 100%, 55%
XYZ	20.1933, 24.3316, 3.6322
YIQ	124.0400, 44.9400, -43.5400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

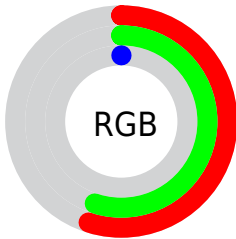
Format	Color
RYB	0, 140, 0
Decimal	9210880
CIELab	56.42, -13.80, 60.48
CIELCh	56, 62.031, 102.852
Yxy	24.3316, 0.4193, 0.5053
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287400960 (0xFF8C8C00)
YUV	124.0400, -61.1517, 13.9969
Hunter-Lab	49.3271, -13.2489, 30.1632

Details

The RGB color **140, 140, 0** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **0, 0, 140**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 193, 69**, and **86, 90, 0** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 140, 0**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140, 140, 14**.

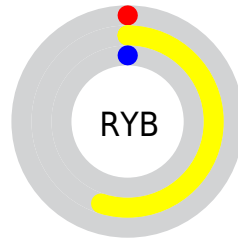
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (55%)

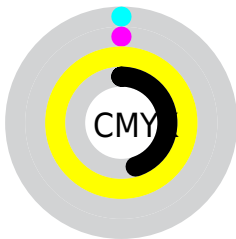
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (0%)

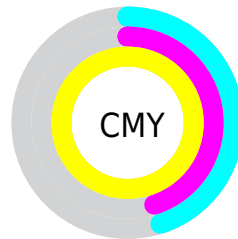


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 140, 0 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, 140, 0 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 140, 140, 0

 140, 140, 0

255, 255, 255

 112, 115, 0

 197, 193, 69

 86, 90, 0

 226, 221, 96

 59, 67, 0

 255, 250, 123

 34, 45, 0

 255, 255, 151

 0, 26, 0


 255, 255, 179


 0, 0, 0


 255, 255, 207


 255, 255, 236


 140, 140, 0


 140, 140, 14


 140, 140, 28


 140, 140, 42


 140, 140, 56

 140, 140, 70

 140, 140, 84

 140, 140, 98

 140, 140, 112

 140, 140, 126

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 121, 18



140, 140, 0



78, 152, 49

Triad

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



140, 140, 0



0, 158, 208



216, 87, 168

Complementary

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



140, 140, 0



0, 0, 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.



167, 110, 215



140, 140, 0



0, 150, 239

Square

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



140, 140, 0



0, 161, 158



61, 134, 241



232, 81, 114

Rectangle

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



140, 140, 0



0, 157, 83



61, 134, 241



204, 94, 186

Sweetspot

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



140, 140, 0



181, 181, 127



140, 0, 0



92, 92, 59



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



140, 140, 0



181, 181, 0



70, 140, 0



69, 69, 62



133, 133, 0



5, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



0, 0, 140



0, 0, 181



70, 0, 140



62, 62, 69



0, 0, 133



0, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 140, 0 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

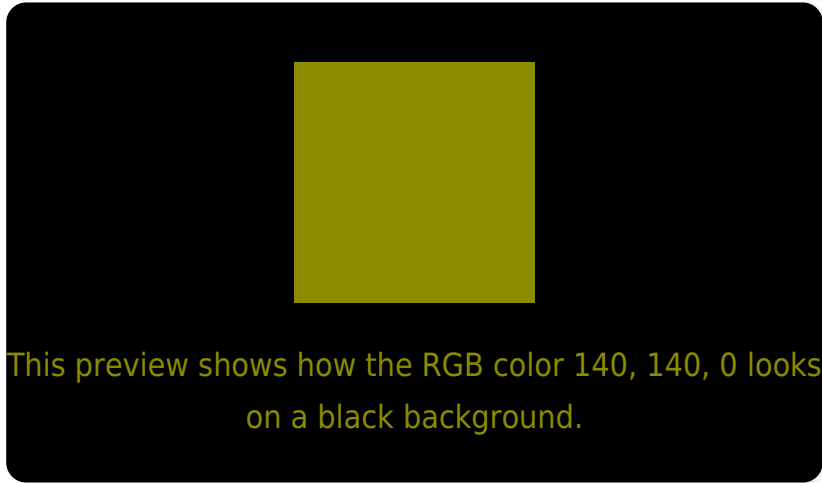
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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, 140, 0 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 140, 0.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 140, 0.

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, 140, 0

Protanopia

153, 136, 0

Deuteranopia

171, 128, 21



Tritanopia
149, 130, 140

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 140, 0

Protanomaly

148, 137, 0

Deuteranomaly

160, 132, 13

Tritanomaly

146, 134, 89

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 140, 0

Achromatopsia

124, 124, 124

Achromatomaly

130, 130, 79

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 140, 0 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, 140, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 140, 0)  
}
```

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, 140, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 140, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 140, 0 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, 140, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 140, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(140, 140, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 140, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 140, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 140,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 140, 0 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 140, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
140, 0) }
```

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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