Converting Colors

RGB(140, 160, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(140, 160, 162) contains.

Color

RGB(140, 160, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CA0A2
RGB	140, 160, 162
RGB Percent	55%, 63%, 64%
CMY	0.4510, 0.3725, 0.3647
CMYK	0.14, 0.01, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	185°, 11%, 59%
HSV	185°, 14%, 64%
XYZ	29.9076, 33.3257, 39.0386
YIQ	154.2480, -12.5620, -3.6180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

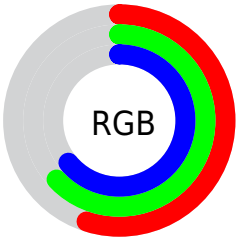
Format	Color
RYB	140, 150, 162
Decimal	9216162
CIELab	64.42, -6.57, -3.42
CIELCh	64, 7.409, 207.501
Yxy	33.3257, 0.2924, 0.3259
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287406242 (0xFF8CA0A2)
YUV	154.2480, 3.8217, -12.4955
Hunter-Lab	57.7284, -8.5484, 0.3152

Details

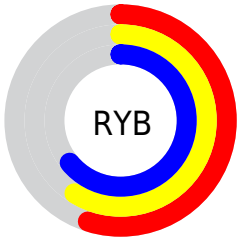
The RGB color 140, 160, 162 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999. A complement of this color would be 162, 142, 140, and the grayscale version is 154, 154, 154.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 194, 215, 217, and 90, 109, 110 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 124, 159, 162, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 156, 161, 162.

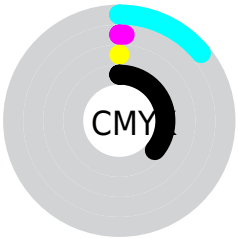
Distribution



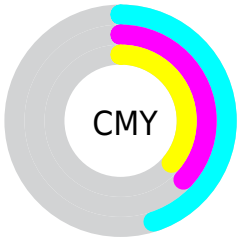
- Red (55%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 160, 162 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, 160, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

140, 160, 162	140, 160, 162
255, 255, 255	114, 134, 136
194, 215, 217	90, 109, 110
222, 243, 245	66, 84, 86
250, 255, 255	43, 61, 63
	22, 39, 41
	0, 19, 21
	0, 0, 0

140, 160, 162	140, 160, 162
124, 159, 162	156, 161, 162

108, 157, 162	172, 163, 162
91, 156, 162	189, 164, 162
75, 154, 162	205, 166, 162
59, 153, 162	221, 167, 162
43, 151, 162	237, 169, 162
27, 150, 162	253, 170, 162
10, 148, 162	255, 172, 162
0, 147, 162	255, 173, 162

Harmonies

Analogous

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

142, 160, 155

140, 160, 162

143, 159, 167

Triad

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

140, 160, 162

164, 153, 163

162, 156, 143

Complementary

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

140, 160, 162

162, 142, 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.

168, 153, 145

140, 160, 162

169, 152, 157

Square

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

140, 160, 162

157, 155, 168

171, 152, 150

155, 158, 144

Rectangle

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

140, 160, 162

146, 158, 169

171, 152, 150

165, 155, 143

Sweetspot

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

140, 160, 162

203, 211, 212

140, 162, 142

102, 107, 107

235, 235, 235

107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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

140, 160, 162

178, 209, 212

140, 149, 162

73, 81, 82

0, 132, 145

0, 16, 18

Inverse Universe

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

162, 140, 160

212, 178, 209

162, 153, 140

82, 73, 81

145, 0, 132

18, 0, 16

Previews

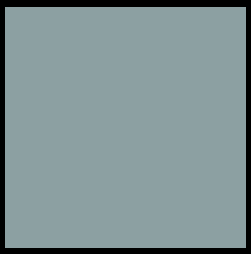
White Background

This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 160, 162 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



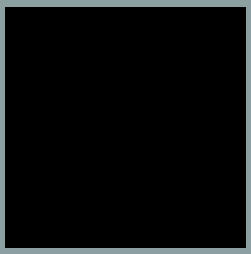
This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 160, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

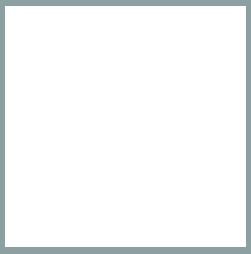
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 140, 160, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 160, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 160, 162.

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, 160, 162

Protanopia
158, 155, 159

Deuteranopia
167, 151, 164

Tritanopia
142, 159, 171

Trichromacy

Original Color
140, 160, 162

Protanomaly
151, 157, 160

Deuteranomaly
157, 154, 163

Tritanomaly
141, 159, 168

Monochromacy

Original Color
140, 160, 162

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
149, 156, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 160, 162 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, 160, 162) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(140, 160, 162)
}
```

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, 160, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 160, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 160, 162 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, 160, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 160, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(140, 160, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 160, 162); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 160, 162); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 160, 162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 160, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(140, 160, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(140,
160, 162) }
```

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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