

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 177, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 177, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 177, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CB192
RGB	140, 177, 146
RGB Percent	55%, 69%, 57%
CMY	0.4510, 0.3059, 0.4275
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.18, 0.31
HSL	130°, 19%, 62%
HSV	130°, 21%, 69%
XYZ	31.7257, 39.0951, 33.0681
YIQ	162.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

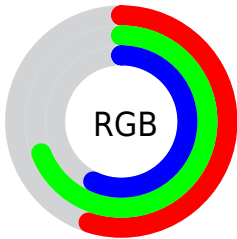
Format	Color
RYB	140, 172, 177
Decimal	9220498
CIELab	68.82, -18.77, 11.81
CIELCh	69, 22.170, 147.824
Yxy	39.0951, 0.3054, 0.3763
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287410578 (0xFF8CB192)
YUV	162.4030, -8.0867, -19.6474
Hunter-Lab	62.5260, -18.8498, 12.4116

Details

The RGB color **140, 177, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **177, 140, 171**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 233, 200**, and **89, 124, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 177, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 177, 161**.

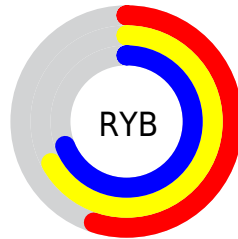
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (69%)

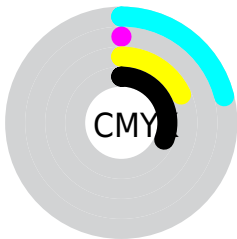
Blue (57%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (69%)

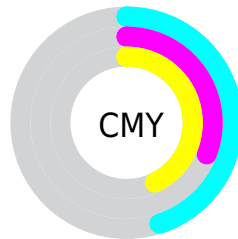


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (45%)


Magenta (31%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 177, 146 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, 177, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 140, 177, 146


255, 255, 255

 194, 233, 200

 222, 255, 228

 251, 255, 255

 140, 177, 146

 114, 150, 120

 89, 124, 95

 65, 99, 72

 42, 75, 49

 19, 52, 28


 0, 31, 3

 0, 0, 0

 140, 177, 146


 122, 177, 131

 140, 177, 146

 158, 177, 161


 105, 177, 116


 175, 177, 176

 87, 177, 102

 193, 177, 190

 69, 177, 87

 211, 177, 205

 52, 177, 72


 229, 177, 220

 34, 177, 57

 246, 177, 235

 16, 177, 42

 255, 177, 250

 0, 177, 29

 255, 177, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 172, 132



140, 177, 146



120, 179, 166

Triad

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



140, 177, 146



142, 170, 208



209, 155, 150

Complementary

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



140, 177, 146



177, 140, 171

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.



206, 154, 170



140, 177, 146



169, 163, 203

Square

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



140, 177, 146



119, 176, 201



193, 157, 190



201, 159, 135

Rectangle

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



140, 177, 146



112, 179, 179



193, 157, 190



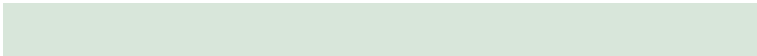
209, 154, 157

Sweetspot

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



140, 177, 146



216, 230, 218



171, 177, 140



107, 115, 108



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



140, 177, 146



172, 230, 181



140, 177, 164



80, 89, 82



0, 153, 25



0, 26, 4

Inverse Universe

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



177, 140, 171



230, 172, 220



177, 140, 153



89, 80, 88



153, 0, 128



26, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 177, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

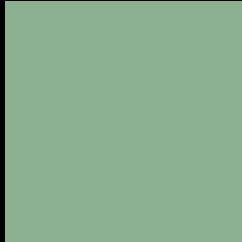
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 177, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

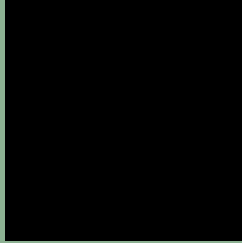
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 177, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 177, 146.

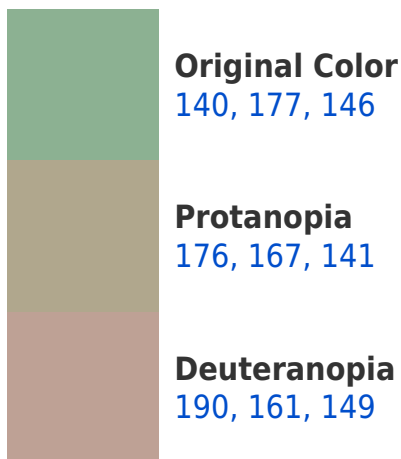


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 177, 146.

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
147, 172, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 177, 146

Protanomaly

163, 171, 143

Deuteranomaly

172, 167, 148

Tritanomaly

144, 174, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 177, 146

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

154, 167, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 177, 146 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, 177, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 177, 146)  
}
```

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, 177, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 177, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 177, 146 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, 177, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 177, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 177, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 177, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 177, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 177,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 177, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 177, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
177, 146) }
```

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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