

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 153, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 153, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 153, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C998E
RGB	140, 153, 142
RGB Percent	55%, 60%, 56%
CMY	0.4510, 0.4000, 0.4431
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.07, 0.40
HSL	129°, 6%, 57%
HSV	129°, 8%, 60%
XYZ	27.0889, 30.3109, 30.0140
YIQ	147.8590, -4.2170, -6.1770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

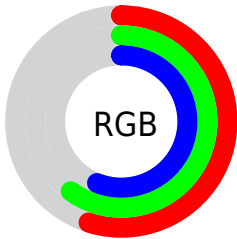
Format	Color
RYB	140, 151, 153
Decimal	9214350
CIELab	61.92, -6.82, 4.19
CIELCh	62, 8.006, 148.480
Yxy	30.3109, 0.3099, 0.3468
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287404430 (0xFF8C998E)
YUV	147.8590, -2.8885, -6.8923
Hunter-Lab	55.0553, -8.5193, 6.2161

Details

The RGB color **140, 153, 142** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **153, 140, 151**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 207, 196**, and **90, 102, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 153, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 153, 155**.

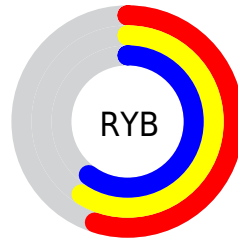
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (60%)

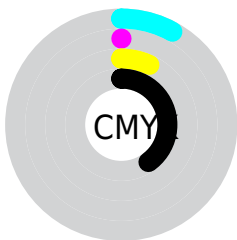
Blue (56%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (60%)

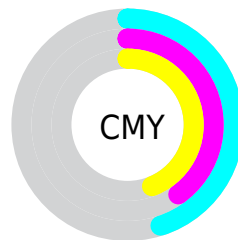


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (45%)


Magenta (40%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 153, 142 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, 153, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 140, 153, 142


255, 255, 255


 194, 207, 196

 221, 236, 224


 250, 255, 252

 140, 153, 142

 114, 127, 116

 90, 102, 92

 66, 78, 68

 44, 55, 46


 24, 34, 25

 0, 12, 0

 0, 0, 0


 140, 153, 142


 125, 153, 129


 140, 153, 142

 155, 153, 155


 109, 153, 116

 171, 153, 168

 94, 153, 103

 186, 153, 181

 79, 153, 90

 201, 153, 194

 64, 153, 77

 217, 153, 207

 48, 153, 64


 232, 153, 220

 33, 153, 51

 247, 153, 233

 18, 153, 38

 255, 153, 246

 2, 153, 25

 255, 153, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 151, 137



140, 153, 142



134, 154, 149

Triad

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



140, 153, 142



142, 150, 164



165, 145, 143

Complementary

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



140, 153, 142



153, 140, 151

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.



164, 145, 150



140, 153, 142



151, 148, 162

Square

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



140, 153, 142



135, 152, 161



159, 146, 157



162, 147, 138

Rectangle

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



140, 153, 142



132, 154, 154



159, 146, 157



165, 145, 145

Sweetspot

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



140, 153, 142



193, 199, 194



151, 153, 140



95, 99, 96



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



140, 153, 142



179, 199, 182



140, 153, 148



69, 77, 70



0, 140, 22



0, 13, 2

Inverse Universe

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



153, 140, 151



199, 179, 196



153, 140, 145



77, 69, 75



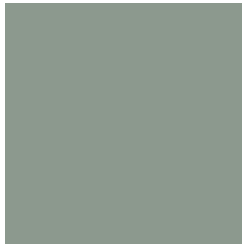
140, 0, 119



13, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 153, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

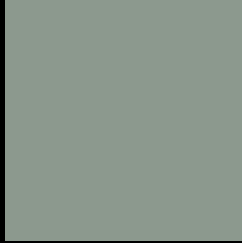
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 140, 153, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

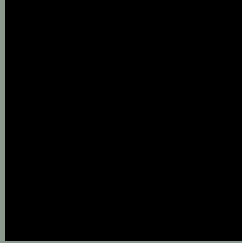
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

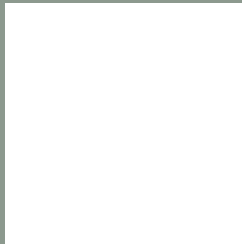
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 140, 153, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 153, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 153, 142.

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

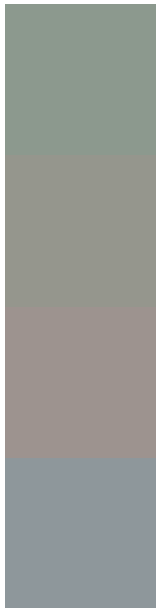




Tritanopia

143, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 153, 142

Protanomaly

149, 150, 141

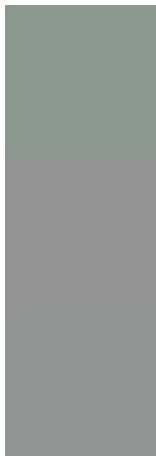
Deuteranomaly

157, 147, 143

Tritanomaly

142, 151, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 153, 142

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

145, 150, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 153, 142 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, 153, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 153, 142)  
}
```

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, 153, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 153, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 153, 142 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, 153, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 153, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 153, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 153, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 153, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 153,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 153, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 153, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
153, 142) }
```

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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