

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 162, 109)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 162, 109) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 162, 109)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CA26D
RGB	140, 162, 109
RGB Percent	55%, 64%, 43%
CMY	0.4510, 0.3647, 0.5725
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.33, 0.36
HSL	85°, 22%, 53%
HSV	85°, 33%, 64%
XYZ	26.4959, 32.5202, 19.3486
YIQ	149.3800, 3.9010, -21.1470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

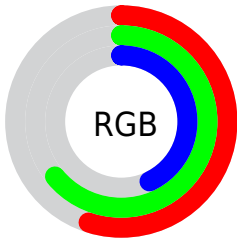
Format	Color
RYB	109, 162, 131
Decimal	9216621
CIELab	63.77, -17.21, 25.09
CIELCh	64, 30.430, 124.448
Yxy	32.5202, 0.3381, 0.4150
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287406701 (0xFF8CA26D)
YUV	149.3800, -19.9073, -8.2263
Hunter-Lab	57.0265, -16.8611, 19.8020

Details

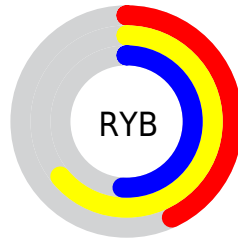
The RGB color **140, 162, 109** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **131, 109, 162**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 217, 161**, and **89, 110, 61** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 162, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 162, 125**.

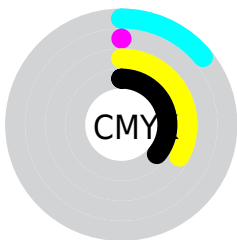
Distribution



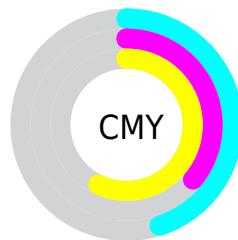
- Red (55%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 162, 109 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, 109 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 140, 162, 109

255, 255, 255


 194, 217, 161

 222, 245, 188


 251, 255, 216


 255, 255, 245

 140, 162, 109

 114, 136, 84

 89, 110, 61

 65, 86, 38

 42, 63, 16

 22, 40, 0

 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 140, 162, 109

 133, 162, 93

 140, 162, 109

 147, 162, 125

127, 162, 77

153, 162, 141

120, 162, 60

160, 162, 158

113, 162, 44

167, 162, 174

106, 162, 28

174, 162, 190

100, 162, 12

180, 162, 206

95, 162, 0

187, 162, 222

194, 162, 239

201, 162, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 154, 100



140, 162, 109



108, 167, 130

Triad

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



140, 162, 109



83, 164, 203



207, 134, 151

Complementary

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



140, 162, 109



131, 109, 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.



192, 138, 178



140, 162, 109



124, 156, 208

Square

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



140, 162, 109



61, 168, 184



163, 146, 199



206, 137, 125

Rectangle

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



140, 162, 109



87, 169, 148



163, 146, 199



204, 134, 161

Sweetspot

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



140, 162, 109



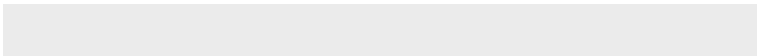
203, 212, 190



162, 130, 109



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, 109



177, 212, 129



114, 162, 109



78, 82, 73



85, 145, 0



10, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



131, 109, 162



163, 129, 212



157, 109, 162



77, 73, 82



60, 0, 145



7, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 162, 109 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

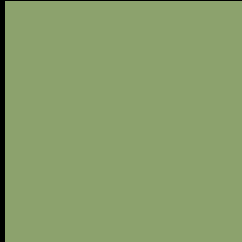
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 109 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

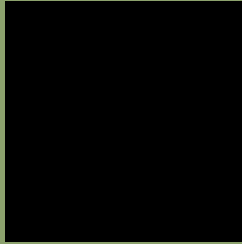
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 109 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 162, 109.

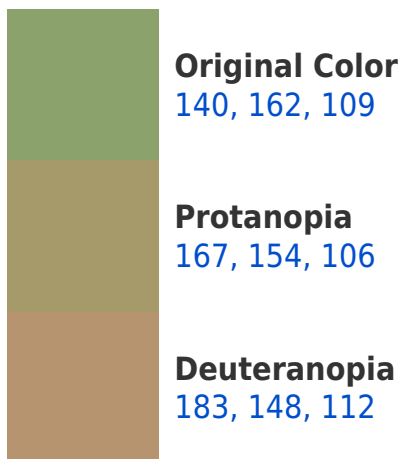


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 162, 109.

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, 109

Protanomaly
157, 157, 107

Deuteranomaly
167, 153, 111

Tritanomaly
145, 158, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color
140, 162, 109

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, 109 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, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 162, 109)  
}
```

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, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 162, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 162, 109 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, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 162, 109) }
```

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, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 162, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 162, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 162,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 162, 109 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, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
162, 109) }
```

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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