

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 162, 107)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 162, 107) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 162, 107)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CA26B
RGB	140, 162, 107
RGB Percent	55%, 64%, 42%
CMY	0.4510, 0.3647, 0.5804
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.34, 0.36
HSL	84°, 23%, 53%
HSV	84°, 34%, 64%
XYZ	26.3894, 32.4776, 18.7879
YIQ	149.1520, 4.5430, -21.7690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

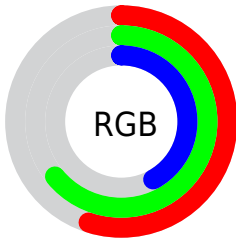
Format	Color
RYB	107, 162, 129
Decimal	9216619
CIELab	63.74, -17.50, 26.13
CIElCh	64, 31.450, 123.812
Yxy	32.4776, 0.3398, 0.4182
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287406699 (0xFF8CA26B)
YUV	149.1520, -20.7809, -8.0263
Hunter-Lab	56.9892, -17.0749, 20.3460

Details

The RGB color **140, 162, 107** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **129, 107, 162**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 217, 159**, and **89, 110, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 162, 91**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 162, 123**.

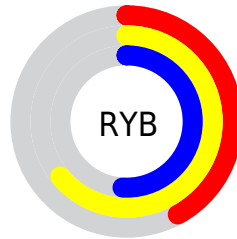
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (64%)

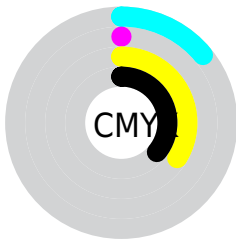
Blue (42%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (51%)

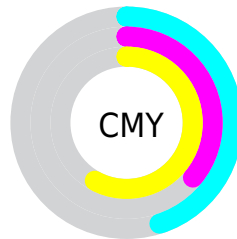


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 162, 107 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, 162, 107 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 140, 162, 107


255, 255, 255

 194, 217, 159

 222, 245, 186


 251, 255, 214


 255, 255, 242


 140, 162, 107

 114, 136, 82

 89, 110, 59


 65, 86, 36

 41, 63, 14


 21, 40, 0

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 140, 162, 107

 134, 162, 91

 140, 162, 107

 146, 162, 123

■ 127, 162, 75

■ 153, 162, 139

■ 121, 162, 58

■ 159, 162, 156

■ 114, 162, 42

■ 166, 162, 172

■ 108, 162, 26

■ 172, 162, 188

■ 101, 162, 10

■ 179, 162, 204

■ 97, 162, 0

■ 185, 162, 220

■ 192, 162, 237

■ 198, 162, 253

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 154, 98



140, 162, 107



107, 167, 129

Triad

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



140, 162, 107



78, 164, 204



208, 133, 152

Complementary

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



140, 162, 107



129, 107, 162

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.



193, 137, 180



140, 162, 107



121, 156, 210

Square

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



140, 162, 107



54, 169, 185



163, 146, 201



208, 136, 125

Rectangle

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



140, 162, 107



84, 169, 147



163, 146, 201



205, 134, 161

Sweetspot

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



140, 162, 107



203, 212, 190



162, 129, 107



102, 107, 94



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



140, 162, 107



177, 212, 125



113, 162, 107



78, 82, 73



87, 145, 0



11, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



129, 107, 162



160, 125, 212



157, 107, 162



77, 73, 82



58, 0, 145



7, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 162, 107 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, 162, 107 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

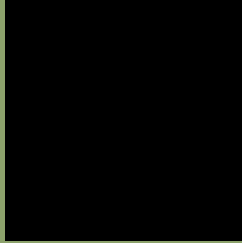
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 162, 107 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 162, 107.

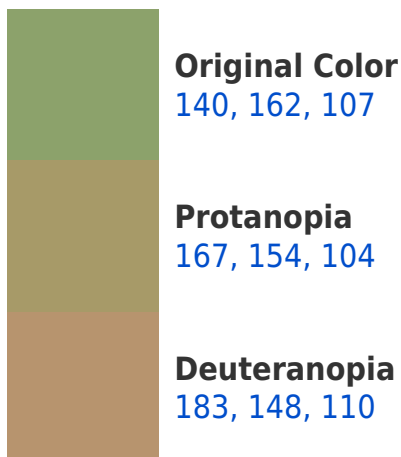


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 162, 107.

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

148, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color
140, 162, 107

Protanomaly
157, 157, 105

Deuteranomaly
167, 153, 109

Tritanomaly
145, 158, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color
140, 162, 107

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
146, 154, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 162, 107 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, 162, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 162, 107)  
}
```

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, 162, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 162, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 162, 107 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, 162, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 162, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 162, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 162, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 162, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 162,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 162, 107 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 162, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
162, 107) }
```

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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