

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 146, 115)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 146, 115) contains.

RGB(140, 146, 115)	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, 146, 115)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C9273
RGB	140, 146, 115
RGB Percent	55%, 57%, 45%
CMY	0.4510, 0.4275, 0.5490
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.21, 0.43
HSL	72°, 12%, 51%
HSV	72°, 21%, 57%
XYZ	24.1886, 27.3710, 20.2279
YIQ	140.6720, 6.3750, -10.9130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

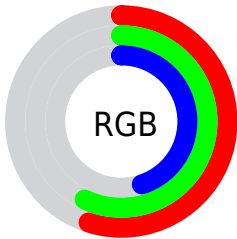
Format	Color
RYB	115, 146, 121
Decimal	9212531
CIELab	59.32, -7.78, 15.74
CIELCh	59, 17.556, 116.319
Yxy	27.3710, 0.3369, 0.3813
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287402611 (0xFF8C9273)
YUV	140.6720, -12.6563, -0.5893
Hunter-Lab	52.3173, -9.0269, 13.6983

Details

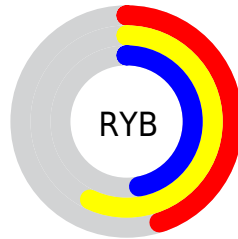
The RGB color **140, 146, 115** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **121, 115, 146**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 200, 167**, and **90, 96, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 146, 100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 146, 130**.

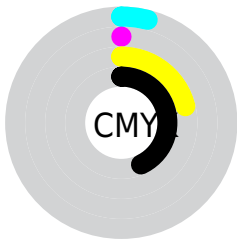
Distribution



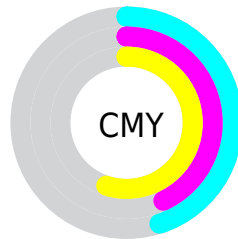
- Red (55%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (43%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 146, 115 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, 146, 115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 140, 146, 115

255, 255, 255


 194, 200, 167

 222, 228, 194


 250, 255, 222

 255, 255, 251

 140, 146, 115

 137, 146, 100

 134, 146, 86

 140, 146, 115

 114, 120, 90

 90, 96, 67


 66, 72, 44

 43, 49, 23

 25, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0

 140, 146, 115

 143, 146, 130

 146, 146, 144

■ 132, 146, 71

■ 148, 146, 159

■ 129, 146, 57

■ 151, 146, 173

■ 126, 146, 42

■ 154, 146, 188

■ 123, 146, 27

■ 157, 146, 203

■ 120, 146, 13

■ 160, 146, 217

■ 118, 146, 0

■ 163, 146, 232

■ 165, 146, 246

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 141, 112



140, 146, 115



122, 150, 125

Triad

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



140, 146, 115



106, 149, 168



172, 132, 145

Complementary

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



140, 146, 115



121, 115, 146

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.



161, 135, 160



140, 146, 115



122, 145, 173

Square

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



140, 146, 115



100, 151, 156



143, 140, 170



175, 133, 130

Rectangle

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



140, 146, 115



112, 151, 135



143, 140, 170



169, 133, 151

Sweetspot

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



140, 146, 115



187, 189, 177



146, 121, 115



93, 94, 88



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



140, 146, 115



180, 189, 142



125, 146, 115



73, 74, 67



111, 138, 0



8, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



121, 115, 146



151, 142, 189



136, 115, 146



68, 67, 74



27, 0, 138



2, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 146, 115 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, 146, 115 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

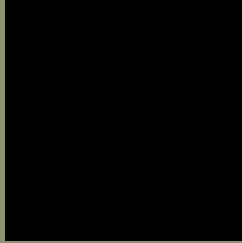
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

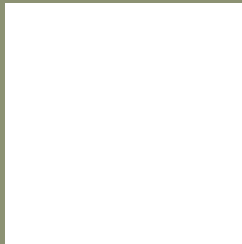
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 140, 146, 115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 146, 115.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 146, 115.

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, 146, 115

Protanopia

152, 142, 113

Deuteranopia

165, 137, 117



Tritanopia
145, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 146, 115

Protanomaly

148, 143, 114

Deuteranomaly

156, 140, 116

Tritanomaly

143, 143, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 146, 115

Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly

141, 143, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 146, 115 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, 146, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 146, 115)  
}
```

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, 146, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 146, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 146, 115 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, 146, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 146, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 146, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 146, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 146, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 146,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 146, 115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 146, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
146, 115) }
```

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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